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The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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A Message from H.R.H. The Princess Royal

The following letter from the Princess Royal, written from Harewood House, Leeds, on December 17th, has been received by the Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).

I HAVE been much interested in reading the fifth Report* presented by the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee, and greatly impressed by such a fine record of War Services carried on through another year, and often under trying and difficult conditions.

The fact that the work has increased so much is the best tribute that could be paid to its value, but I realize, too, that it must have made heavy demands on the staff, and I should like to praise very warmly their untiring and devoted service.

It was a great pleasure to me to visit the Office again recently, to meet so many West Indian Service men and women there, and to hear details of the excellent welfare work that is being done for them.

I send my best wishes to the Ladies' Committee in all its future undertakings.

* Published in last issue of the CIRCULAR.

Towards a Customs Union?

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent a despatch to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies on the subject of the fourth resolution of the report of the West Indian Conference of April-May, 1944, which reads:—

Questions of the inter-Caribbean trade have been mentioned during our discussions and we recommend that efforts should be made to expand trade within the area and that, as a first step, the various Governments should consider the abolition of import duties on foodstuffs produced within the area.

The Secretary of State begins by recording his sympathy with the desire of the Conference that inter-colony and inter-territory trade in the Caribbean, and especially the exchange of foodstuffs to the best mutual advantage, should be encouraged. He expresses the hope that eventually it may be found possible to remove duties on foodstuffs altogether, with the object of reducing to as low a level as possible the cost to the consumer of all foodstuffs necessary for health, but adds that such a step should have regard to revenue considerations and existing preference commitments. COLONEL STANLEY then points out some of the difficulties

of introducing a system of free trade in foodstuffs within the area and the objections to creating a super preference system within the orbit of the British and American preference systems, such as would follow from the assumption, which he makes, that the resolution was intended to mean that import duties, while being abolished on foodstuffs produced within the area, should be retained on foodstuffs imported from outside it. Further reference to this assumption is made hereunder.

Among these difficulties, special mention is made of the most favoured nation principle that preference should not be granted to the products of one foreign country which are not granted also to the products of all other foreign countries entitled to most favoured nation treatment. The principle is embodied in commercial treaties between the United Kingdom and many foreign countries. As a rule such treaties provide for the inclusion, together with the United Kingdom, of such parts of the Colonial Empire as may so desire and most colonies have in the past notified their wish to be included.

The despatch then deals with other means of approaching the object which the Conference had in view, shows how the inclusion of non-British territory in any arrangement directed to the desired end would apparently present insuperable difficulties in regard to existing treaty obligations, and suggests that even if such difficulties could be overcome, there is no reason to assume that all affected parties would wish to participate in such an arrangement.

It follows that, for the present, consideration must be confined to the design and application of measures in pursuance of the desired object to the British colonies within the Caribbean area. Moreover, it is apparent that even within that limitation any system whereby one colony grants to another a preference over and above that which is accorded to other parts of the British Empire must be excluded, not only because it would be contrary to the letter of existing agreements but, more important, because it would clearly endanger the willingness of other territories of the Empire to grant preferences to products exported from territories which did not grant them full reciprocity.

The Secretary of State suggests that there remains for consideration the establishment of a full customs union of the British West Indian colonies. This term is not defined, but it is implied that under such a system there would be a common tariff of customs duties on all goods entering any of the colonies forming the union from any place outside the union. Presumably goods

(Continued on next page)

imported in the first instance from a place outside the union into a colony within the union, and thereafter sent from that colony to another within the union would enter the second colony free of customs duties. Accordingly some arrangement would be necessary for allocating on a consumption basis the gross customs receipts of the colonies concerned—a feat well within the capacity of the several customs departments. Also, it would be necessary to find some means of adjusting revenues from petroleum, rum, tobacco, edible oil, soap and other colonial products which are subject to excise duties in the producing colonies. Again this should not present any excessive difficulty to the existing administrations.

The need for a common tariff would call for absolute agreement between the legislatures of the West Indian colonies, and so perhaps form the beginnings of a habit that must cover a much wider field if these colonies are to speak with the authority which it is within their power to command. However, this restriction of individual liberty to be different should have further compensations. For there is reason to hope that the colonies are approaching the end of the pernicious system whereby in the past a poor colony has been forced to make itself still poorer by imposing burdensome tariffs in order to balance its budget. The people of the United Kingdom are beginning to realise their responsibilities towards colonial peoples, and an authoritative assurance that taxation need no longer be made appreciably more grievous in one colony than another should be a natural consequence of the new attitude. A tariff common to several colonies is not an impossibility, but the desire of the colonies concerned to institute such a tariff would require and deserve the encouragement and support of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

It would, of course, be impossible to introduce a Customs Union between colonies that were parties to the 1925 Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement without a complete revision of that Agreement. Further, before embarking on any alternative project, such as the programme that would be called for if the assumption mentioned earlier in this article is incorrect, to the extent that it was the intention of the Conference that certain specified tropical foodstuffs only should be made free of customs duties while the duties on other description of foodstuffs, such as wheat flour, which are produced in temperate climates should be retained, the colonies concerned would do well to give serious consideration to the words which the Secretary of State uses towards the end of his despatch. "I feel sure," he writes, "that all West Indian Governments will agree that it would be undesirable that any measures . . . should result in impeding trade between the British West Indies and Canada, and furthermore that it would be very desirable to bring the Canadian Government into consultation at a very early stage in the consideration of any plan of the nature above described."

Those who have followed the history of commercial relations between Canada and the British West Indies cannot fail to be impressed by the supreme importance of the words quoted. It is now over forty years since Canada first extended the benefit of preferential customs duties to the products of the West Indian Colonies. For several years the Dominion gave these preferences

without requiring any return. Then in 1912 and again in 1920 and 1925 successive agreements provided for preferences of increasing value to all the parties thereto. Moreover, under the 1925 agreement Canada provided the fine "Lady" fleet of passenger ships, which have done so much to supply speedy and comfortable travel between Canada and the Caribbean colonies, notwithstanding the conviction of the Ministers responsible for accepting this provision on behalf of Canada that it was extremely unlikely that the service would ever pay its way, even with the help of the limited subsidies paid by the various colonies. To Canada the West Indian colonies owe a far greater debt than is generally realised, and, in seeking to foster inter-colonial trade, all concerned must be quite sure that nothing is done that might damage the good relations that helped to carry the British West Indies through the precarious years when the responsibilities of the Home Government for their welfare were by no means so profoundly recognised as they are to-day. Consultation with the Dominion Government must precede any action that may be taken in pursuance of the expressed desire in this matter of the 1944 West Indies Conference.

Sir F. Stockdale's New Appointment

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided, in connexion with plans for increased activity in Colonial development after the war, to create a new post of Adviser on Development Planning. Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., at present Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, has accepted the Secretary of State's invitation to fill this post, and is expected to take up his new duties about April.

The Secretary of State has also appointed Sir J. S. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., at present head of the British Colonies' Supply Mission in Washington and a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, to succeed Sir Frank Stockdale as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission.

Sir Frank Stockdale was appointed Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies in July, 1940. He was Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1929 to 1940.

Sir J. S. Macpherson, whose knighthood was announced in the New Year Honours List, entered the Colonial Service in 1921. He has held administrative posts in the Federated Malay States, and was Chief Secretary in Palestine and Nigeria. He was appointed to Washington in September, 1943.

Colonial Nutrition Problems

Further developments in the plans to deal with nutrition problems in the Colonial Empire are to be financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and a free grant of £10,000 has just been sanctioned. A grant of £3,200 to cover preliminary work in connexion with the proposed Colonial nutrition Organization was made last June.

The new scheme is to enable grants to be made for *ad hoc* proposals for interim developments, e.g., engagement of temporary technical staff, training of staff, and provision of technical equipment or materials required for experimental work.

From a Londoner's Notebook

I SHALL not be surprised if in years to come we look back on the Greek crisis as the watershed between war and post-war politics in Great Britain. If so, there will be a curious echo of the last war; for it was a Greek question that brought down the Coalition under Mr. Lloyd George—who has just exchanged the position of Father of the House of Commons for the dignity of an earl—and restored the reign of party politics. Not that Mr. Winston Churchill's Government is in any danger; it will last until the defeat of Germany makes a general election possible. Yet the revival of party feeling was never more apparent than in the debate on Greece just before Christmas. Every speaker seemed to scent the election atmosphere from afar. Labour men argued passionately for the Greek left-wing revolutionaries as natural allies of the "progressive" cause; Conservatives adopted the equivocal Greek politicians in office with momentarily equal fervour as champions of the principle of order.

* * *

Mr. Churchill's speech was one of the most effective I have heard from him; but his warmest admirers are agreed that it was far from being one of his best. He trounced his critics with his most brilliant wit and invective; and appeared to enjoy every moment of the performance. But his pleasure was evidently that of the old parliamentary warrior re-entering the battle; even with him the fever of party was reviving in the blood. In the excitement of the conflict the bitter tragedy that was distressing the mind of the whole country, that British soldiers and Greek partisans, both vowed to pursue to the end the war against the common enemy, seemed momentarily forgotten.

* * *

I say "momentarily"; to suggest that it was anything more would be to commit a great injustice upon the Prime Minister, whose characteristic gesture in flying to Athens in person to help the negotiations shows the real warmth of his feeling for Greece. At the time of writing there seems a chance that the truce that has been negotiated may lead on to the establishment of some measure of unity in this distracted land; if so, great credit will be due to General Scobie for his firmness in upholding law and order without becoming involved in Greek party quarrels. British policy has a plain lesson to learn from the painful episode now, we hope, closing. There is no reason to assume that the case of Greece is exceptional; what has happened there may be repeated in any country liberated from long German servitude. We have to recognize that men who have spent three or four years as outlaws, whose highest patriotic duty has been to shoot down the temporary rulers of their country and sabotage their plans, cannot be expected to transform themselves instantly and without an effort into law-abiding citizens, clocking in punctually at factory or office, and expressing their political views only in the polling booth. We have to understand and allow for the psychology of tortured

Europe before we can give help of any value in its resettlement.

* * *

Rundstedt's Christmas offensive in the Ardennes has given a shock to both military and civilian opinion; but the effect in the long run may be salutary. On the allied side there has been proved to be a failure of intelligence, which allowed the enemy to achieve a great measure of surprise; and a weakness of strategy, which by too much dispersal of force over a long line, in preparation for the intended offensive, invited him to deliver a swift and powerful blow at a thinly held sector. The fine fighting qualities of the American and British troops, which stopped the onslaught before it reached the Meuse, prevented what might have been a disaster, and now the German salient is being rapidly reduced with considerable loss to the enemy. But in the course of his inroad he must have acquired much booty, in the shape of stores accumulated for the allied offensive, and caused so far-reaching a re-disposition of forces that the preparation for that offensive cannot be immediately restored. On the other hand, as the American General Bradley has pointed out; he plays in some ways the allies' game by coming out into the open to fight. The most unfortunate consequence is that we cannot now expect simultaneous major offensives against Germany from both east and west; for the thaw on the Russian front is likely to interrupt operations before the British and Americans are ready to go forward across the Rhine. We have had a sharp warning that the Germans are still by no means beaten—which the more eager party warriors at Westminster may specially take to heart.

* * *

The International Air Conference at Chicago did an immense and necessary work towards standardizing the technical conditions on which the efficiency and safety of air travel after the war will depend. It must, however, be admitted to have failed in bridging the gulf of opinion on the commercial side, and acute controversy will continue. Fundamentally, the United States stands for the most unrestricted international competition possible; the British Empire asks for international regulation to prevent uneconomic—and most certainly subsidized—competition on the great trunk routes, and some restriction that will enable a country to keep for itself its internal air traffic, which might otherwise be captured from it by foreign air lines passing over its territory en route for more distant destinations. There are some American critics who agree with us that the desire of their country to use its vast material resources without international restraint is a sort of "power economics" morally indistinguishable from the "power politics" which they regard as the besetting sin of Europe. But it will be hard to find a compromise between the points of view of the two Governments, although the disagreement at Chicago was as friendly as it was frankly expressed.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 57th 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
AHONG, Olga G.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
BAIN, D. A. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
BOURNE, Audrey M. J.	St. Lucia	A.T.S.	Private
BOURNE, D. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BROWN, G. E. J.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
CLARKE, C. G. W. ...	Barbados	R.E.	Private
COLLYMORE, H. W. M.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
CRAWFORD, D. A. ...	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
CROMPTON-NICHOLAS, M. L. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	O/Teleg.
DAVISON, J. A.	Trinidad	R.N.	L/S
DOWDY, F. A. A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
FALCONER, H. U.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GOVEIA, A. ...	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
GUNTER, H. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HARRIS, G. K.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HOBAN, D. G. H.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
HUE, R. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
KHAIRULE, C. E.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LAMB, P. V. ...	Bermuda	R.A.F.	A.C.2
LEWIS, K. O.	Barbados	C.A.	Private
LINDO, C. E. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
MACKAY, B. M.	Trinidad	R.C.A.F.	Corporal
NEILL, J. D. H.	Dominica		Captain
O'DOWD, D. F. ...	Br. Guiana	R.T.R.	Lieutenant
PINKS, C. N. R.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
PONSONBY, Patricia ...	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
RANNIE, L. G.	Antigua	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
SAUNDERS, K. D. A. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.V.R.	Pilot Officer
SEHEULT, E. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flight Lieut.
SOMERS, H. ...	Jamaica	R.N.	Asst. Std.
TAYLOR, A. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
TOMLINSON, E. R. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
WICKES, D. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
WILLIAMS, J. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2

A.T.S.—Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.A.F.—Royal Air Force. R.E.—Royal Engineers. R.C.A.F.—Royal Canadian Air Force. R.N.—Royal Navy. C.A.—Canadian Army. R.T.R.—Royal Tank Regiment. W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service.

The War Services Fund

BELOW we publish the fourth 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. Fitzgerald ...	1	0	0
Grenada War Purposes Committee ...	200	0	0
C. Czarnikow, Ltd. ...	105	0	0
H. D. Spooner, Esq. ...	2	2	0
St. Lucia War Charities ...	46	10	0
D. J. Scott & Co. ...	25	0	0
Humphrey Crum Ewing, Esq. ...	50	0	0
D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. ...	10	10	0
Joseph Bond & Jeans, Ltd. ...	21	0	0
Captain J. W. Freeman ...	1	0	0
Central Foundry, Ltd., Barbados ...	25	0	0

Awards and Decorations

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

D.S.C.

LIEUTENANT KENNETH J. BALL, R.N.V.R., of Trinidad For gallantry, skill, determination and undaunted devotion to duty during the landing of Allied Forces on the coast of Normandy.

D.S.O.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT P. L. U. CROSS, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., 139 Squadron of Trinidad.

This officer has set a fine example of keenness and devotion to duty. He has participated in a very large number of sorties, most of which have been against such heavily defended targets as Berlin, Hamburg, Ludwigs-haven and industrial centres in the Ruhr area. He is a brave and resolute member of aircraft crew, whose exceptional navigational ability has been an important factor in the successes obtained. His services have been of immense value.

M.C.

LIEUTENANT J. A. H. ROSE, Devonshire Regiment, of Barbados. The platoon commanded by Lieutenant Rose [in Burma] was left as a standing patrol covering West African Way on the night of 7—8th April with orders to stay in position and cut off any enemy who escaped from the main action which had developed at Mizawa South. There was no means of supporting this platoon from battalion headquarters. During the night the main Japanese force withdrew from Mizawa South and came in contact with Lieutenant Rose's platoon at approximately 23.00 hours. The enemy had considerable support and by 23.30 hours Lieutenant Rose's platoon was completely surrounded, the Japanese having established at least six light machine guns and a knee mortar in heights overlooking the position. A fierce fire fight then developed with the Japanese making every effort to force the position in order to break a way to the south. At approximately 23.45 hours Lieutenant Rose was wounded in the leg and by 03.00 hours all ammunition and grenades of the platoon were finished, and it was impossible to deny the position to the enemy any longer. In spite of his wounds Lieutenant Rose organized his platoon to escape through the enemy who encircled the position, with a minimum of casualties. Lieutenant Rose showed the greatest skill in controlling the fire of his platoon throughout the action. Without his skill the ammunition would have been finished sooner and fewer casualties would have been inflicted on the enemy. Throughout the action Lieutenant Rose, although wounded, was a continual inspiration to his men, and the fine personal example set by him contributed largely to the success of the action.

MANY readers of the CIRCULAR in the West Indies, particularly in Trinidad and British Guiana where he stayed for some months, will remember meeting Mr. James Logie Milne during his visits there on behalf of the Colonial Office in connexion with compensation claims for the United States bases. They will be interested to learn that he is making his first venture into politics and has been adopted as Liberal candidate to fight South Aberdeen at the General Election.



WINTER CASTS HER MANTLE OVER LLANBERIS, WALES



RECENT SCENE AT AN AERODROME IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND

[See page 13



SOME OF THE GUESTS ROUND THE CHRISTMAS TREE



B.B.C. TELLING THE WEST INDIES

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE'S CHRISTMAS PARTY



A BUSY SCENE AT THE BUFFET

[See opposite page

A Services Christmas Party

Given by West India Committee

VOLUNTEERS from every West Indian colony and from Bermuda were present at the Christmas Party, given on the afternoon of December 20th, by the West India Committee. Over 250 strong they gathered in the members' room, which was made festive for the occasion with an illuminated Christmas-tree and other decorations.

One end of the room was converted into a buffet where a London firm of caterers dispensed large quantities of food and drink—but the West Indian and the English national beverages were not available although often "called" for!

Many of our readers in the West Indian area will have "heard" the party over the radio from a recording made by the B.B.C. while it was in progress. The microphone was in charge of Mr. John Carter, of British Guiana, and the speakers included Lady Davson, and members of the staff.

Three of the photographs taken at the party are reproduced on the opposite page.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on December 14th, the following six candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
THE BARBADOS GAS CO., LTD. (London)	{ George Fletcher and Co., Ltd. Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C.
MR. JOHN COCHRAN MUIR, O.B.E. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. J. M. du Buisson.
PILOT-OFFICER GEORGE LINDSAY (Jamaica)	{ Lady Davson, O.B.E., Mrs. C. Swabey.
MR. HAROLD STEPHEN HALSALL (Country)	{ Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
FLIGHT LIEUT. CHARLES VERNON PEREIRA, D.F.C. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. C. N. Pereira. Flying Officer R. N. Pereira.
DORLAND ADVERTISING, (London) LTD.	{ Mr. G. C. Rhodes. Mr. N. S. Murray.

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.

British Honduras's Governor

The Colonial Office announced on December 19th that the King had approved of the term of office of Sir John Hunter, K.C.M.G., as Governor of British Honduras, being extended for two years from February 25th, 1945.

West Indians in the R.A.F.

Recruits Learn Radar Secrets

A NUMBER of recruits from the West Indies are learning some of the secrets of Radar, and the "magic eyes" which enable the R.A.F. to continue operations successfully despite bad weather.

The chief training officer at a Radio School of Technical Training Command stated in an interview recently, that most of them are keen and tackle their course very well.

"Many of them wanted to be aircrew," said the officer, "and were naturally disappointed to find themselves transferred to a ground job but we tell them how important Radar is to the Royal Air Force and of the big part it will play in the Pacific war."

On the conclusion of their Radar course, successful recruits will receive an increase in pay and then be posted to an operational station where they will gain further experience under skilled Radar operators for six months after which they are qualified to receive a further pay increase.

Promotions in the Services

Warrant Officer Huntley Da Costa (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer V. E. G. Dalrymple (Dominica) to Flying Officer.

Midshipman J. H. Davies (British Guiana) to Sub-Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer M. L. Gosling (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.

Warrant Officer T. J. Lothian (Bahamas) to Pilot Officer.

Leading Aircraftman W. R. Luck (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.

Naval Airman, 2nd Class, D. S. H. Lynch (Jamaica) to Sub-Lieutenant.

Naval Airman, 2nd Class, N. A. McKinstry (Antigua) to Sub-Lieutenant.

Flying Officer C. J. C. Manning (Barbados) to Flight Lieutenant.

Cadet Brenda Nurse (Barbados) to Second Subaltern.

Flight Lieutenant W. H. B. Short, D.F.C. (Trinidad) to (A) Squadron Leader.

Third Officer O. C. Zuill (Bermuda) to First Officer.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES was asked in Parliament on December 20th whether, under the post-war scheme for the marketing of West African cocoa, it would be possible for manufacturers to buy in a futures market, with a view to the stabilisation of wholesale and retail prices. Colonel Stanley said he was not yet in a position to make a final statement on the scheme. He saw no reason, however, why the scheme as at present envisaged should interfere with marketing practice of the kind mentioned.

RECENT donations to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund include £1,729 from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee.

Jamaica's New Constitution

The King's Message

THE House of Representatives, the first elected under the new Jamaica Constitution, was opened on January 9th, and among those present was Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following message from the King was read:—

I desire to convey to the people of Jamaica through their elected representatives an assurance of the interest with which I watch the inauguration of their new Constitution which, quite in accordance with their ascertained desire, it has been my pleasure to grant them. This Constitution recognises the Executive Council as the principal instrument of policy. With these changes the domestic interests of Jamaica are now largely in the keeping of those whom its people have chosen by their exercise of universal adult suffrage.

In his speech to the House, Sir John Huggins, the Governor, said, according to a Press telegram: "A great experiment is being tried in Jamaica, and it behoves one and all to do their utmost to make it a success. Members of the House of Representatives owe responsibility not only to the people of Jamaica but to those of other colonies who look forward to the day when they all tread the path along which Jamaica is proceeding and whose prospects of doing so may be influenced by the success which you make of the great experiment you are entering on."

Among other messages received by the Governor was the following from the West India Committee:—

Please convey to the new House of Assembly and Legislative Council our best wishes and our confidence that the furtherance of the true welfare of the people of Jamaica will inspire all their decisions.

Colonel Stanley received a great welcome when he arrived at Kingston on January 4th. The Mayor pointed out that it was the first time that a Secretary of State for the Colonies had visited Jamaica. He spoke of the people's pride in the fact that many Jamaicans were sharing in the Empire's war effort, and said that the island realised the great responsibilities that the new Constitution had brought.

Colonel Stanley said that Jamaica's success with her Constitution had significance for the whole Colonial Empire, and appealed for a united effort to make it succeed.

Crowds lined the streets of the capital on January 11th, to bid farewell to Colonel Stanley. In a farewell address he said: "When I go back to England I shall tell the King of the spontaneous loyalty of the Jamaicans to King and Throne; and tell Parliament and the people of England of the unity of the Jamaicans in the present struggle, already shown by generous contributions."

HORSES in Cat Island are being attacked by "sleeping sickness." In order to prevent the spread of the disease in that island or its introduction to other parts of the Colony the Government of the Bahamas issued on September 21st Regulations under which any horse must, if so ordered, be placed under treatment by the Veterinary Surgeon of the Colony.

"Empire Digest"

WE wish continued success to *Empire Digest**, a monthly journal issued in Canada by "Empire Information," devoted, to quote its sub-title, "toward a better knowledge and understanding of the British Empire, its peoples, forms of government, aims and ideals."

It was in the early months of the war that Captain W. C. C. Innes discovered, as he states, that there was little or no British propaganda being distributed in Canada or in the United States, and having seen and realized the great importance of "Talking Points," issued by the British Ministry of Information, he offered to print them in both English and French, to secure the widest possible publicity and to do this work on behalf of the Ministry at no cost to the British Government. Mr. Duff Cooper, then the Minister of Information, in a cable to Captain Innes, said "we consider the work which you have offered to undertake of the utmost importance and, to you and your associates, on behalf of the Ministry of Information, I should like to offer my grateful thanks." Captain Innes immediately formed "Empire Information" with an Advisory Committee. In August, 1940, they printed the first *Talking Points* of 5,000 copies. The distribution rapidly grew to over 200,000 copies a week, in French and English, mainly to schools, manufacturing firms, service clubs, educational centres of the three armed forces, and some 60,000 individuals.

The April issue of *Empire Digest* (Vol. I, No. 7), recently received, deals generally, in addition to many other subjects of great interest, with the British Colonies in the Caribbean area, and the editor states that it is planned that alternate issues of the magazine will deal in particular, through two or more articles and pictures, with all the nine British Colonies in that area.

Mr. C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and British Guiana, in a Foreword to the April issue, expresses the hope that the articles which have been so gladly contributed, elucidating their national, economic, political and miscellaneous characteristics, will lead to a better understanding and a warmer affection for the British West Indies. Space will not permit of summarizing the articles to prove that the above hope is thoroughly justified. It will be sufficient to say that three of the authors, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Harley V. Usill, and Mr. Randal Dumoret (Assistant Trade Commissioner to Canada), deal from different standpoints with general developments in the British West Indies, whilst Mr. S. A. Hammond discusses educational problems.

There are also numerous attractive illustrations of West Indian scenes, mostly reproduced from photographs by Mr. S. J. Hayward.

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.

* *Empire Digest*, published by Empire Information, 330, Bay Street, Toronto, Canada. Monthly 25 cents; \$3 a year; and \$5 for two years. No extra postage on foreign subscriptions.

Government of the Colonies

M.P. Suggests Lines of Reform

THE following letter to the Editor of *The Times* appeared in that journal of December 30th, from Captain Peter Macdonald, M.P. for the Isle of Wight, a member of the delegation from the Empire Parliamentary Association, which visited the West Indies last spring:—

"The announcement in the King's Speech that increased provision will be made for Colonial development is welcome. This will entail large-scale planning by Colonial administrations, and if the sums voted by Parliament are to be wisely spent and progress is to be made, the machinery of Colonial government may require drastic overhaul, especially in larger Colonies.

"The present system dates from a time when administration was rough and ready and problems were less complex than they are to-day. Under it the Colonial Secretary, the Governor's principal lieutenant, is the main, often the sole, channel of approach to him. In addition to advising on major policy and to giving decisions on many matters, he has to deal with a mass of routine papers. Hopelessly overworked, he has little time to study important issues or initiate improvements and reforms. With the appointment before the war of Financial Secretaries, who had direct contact with the Governor in certain matters, he received some relief, and this privilege of direct access has been at times extended, especially during the war, to other departmental heads. It amounts, however, to little more than a redistribution of work between a Governor and his Colonial Secretary, and is merely tinkering with a machine now creaking with age. New times demand new machines, and what is wanted is a reorganization of the departmental system, redistribution of functions, and delegation of powers.

"A survey of the main departmental activities of government shows that, generally speaking, they can be divided under the headings of finance and economics, social services, communications, defence, and development. The first step therefore seems to be to group those departments dealing with much the same problems. For example, the agricultural, veterinary, land, forest, and mines departments are all concerned with development and the use of the land. At present there is, of course, consultation on matters of common interest, but they still function too much in water-tight compartments, so that departmental jealousies and overlapping are at times apparent. There is, in fact, liaison where there ought to be holy matrimony.

"Under a grouping system each department would remain an entity under its own technical head, but at the head of the group would be a secretary responsible for general policy and for exercising some powers now reserved to higher authority. He would act as spokesman for his group in the legislature and have direct access to the Governor. He would, in short, function much as a Minister does at home. Like him he need not necessarily have technical knowledge, but should be a first-rate administrator. Such an arrangement, moreover, has the advantage that, when the time comes for a Colony to be granted a measure of self-government, the official secretaries could be replaced by Ministers

with a minimum of disturbance to the machinery. This change would doubtless meet with opposition from technical officers, though with no good reason if comparison is made with the Home Civil Service, where the permanent secretary, even in departments like the Post Office, is a layman. Needless to say, a technical officer would not be debarred from appointment to a secretaryship provided he showed the necessary administrative ability.

"Such departments as could not conveniently be grouped would come under the wing of the Colonial Secretary, whose principal task, however, would be to act as consultant and co-ordinator, rather on the lines of a Minister without Portfolio. There would thus be four or five secretaries who, with the Colonial Secretary as *primus inter pares* and such non-official members as might be appointed, would form the 'Cabinet' or executive council. Together they should constitute a team capable of planning and executing development. But unless the present 'bottleneck' is widened some excellent schemes will never come to fruition, while others will be launched too hastily, with resultant waste of funds.

"Finally, the impetus to reorganize must come from the top, since local governments will not acknowledge their inability to act with the speed and efficiency required. Colonel Stanley, who has earned the gratitude of the Colonies for his persistent advocacy of their needs, has the courage and vision to see that the machinery is brought up to date."

Captain Macdonald's suggestions received the support of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, until recently Governor of Nigeria, who, in a letter published in the same newspaper, in its issue of January 11th, states:—

"I write, somewhat belatedly, to support Captain Peter Macdonald's plea for the reorganization of Colonial Secretariats. Ever since I became a Colonial Secretary myself in Ceylon in 1929 I have realized the utter impossibility of this officer, in any but the smallest colony, fulfilling his duties adequately. The appointment of Financial Secretaries was a step in the right direction, but a much wider distribution of responsibility is needed, and a portfolio system such as Captain Macdonald suggests, which is very much the same as the old Indian system, is the obvious answer.

Storage of Seed Corn

Experiments are being made by the Barbados Department of Agriculture to test whether radiolaria earth, which occurs naturally in the Colony, if mixed with stored seed corn (maize) will protect it from insect attack. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, reports that the first experiment was concluded in October. Crushed, dried and sieved radiolaria earth was mixed with artificially and naturally infested grain contained in a large number of jars. It was found that the insects were prevented from breeding in any numbers in artificially infested grain and that infestation was greatly reduced in grain already infested. Dr. Saint says that if further trials confirm the findings from this preliminary experiment, radiolaria earth which is abundant and cheap in Barbados should be very useful in protecting stores of seed corn on plantations.

British Guiana Coast Lands

Drainage and Irrigation Schemes

IN his speech at the opening of the 1944 Session of the Legislature on May 30th, the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, laid great stress on the importance of undertaking the drainage and irrigation of the coast lands. Referring to a despatch he had addressed to the Secretary of State in January, 1943, Sir Gordon said (see September CIRCULAR, p. 163) he had urged this as the essential foundation of all rural progress.

A comprehensive account of the proposed works is given in a small handbook, DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION SCHEMES which, as also a large scale map (four miles to the inch) has been issued by the British Guiana Bureau of Publicity and Information. The Bureau, it may be recalled, was established in August 1942 "to put before the public the Government's point of view and to be the channel for distributing all Government information and opinion as well as the official liaison between the Government and the Press."

\$12,000,000 over 20 years

The handbook, prepared by the staff of the Consulting Engineer's Office, indicates the matters concerning which investigations have to be made in considering drainage and irrigation schemes. The eight major schemes which have been designed are described and particulars given of their location, acreage, special problems, cost, etc. The aim of these schemes is to afford long wanted security from floods in heavy wet weather and to provide adequate irrigation at all seasons. They will thus improve living conditions in the areas and benefit agricultural production generally. The estimated cost of the proposed works is about \$7,451,900 and their construction would make some 504,000 acres available for agricultural working of which 132,000 acres will be new lands suitable for pasturage.

In order to supplement the main framework in these eight major schemes attention will be paid to internal drainage and irrigation works in the areas at a possible expenditure of \$4,200,000 bringing the total estimated cost to about \$12,000,000 spread, it is anticipated, over twenty years.

Rice expansion schemes are also receiving adequate attention. These include provision for empoldering, draining and irrigating suitable lands with the object of increasing the Colony's production in order to satisfy the increased demand from local and West Indian markets.

The map presents a picture of all the proposed schemes. Areas which have been surveyed are bordered in red; those for which major schemes have been prepared are shaded in pink. Hatching and cross hatching indicate respectively areas where application for funds has been made, or has been granted. Declared drainage areas are bordered blue and rice expansion areas yellow.

One at least of the major works, the Boerasirie-Bonasika Scheme is already in course of construction and progress has also been made with some of the rice expansion schemes.

In this connexion it will be recalled that the Governor wrote in 1941: "In general it can be stated that little

effective improvement in the lives of the people on the coastal lands of the Colony of British Guiana will be possible, unless attention is given to the provision of a greater measure of controlled drainage and irrigation." On this there is no difference of opinion, but as the British Guiana Agricultural Economist has pointed out, the necessary expenditure is very high—since 1916 the Colony has spent over \$10,000,000 in fighting the sea—and is beyond its financial resources. Moreover, some of the schemes put forward give little promise of economic justification.

All acknowledge the desirability of improved social and economic conditions in the village areas, but it seems reasonable to recommend that the most calculated consideration be given to the economic repercussions of what, for British Guiana, are vast undertakings. As far as rice expansion schemes are concerned it seems more than doubtful whether British Guiana can, in normal times, compete for the export trade, with Burma.

Inter-Island Transport

Use of Landing Ships

IS the landing craft the solution to the problem of quick, easy and efficient cargo and passenger services between the islands of the Caribbean? Are the days of the inter-island schooners numbered? That the answers to these questions may be in the affirmative is suggested by an article in a recent issue of *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*. So convinced is the Commander of one tank-landing ship of the suitability of the craft for the purpose that he is already forming a syndicate to buy his ship after the war, in order to operate a cargo and passenger service among the islands of the Caribbean.

Ships of this type can carry several hundred tons of cargo and would be able to land or pick up passengers and goods direct from the beaches in the same way as has been done in Normandy and in the Pacific with military personnel and supplies. This would not only obviate the necessity for further construction of expensive harbour works which have been a heavy burden on the finances of small communities, but would open up agricultural areas which have hitherto been unprofitable because of the cost of transport of products by road to suitable ports.

Simply fitted out for ordinary commercial purposes, these landing craft are expected to be extremely economical in operation and it is suggested that fuel costs might not exceed 1s. a mile.

THE New Year Honours List contains, in addition to the names shown on page 10, the names of Dr. Mary Blacklock, a lecturer at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and a member of the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39, and Mr. R. C. Marshall, Chief Conservator of Forests, Gold Coast, both of whom receive the C.B.E. Mr. Marshall will be remembered as Conservator of Forests in Trinidad from 1923 to 1934.

Agriculture in St. Lucia, 1943

General Progress Despite Difficulties

IN his *Annual Report* for the year ended December 31st, 1943, Mr. E. T. Ward, Agricultural Superintendent, says that the virtual completion of work on the United States Bases tended to restore conditions to a more normal level. Peasant agricultural activity was particularly in evidence, and the estates benefited by the increased labour supply. Inland transport service was, however, seriously curtailed from June to September by the acute shortage of tyres, and hardly was this restored when, in the severe storm of October 11th, one of the two boats plying daily in the important Leeward Coast motor launch service was lost, and the other was only able to operate under great difficulties.

Difficulties of the Sugar Industry

Yields of sugar cane were fairly good despite limited cultivation and manuring last season, but juice content was disappointing. 62,430 tons of cane were ground and 6,630 tons of sugar produced. Labour was barely adequate during crop to keep the factories working without interruption. The usual cultural operations had thus again to be delayed. Two estates have decided to cease spring planting in future, and to increase their ratoon period from five to six years.

The area under sugar cane for the 1943 crop was 2,031 acres of which 83 per cent. was in BH.10/12. By the end of the year fairly large areas of B.34104 and B.37161 had been planted, and these varieties will soon be dominant.

Shipping restrictions precluded any exports of molasses, and almost the entire production, 236,000 gallons, was converted into rum for local consumption.

Coconuts, Limes and Cocoa

The coconut industry had a record year both in value and in the amount of copra produced. There was very little opportunity of shipping nuts, and almost the entire crop was manufactured into copra and sold to the Barbados Cotton Co-operative Factory.

The limes industry is passing through a rehabilitation phase. The old seedling plantings, mostly in a steadily declining condition, are being replaced largely by budded plants. The demand for distilled lime oil was strong, and an average of 34s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., was realized for sales through the West Indian Lime Oil Sales Co., Trinidad.

The 1942-43 cocoa crop was adversely affected by heavy rains during November and December, 1942. The bulk was marketed, after considerable delay, through the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Ltd., Canada, and realized an f.o.b. price of approximately 52s. per cwt. Arrangements have been completed for the sale of the 1943-44 crop to the same corporation on similar terms.

Increased Food Production

Little scope existed for the export of fresh fruits, although full advantage was taken of markets in neighbouring islands, particularly Barbados, whenever shipping facilities occurred. The Gros Michel banana industry has been virtually abandoned. It is impossible to estimate the area that remains under this crop, and

"the suggested total of 300 acres of neglected cultivations at the end of 1943 may well be optimistic."

With few exceptions the food production effort was well supported by all sections of the community. Ample supplies of local foodstuffs were available throughout the year, although transport difficulties due to lack of tyres restricted supplies reaching the Castries market during the period June to August.

There was a welcome increase in rice production; about 200 acres were planted, and the yields were comparatively good. Efforts were made to encourage vanilla cultivation as an ideal peasant cash crop but, so far, little interest has been shown.

The exports of forest products, mainly charcoal and firewood to Barbados, rose in value from £2,162 in 1942 to £8,589. An export quota will be necessary if adequate protection is to be given to the not unlimited natural resources.

Livestock. Estates' Help to Peasantry

Satisfactory progress continued to be made in the raising of livestock, and there is reason to believe that livestock keeping will find a permanent place in the future activities of an increasing number of peasant proprietors. Appreciation is expressed of the great assistance given by several estate owners, including the sugar estates. The initiative displayed by them in meeting local problems has been a source of encouragement and example to the peasantry.

Jamaica Agricultural Laws

WITH the object of bringing together, for easy reference, all legislation dealing with matters agricultural, or akin to agriculture, land settlement, forestry, marketing, etc., the Jamaica Department of Science and Agriculture has issued as Bulletin No. 33 (New Series), *A Summary of the Legislation of Jamaica relating to Agriculture and Forestry*.

In this useful publication the laws, together with rules and regulations issued under them, are arranged under headings such as land settlement, major crops, plant disease, sale and export of produce, etc. The main provisions of the laws are usually summarized, fuller details being given of those with which the Government officer, planter and farmer are likely to come into contact on their daily round.

A copious index provides ready reference to all laws, etc., affecting industries such as sugar and bananas which come under several subject headings. The Bulletin also gives, in tabulated form, a detailed summary of legislation concerning imports and exports, showing in either case those conditionally or totally prohibited. The Bulletin is available free to residents in Jamaica on application to the Director of Agriculture; to others price 6d., postage extra, or from the Government Printer, Kingston, Jamaica.

THE Bishop of Guiana has appointed the Rev. E. G. Burrough, St. Michael's Vicarage, Summertown, Oxford, as his Commissary in the place of the Rev. Frank Thatcher, who has resigned on his appointment as Dean of Georgetown.

The New Year Honours

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

G.C.M.G.

CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE SIR BEDE EDMUND HUGH CLIFFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Trinidad.

K.C.M.G.

MR. GERARD LESLIE MAKINS CLAUSON, C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MR. LESLIE BRIAN FREESTON, C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

MR. JOHN STUART MACPHERSON, C.M.G., Colonial Administrative Service, British Resident Member in Washington of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and Head of the British Colonies Supply Mission.

As reported elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Macpherson has been appointed to succeed Sir Frank Stockdale as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. HENRY WILLIAM BUTLER BLACKALL, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Trinidad.

Mr. Blackall was appointed to Trinidad in March, 1943. For the seven preceding years he was Attorney-General, Gold Coast.

MR. WALTER HARRAGIN, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Gold Coast.

Mr. Harragin entered the Colonial Service in 1914 as Clerk of the Peace and Sub-registrar, San Fernando and Victoria, Trinidad. After serving with the Army as temporary major he became, in 1919, magistrate of Victoria, Trinidad, and five years later Crown Counsel, acting on several occasions as Solicitor-General. He was appointed Attorney-General, Nyasaland, in 1927 and of Kenya in 1933.

C.M.G.

MR. FRANK LESLIE BROWN, O.B.E., M.C., Colonial Administrative Service, Deputy Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.

MR. SYDNEY CAINE, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MR. MALCOLM BUCHANAN LAING, O.B.E., Commissioner for Local Government, British Guiana.

MR. JOHN LEONARD WORLEDGE, Colonial Audit Service, Director, Colonial Audit Department.

Mr. Worledge was Auditor of British Guiana from 1932 to 1936 when he became Auditor-General of Jamaica.

C.B.E.

TEMPORARY BRIGADIER THOMAS DENIS DALY, M.C., late Commander, North Caribbean Area.

MR. GREGOR MCGREGOR PETER, O.B.E. For public services in the Windward Islands.

O.B.E.

MR. PETER ALPHONSUS CLEARINKIN, M.D., D.P.H., Colonial Medical Service, Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist to Public Hospital, British Guiana.

MR. GUY MONTGOMERY GORDON, Deputy Director of Public Works, Trinidad.

MR. HENRY HINDLE MANSON, Director, Electrical Department, Bahamas.

MAJOR GEORGE RODERICK MARCANO, Trinidad Local Forces.

MR. ALEXANDER MOODY STUART, M.C. For public services in the Leeward Islands.

THE REVEREND FELIX GORDON VEITCH, M.D. For public services in Jamaica.

M.B.E.

MR. SYDNEY COLERIDGE CARMICHAEL, Superintendent of Printing, Leeward Islands.

MR. RALPH TEMPLETON GALT, Senior Surveyor, Lands and Survey Department, Trinidad.

MR. JOHN NORBERT MCINTYRE, Government Secretary, Dominica, Windward Islands.

MR. EDWARD DENNIS MATTHEWS, Government Printer, Jamaica.

BATTERY SERGEANT-MAJOR FRANCIS BERESFORD PEREIRA, Bermuda Militia (Artillery).

HENRIETTA, MRS. TUCKER. For social services in Bermuda.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

SERGEANT CLEMENT JOSEPH BETTENCOURT-GOMES, Home Guard, British Guiana.

SERGEANT JAPHETH FERDINAND AUGUSTUS ANTONIO KERR, Home Guard, Jamaica.

COMPANY QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT ALEXANDER LAKE, Trinidad Regiment.

SERGEANT EDGAR LUZER WARD, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Bermuda Contingent.

The British Beet Industry

Its Importance to British Agriculture

IN the course of his statement accompanying the report and accounts of the British Sugar Corporation for 1943-44, the chairman, Sir Francis Humphrys, says :—

"The sugar beet crop is continuing to play a highly important part in British agriculture, particularly in those arable areas where the crop has become firmly established as the pivot of the farming rotation. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of acres of land are at the present time being maintained in a high state of fertility as a direct result of growing sugar beet. The by-products—pulp, crowns and leaves—amounting in 1943-44 to more than 4,000,000 tons—made an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of the livestock industry in this country.

"The yield of beet per acre was once again above the pre-war average, and farmers and workers are to be heartily congratulated on the successful harvesting of so large a crop. The whole crop of beet was grown from seed entirely produced in this country.

"The corporation continued to operate on a deficiency payment in substitution for a rate of Exchequer assistance under the Sugar Act of 1936, in accordance with the war-time arrangements approved by the Government. The deficiency payment received by the corporation from the Exchequer in the year 1943-44 amounted to £3,733,030, compared with £4,947,095 last year and £3,981,512 for 1941-42. The price fixed by the Government for beets was unchanged and the total sum paid to over 50,000 farmers was somewhat lower at £16,020,000, due to a small reduction in the total tonnage worked and to a slightly lower sugar content. The Excise duty which accrued to the Exchequer was £7,909,000, compared with £8,275,000 for 1942-43."

Notes of West Indian Interest

DERE's a big distinction between saying and doing.

* * *

MR. R. S. HUDSON, British Minister of Agriculture, is paying a brief visit to Jamaica.

* * *

THE HON. MAURICE H. SEGRÉ of Jamaica is the 335th member of the West India Committee to take up Life Membership.

* * *

MR. W. E. WOODLEY has been appointed general secretary of the Jamaica Imperial Association in succession to the late Mr. Herbert G. de Lisser.

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MR. A. G. V. LINDON, formerly Industrial Adviser, Trinidad, assumed duties as Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare on October 17th

* * *

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER has consented to become a President of the Antigua Association which has for forty years supported and encouraged the Anglican Diocese of the island.

* * *

MISS MAY JEFFREY SMITH, one of Jamaica's best known educationists, has been appointed the Colony's first woman J.P. She was educated at Wolmer's School and at University College, London.

* * *

MR. T. H. NAYLOR, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, has returned to England after a business visit abroad which took him to British Guiana, Trinidad, Montreal and New York.

* * *

MR. E. T. EGG, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad, who is in London prior to his transfer to another sphere, was among recent callers at the West India Committee. Mr. Egg is the son of the late Mr. Justice Egg, of British Guiana.

* * *

SIR NOEL LIVINGSTON, Custos of Kingston, and a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, has been elected the first President of the island's new Legislative Council. Sir Noel has been a member of the Executive of the West India Committee since 1934.

* * *

TWENTY-THREE of the 30 passengers and crew of the Pan-American Airways "China Clipper" were killed on January 8th when the aeroplane crashed at Port-of-Spain. According to the builders, it had "travelled farther and carried more than any other aeroplane."

* * *

LIEUTENANT J. A. H. ROSE, the Devonshire Regiment, of Barbados, who, as announced in another column, has been awarded the Military Cross for great gallantry in Burma, has returned to England after an absence of over three years on active service. He has made a good recovery from his wound.

* * *

MR. JOHN BRIDGES LAING, who, we regret to learn, died at Wickham, Hants, on January 1st, was for many

years a member of the Executive Council of British Guiana, and managing director of the British Guiana Bank. Mr. Laing, who was in his 93rd year, was one of the oldest members of the West India Committee.

* * *

AMONG the first-class appointments made by the Crown Agents during December were those of Mr. S. A. Stone, as Accountant-General of British Honduras, and Mr. G. F. Owen, who becomes Engineer Draughtsman, Department of Comptroller of Development and Welfare, West Indies.

* * *

It was officially announced in St. Vincent on October 24th that until further notice there would be a weekly mail service between the four islands of the Windward Group. A limited number of male passengers would be carried and persons desirous of obtaining passages should make application to the Administrator.

* * *

GEORGE FLETCHER AND CO., LTD., sugar machinery manufacturers, of Derby, have appointed Mr. C. R. D. Shannon, A.M.I.Mech.E., of Castries, St. Lucia, as their engineer representative in the West Indies. The last position Mr. Shannon held before taking up this new appointment was chief engineer at the Usine Ste. Madeleine, Trinidad.

* * *

MR. R. O. WILLIAMS, until recently Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, is on leave in London prior to proceeding to Zanzibar as Director of Agriculture. He, and his successor, Mr. E. W. Leach, were among recent callers at the West India Committee. Mr. Williams will succeed Mr. J. Cochran Muir who has now taken up his appointment as Director of Agriculture, Trinidad.

* * *

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT P. L. U. CROSS, who, as announced in another column, has been awarded the D.S.O., was born in Trinidad in 1917. Before enlisting, in 1941, he was employed in the accounts department of the Trinidad Government Railway, and served in the Trinidad Air Training Scheme. He was awarded the D.F.C. in June last and is entitled to wear the 1939-43 star.

By special arrangement with the Air Ministry, Flight Lieutenant Cross has been attached to the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office for duties in connexion with the welfare of Colonials in the R.A.F. One of his chief duties will be to visit R.A.F. stations at which there are Colonial airmen.

* * *

The *Canada-West Indies Magazine* has for many years performed a valuable service in making known, in the fullest sense of the term, the West Indian colonies to the outside world, and in developing Canadian-West Indian trade. We now have to congratulate our contemporary on the special issues it is publishing, each of which is devoted to a particular colony. The first of the series, issued in September, was concerned with British Guiana and the second, dated November, with Barbados. The February number will be devoted to Bermuda, and the April issue to Trinidad. The dates for the other colonies have not yet been announced.

Obituary

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

Mr. A. H. WIGHT.

Mr. Arthur Henry Wight who died suddenly in Port-of-Spain on January 3rd, at the age of 76 was born in France but went to Trinidad at an early age and was educated there at Queens Royal College. After a few years in another business he joined, in the early nineties, the firm of George R. Alston & Co., as a clerk, and when the firm became a limited company in 1920 under the designation Alston & Co., Ltd., he was appointed a director and was, at the time of his death, chairman of the board. He was also chairman of Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons), Ltd., the British Guiana & Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and Trinidad Clay Products, Ltd., and a director of various other local firms. He had been a member of the West India Committee for thirty-six years.

Mr. Wight leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Gerald R. Wight, junior member for Port-of-Spain in the Trinidad and Tobago Legislative Council, for whom much sympathy will be felt in their great loss.

SIR WILLIAM GOODE

Sir William Athelstane Meredith Goode, K.B.E., Director of Communications and Chief Security Officer, Ministry of Food, who died in a London nursing home on December 14th, had a wide circle of friends in, and connected with, the West Indian Colonies. He had been a member of the West Indian Club for 44 years and was its second hon. secretary, holding office from 1902 until 1920.

He was born in Newfoundland in 1877, educated at Doncaster Grammar School and at Foyle College, Ireland, and became a journalist, working on several London newspapers. From 1917 to 1919 he served as liaison officer of the Ministry of Food with the United States and the Canadian Food Administrations, and as director of the cable department of the Ministry.

Sir William came into prominence during 1919 and 1920 as British Director of Relief in Europe, and in the latter year he was appointed president of and British representative on the Austrian section of the Reparation Commission, Vienna. For many years he devoted his time to work for Hungary. His long association with that country as financial adviser, which began in 1923, continued until 1941. Early in the present war he played a leading part in overcoming communications difficulties when the greater part of the staff of the Ministry of Food was moved from London to Colwyn Bay. He was also responsible for the communications between London and the United States and Australia.

At a meeting of the agricultural section of the Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists held in February of 1944, Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist on the staff of the Inspector General of Agriculture, West Indies, dealt with the problems of sugar cane agriculture in Jamaica. His valuable address together with the long and interesting discussion which followed are reported in full in *The J.A.S.T. Quarterly*, Vol. VII, No. 4, June, 1944.

The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Killed in Action

PRIVATE C. V. CLARKE (Jamaica).

Previously Missing, now Reported Killed in Action

PILOT OFFICER M. S. R. MAHON (Barbados).

PRIVATE J. STEPHENSON (Bermuda).

Reported Missing, Believed Killed

ACTING SQUADRON LEADER W. H. B. SHORT, D.F.C. (Trinidad), SERGEANT V. H. BARTLETT (Jamaica).

Missing

PRIVATE W. E. STONE (Bermuda).

Wounded in Action

Gunner J. Mahon (Barbados).

Sergeant G. Fisher (Bermuda), Pilot Officer M. A. Guilfoyle (Jamaica), and Private R. B. Henriques (Jamaica), who were recently reported missing, are now known to be prisoners of war.

West Indies at Westminster

A summary of replies given by Ministers of the Government to questions asked in the House of Commons and reported in *Hansard* of the dates indicated.

Trade Disputes, Trinidad. No major trade disputes had engaged the attention of the Industrial Adviser's Department during 1943. Many differences of a minor character had been referred to it. There were seven stoppages of work and in four of them work was resumed on the advice of the Department. (December 6th.)

Old Age Pensions, Jamaica. The question of old age pensions, together with others in connection with social security, is being examined by a committee in the Colony. (December 6th.)

Social Insurance Schemes. Committees set up to enquire into the possibility of introducing Social Insurance Schemes are sitting in Jamaica, Trinidad and Ceylon. A Mauritius Committee reported in 1941. (December 6th.)

Development and Welfare Reports. It is hoped that a further report on development and welfare in the West Indies will be published early in 1945. (December 6th.)

Bahamas Secret Ballot. The Governor addressed the House of Assembly on the closing of the Session on November 20th, expressing his regret that the House had not passed the legislation extending the secret ballot to the Out Islands and stating that he felt that the House would like to have an opportunity of reconsidering its decision. The legislation would be reintroduced into the House next Session. (December 6th.)

Agricultural Department, Jamaica. During the last year schemes for agricultural development in Jamaica have been approved involving the expenditure of approximately £2,270,000, of which £1,036,600 will be met by free grants and £240,000 by loan under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the balance from local funds or by local loan. A further scheme, estimated to cost £427,550 is under consideration. Generally speaking progress is satisfactory but some delay in the early stages will be caused by the difficulty of securing qualified staff. (December 13th.)

MR. HAROLD T. MARTIN, the West Indian commercial representative, recently gave an instructive lecture to the Manchester Geographical Society entitled "Barbados, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana." A film which he took during one of his West Indian visits added to the interest of his talk. The chairman of the council of the Society, Mr. W. H. Zimmern, presided.

Fruit Culture in Bermuda

Report of Wide West Indian Interest

IN 1943, Mr. J. M. Waterston, Plant Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Bermuda, paid a visit of some five months' duration to the United States, mainly in Florida, and the Bahamas to obtain information on the culture of citrus and other fruits.

The report of his investigations which has now been published*, whilst dealing primarily with conditions in Bermuda, contains much information of great interest and value to other Colonies throughout the Caribbean area.

After discussing the possibilities of fruit culture in Bermuda, Mr. Waterston recommends that home gardeners should be given every assistance to plant citrus and other fruits, and that the commercial production of bananas, papaws and tomatoes be further expanded. "This stimulus to fruit culture in Bermuda will result in not only better nutritional standards but should provide additional attractions for visitors to the Colony after the war. We already know that locally grown fruit is superior in flavour to fruit ordinarily imported, and there is no reason why we should not look forward to the time that this feature can be featured when publicising the many natural attractions with which these islands are endowed."

As he believes that more will be achieved in the fruit-growing campaign by concentrating on one group at a time, Mr. Waterston recommends that cultivation of citrus be given first consideration. Some forty pages are then devoted to practical advice on varieties, propagation, cultivation, control of diseases and pests, storage, etc. Mr. Waterston recalls that oranges and lemons formerly flourished in the Colony. As long ago as 1677 the London Company of Bermuda Adventurers sent a vessel there to take back 400 chests of oranges. In 1837, however, Bishop Berkeley spoke of their scarcity, attributed to wind exposure due to cutting of the cedar trees. Attack by scale insects was probably another factor. The decline continued rapidly; the production (in dozens) of oranges fell from 24,228 in 1881 to 109 in 1901. The corresponding figures for lemons were 2,589 and 264. At present, however, some Bermudians, as a result of careful attention to spraying and fertilising, are still producing high-quality citrus fruit.

In the second portion of the report, Mr. Waterston states that there are over one hundred fruits, other than citrus, which can be grown in Bermuda. Lists are given indicating the various uses to which they can be put, and summarized general information on food values, control of diseases and pests, and why fruit trees fail to bear. The more important of these "other than Citrus" fruits are then dealt with more fully, with references to other sources of information. As many of these fruits are cultivated throughout the West Indies, the information contained in this section, in particular, will be of value to many interested in fruits, whether as producers or consumers, far beyond the confines of Bermuda.

* *Fruit Culture in Bermuda*. Report by J. M. Waterston. 119 pages. The Government Printer, Hamilton, Bermuda, 1944.

The Pictorial Pages

Great Britain has been enjoying, or suffering, to use a more accurate term, one of the hardest winters ever recorded. Even in London and the southern counties, 20 degrees of frost have been registered, and the biting winds have been unusually strong. A recent gale reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour, and damage was reported from many districts.

The two illustrations reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages give an excellent idea of the prevailing conditions. That at the top was taken at Llanberis, Wales, and the lower at an aerodrome in the south of England used constantly by planes—in spite of appalling weather—as a base from which to bomb German factories and communications.

The illustrations on the second pictorial page are dealt with in an article on page 5.

Some Recent Marriages

LLOYD—DAVIES. Sub-Lieutenant M. V. Lloyd, R.N.V.R., of Trinidad, was married on December 18th, at Portsmouth, to Miss Monica Jeanne Davies.

SCOTT—THOMAS. Sergeant P. V. Scott, of Jamaica, and Miss Martha Ann Thomas, of Clynderwin, South Wales, were married at Aldershot, Hants, on December 14th. Sergeant Scott is serving in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

BOYCE—GOODWIN. Craftsman H. C. Boyce, of Barbados, who is serving in the R.E.M.E., was married on December 9th, to Miss Barbara Stella Goodwin, of the W.A.A.F. The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's Parish Church, Cricklewood, London, N.W. and eight members of the bride's Squadron formed a guard of honour.

Christmas Greetings

On behalf of the West India Committee, the following telegram was sent to the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Jamaica:—

"The West India Committee send best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all personnel of H.M.S. Jamaica."

The secretary of the Committee received the following reply from the Commanding Officer:—

"The captain, officers and ship's company of H.M.S. Jamaica thank the West India Committee for their kind message of good wishes which they heartily reciprocate."

The Committee also sent a telegram conveying the season's greetings to the Jamaica Squadron of the R.A.F., and the following reply was received:—

"All members of 139 Jamaica Squadron thank the West India Committee for their best wishes for Christmas and New Year and heartily reciprocate."

Owing to service conditions it was not possible for the Committee to transmit a telegram to the Trinidad Squadron.

The West India Committee

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THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents :

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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.

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A. DUCKHAM.	B. E. KING, M.A., LL.B.	SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK.
ALEXANDER ELDER.	HON. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.	SIR EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.G.
E. CASLETON ELLIOTT.	SIR NORMAN LAMONT, BART.	H. ALAN WALKER.
HAROLD J. J. FREEMAN	THE HON. DUDLEY G. LEACOCK.	W. F. WATSON, O.B.E.
W. G. FREEMAN, B.Sc.	THE HON. SIR NOËL B. LIVINGSTON.	

Secretary :

ROBERT GAVIN, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Secretary :

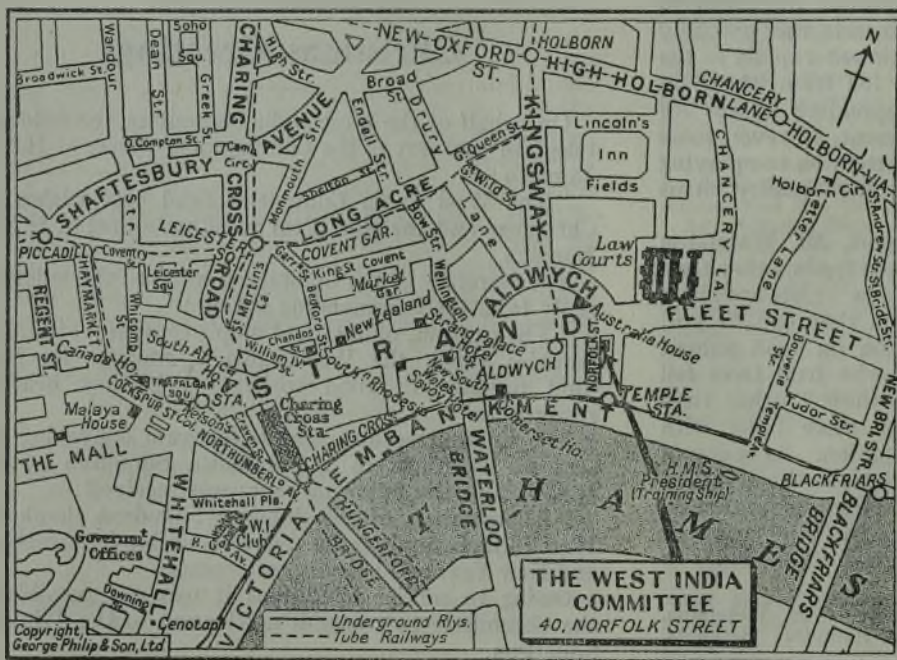
THOMAS SOUNESS, M.B.E.

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.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 27th.*

THE resignation takes effect this month of Miss Millicent and Miss May Branch as joint head mistresses of the Antigua Girls High School after 40 years devoted and self-sacrificing work. The old girls of the school plan a presentation to mark the event. The new head mistress, Miss Evelyn Tibbits, is an old girl of the school and winner of the scholarship.

BARBADOS

Food Subsidies. The Legislative Council passed a vote for £56,000 to meet the cost during the period July 1st to December 31st, 1944, of subsidising the following food and other commodities so that their prices could be stabilised: corn meal, condensed milk, salt fish, rice, salt pork, firewood and charcoal.

Sugar Cane B.37161 and Moth Borer. In his monthly notes for October Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, says that the experiment on counts of borer eggs deposited in a block of 36 plots of different cane varieties showed that once again *Diatraea saccharalis* moths evinced a high preference for B.37161. In the block of nine new and old standard canes the total eggs deposited on B.37161 was approximately four times greater than the highest figure for any other variety.

Museum and Historical Society. Sir John Hutson has been elected President of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society in succession to the late Sir Frederick Clarke who had been President of the Society since it was founded twelve years ago. Sir John, also a foundation member of the Society, has been a Vice President since its inception. He is succeeded in this office by Mr. W. Harold Wright.

BRITISH GUIANA

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

Mrs. Marie Bayley, widow of the late Mr. S. H. Bayley, managing director of the Transport and Harbours Department, has been nominated by the Governor in Council to serve as a member of the Georgetown Town Council for the year 1945. This appointment creates a departure from all previous practice in this Colony as regards a woman holding office on statutory public bodies.

Cost of Food Subsidies. The steadily increasing cost of living has obliged the Government to resort to payment of food subsidies. These, reports Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, totalled \$1,514,240 in 1943. Nearly 95 per cent. of this amount was spent in subsidising the price of flour, condensed milk, pickled beef, salt fish and split peas all of which are commonly used by the working-classes.

BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 15th*

The departure from the Colony yesterday of Colonel

Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, brought to a close an historic event in our annals. His stay, although brief, was one of almost continual movement and interviews. People are highly pleased and their reaction is exceptionally good. The personal touch of the head of the Colonial Office has had a tremendously good moral effect here. Loyalty and affection to their Majesties were expressed by the people through their representatives.

Social Welfare Officer. Mr. D. B. St. Aubyn, who has been seconded from British Guiana for five years as Social Welfare Officer, arrived in the Colony on September 18th.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 29th.*

The General Election, the first under the new Constitution, resulted in a Labour Party victory. The new House of Representatives has 23 Labour members, 5 Independents and 4 People's National Party: one of the Independents, Mr. Evans, has now stated he will support P.N.P. The big day passed quietly, thanks largely to the efficiency of the arrangements of the chief electoral officer, Mr. A. J. Pelletiers.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is expected here on a short visit early in January and will be present at the official opening of the New House. Twelve nominated members have been chosen but the names have not yet been announced.

The sixth wartime Christmas found Jamaica still wonderfully well provided for despite the August hurricane; local products were in good supply but dearer. All the large prizes in the Christmas sweepstake remained in the island.

ST. VINCENT

Industrial Development. The Administrator has appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities and submit plans for industrial development and the extension of home industries. The committee comprises the Agricultural Superintendent, Chairman, the Superintendent of Works, Hon. G. A. McIntosh, Mr. F. A. Casson and Mr. W. J. Abbott.

TRINIDAD

Red Cross Flag Day and Special Appeal. The Acting Governor received the following cable from the Duke of Gloucester: "I am deeply gratified to learn of the magnificent gift of \$100,800 which my Fund has received from the people of Trinidad and Tobago. To the Red Cross Society and to all who took part in and subscribed to the record total realised by the Colony's Flag Day and Special Appeal, I send my warmest thanks and congratulations."

Mr. Arthur Emlyn, the Colony Director of the Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the British Red Cross Society, has been awarded the Society's Distinguished War Service Certificate.

Food Controller. Owing to ill-health, the Hon. F. G.

Grant has resigned the post of Food Controller. H.E. the Acting Governor has accepted his resignation with great regret and has conveyed to him an expression of grateful thanks and appreciation for his untiring work and valuable services rendered to the Government and the community as a whole since he assumed office on March 15th last. His Excellency has appointed Mr. R. G. Crosbie to be Food Controller.

Cost of Living. At January 1st the cost of living index figure was 193 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100.

The New Insecticide, DDT

Value in Man's Fight Against Disease

PROFESSOR I. M. HEILBRON, D.S.O., D.Sc., F.R.S., in a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts,* gave a very full account of the new insecticide, DDT, which has already proved of great use in the war, and will largely help to eliminate disease in the days to come.

DDT, the contraction coined by the Ministry of Supply to designate the substance p.p.-dichloro-diphenyl-tri-chlorethane, was first synthesised in 1874 by a young German chemist. It evoked no particular interest then, or for more than 60 years, when it was re-synthesised by a Swiss chemist, Paul Muller, who found that it possessed marked insecticidal properties. In 1939 it was first used on a large scale in Switzerland, with success, against the Colorado Potato Beetle.

The present importance of DDT as an insecticide is an outcome of Japan's entry into the war. Malaria, dysentery and typhus are at all times very serious diseases, transmitted, respectively, by mosquitoes, flies and lice. In war time the ravages of these insect-borne diseases may be very greatly increased and the casualties among troops correspondingly high.

Up to 1942 pyrethrum flowers had been proved to be by far the most effective of all the natural or synthetic materials tested for their toxic effect on mosquitoes and flies. Immediately before the war the world production of pyrethrum was some 15,000 tons of which 10,500 tons was grown in Japan and 2,000 tons in Kenya. The entrance of Japan into the war cut off these supplies as also of rotenone, the active principle of Derris, largely produced in Malaya.

As one of the steps taken to find immediate means of improving the serious and rapidly deteriorating position, a Research and Development Panel was set up during the winter of 1942 in the Ministry of Production. The Panel, composed of leading entomologists, malariologists and chemists, with supply and service specialists and representatives of the Dominions and the United States carried out a wide range of investigations with the hearty co-operation of various research and other institutions. "It soon became evident that DDT was a unique substance, with properties immeasurably superior to those of any natural or synthetic insecticide yet discovered against a wide range of insects." During the spring of 1943 pilot-scale manufacture was commenced, and plans prepared for large-scale manufacture. Meanwhile the full potentialities of DDT and its methods of application in the field were worked out through

* Published in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, January 5th, 1945, price 2s.

the Director of Hygiene in Overseas Commands, and in his overseas malarial and entomological laboratories.

A typhus epidemic among the people of Naples in December, 1942, was the occasion of the first full-scale test of DDT in a war sector. Prior to the discovery of DDT the British Army used a powder containing rotenone, whilst the U.S. Forces used pyrethrum. During January, 1944, 1,300,000 civilians were disinfected by dusting with a 5 per cent. DDT powder. "This large scale attack on lice with DDT was one of the most important factors in bringing the disease under control." Indeed for the first time in the history of medical science, a typhus epidemic was stopped in mid-winter, and with almost miraculous speed. "Garments made louse-proof by impregnation with DDT will withstand up to eight launderings without noticeable loss of activity.

Dealing with the malaria-carrying mosquitoes Professor Heilbron, after mentioning present methods of control, said that DDT has now proved itself a superior weapon against both larvæ and adults. Applied to the surface of water as a 5 per cent. solution in oil, at the rate of one to two quarts per acre, it kills all the larvæ and breeding ceases for several days. On large areas or where ground access is not available spraying from aircraft has given results of the highest significance. In this way the use of but half a pound or less of DDT per acre results in almost a complete kill of larvæ and a very high rate of kill of adults due to direct contact or the remarkable "residual effect" of DDT, entirely lacking with pyrethrum. A combination of DDT with pyrethrum is the most efficient spray for bringing about quick and sudden death to adult mosquitoes. A spray of this can be applied by flit guns, power sprayers, or the new gas-operated sprayers. The British sparklet sprayer discharges its contents in six to eight seconds and disinfests between 500—100 cubic feet. The American Aerosol bomb is extensively used for spraying the interior of aircraft.

In permanent buildings the "residual effect" of DDT permits it to be very economically used. Experiments have shown that when painted or sprayed as a solution in kerosene on walls, windows or ceilings, the DDT thus deposited continues for many weeks to kill all mosquitoes alighting or resting. Houses in malarial areas thus treated remain practically, or completely, free of mosquitoes.

The fly population in buildings can also be reduced to negligible numbers for long periods by a pyrethrum-DDT spray. Their breeding grounds such as manure heaps can be rendered innocuous by spraying with a solution of DDT which kills the adults as they emerge. It is also efficient against many other insect pests.

As Professor Heilbron said in conclusion: The discovery of DDT indubitably heralds a new era in man's ceaseless fight for mastery against disease.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 40.

Across: 1, Suddenly; 5, Triple; 9, Reverent; 10, Stolid; 12, Parity; 13, Register; 15, Scotland Yard; 18, Disinfection; 23, Chortled; 24, Samite; 26, Titian; 27, Artifice; 28, Dodder; 29, Spaniels.

Down: 1, Scrape; 2, Divert; 3, Erratic; 4, Link; 6, Retried; 7, Palatial; 8, El Dorado; 11, Repasts; 14, Steeped; 16, Educated; 17, Escorted; 19, Nitrate; 20, Ovation; 21, Divine; 22, Recess; 25, Trap.

Company Reports and Meetings

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

THE annual report covering the period December 14th, 1943, to December 6th, 1944, shows that the revenue amounted to £25,356 and the expenses to £749, leaving a profit of £24,607. This sum added to £58,431 brought forward, makes a total of £83,038, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent., less income tax, which will absorb £19,066 and leave £63,972 to be carried forward.

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, 1944, amounted to £448,864, which added to £181,277 brought forward, makes a total of £630,141.

The following appropriations have been made: reserve fund, £200,000; provision for deferred repairs to premises, £75,000; interim dividends paid June 30th, 1944, 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 £179,989 19s. 9d.

The reserve fund has been further increased by the transfer of £300,000 from contingency account.

SIR WILLIAM GODENOUGH, the chairman, in the course of a statement circulated with the report and accounts, says: "In recent years, the Colonial policy of this country has been subjected to criticism, much of which has been both misleading and unfair. No one will pretend that mistakes have never been made, but the questions involved are frequently highly complex, and their solution is not helped by uninformed criticism. We must realise that our ideas, our institutions, and ways of life cannot be easily transplanted to other lands and to other peoples whose tradition and environment are essentially different from our own. If they are to flourish, they must be allowed to take root and in some cases growth will be slow. A lively interest in the Empire, and perhaps particularly in our Colonial territories, by people at home, will, I believe, contribute more than anything else towards a solution of these problems. The war has unquestionably had the effect of increasing public interest in these territories, and the means of development have already been greatly facilitated through the medium of air transport. I think it is true to say that rapid and efficient transport and communications are essentials without which economic development cannot make headway. It is only recently that these have at last come within our reach, but the chance, of which we should take the fullest advantage, has now arrived, and it will be for us to use it wisely when the end of the war permits.

"Many plans for Colonial development are being considered and discussed, but I think we should do well to remember that they cannot in themselves provide an effective substitute for the intelligent and sympathetic interest of the people of this country; nor is it possible by any artifice or contrivance of Government to create mechanism to replace the initiative, enterprise and enthusiasm of the individual."

The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the output of sugar was 16,280 tons and the price for the crop was £15 10s. 10d. per ton, f.o.b.

The first payment for canes is 21s. 2.15866d. per ton. Contractors have been paid 20s. 0d. on account and the balance of 1s. 2.15866d. per ton will now be paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 2s. 10.56336d. per ton, making a total price of 24s. 0.72202d. per ton of cane.

The bulk of peasants' canes has been paid for at the rate of 20s. 0d. per ton. It has been decided to pay a further 2s. 0d. per ton, making a total payment of 22s. 0d.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £27,383 to be allocated as follows: To

shareholders £13,447, to staff bonus £244, to contractors £13,692. The profit at the credit of shareholders, after the addition and deduction shown in the balance sheet, is £9,764, to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £47,359, making a total of £57,123. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 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 £9,687, leaving £47,436 to be carried forward.

In the course of his annual statement, the chairman, Mr. M. S. MOODY-STUART, says: "Nineteen-forty-three was a year of good rainfall, the fourth in succession, thus an unusual experience for Antigua. As a result the cane was well grown, but a drought started in September and lasted until May, with the result that canes fell from the original estimate of 151,000 tons to an actual 121,488 tons, from which we produced 16,279 tons of sugar at 7.47 tons of cane to the ton of sugar. This showed a further improvement in the quality of the cane over last year.

"The crop was adversely affected by the shortage of plant cane acreage. This was due in part to the fact that in the autumn of 1942 25 per cent. of the normal planting area was set aside for food-stuffs, and in part to the late finish of the 1942 crop, which, coupled with adverse weather conditions for field work, prevented much of the available land being planted.

"We cannot look for a large crop in 1945, but the cane acreage has been increased and 1946 will show a further improvement in this direction. Thereafter the estates should soon be back to their normal routine, with a right proportion of plants and ratoons. Perhaps I should say their correct routine, for during a number of years before the war, owing to low prices and dry weather, few estates were maintained as their owners would have wished. The war brought better prices, but also a shortage of labour on the estates, owing to the demands of the American Bases. For this reason full advantage could not be taken of the improving prices. I feel, however, that with better methods of cultivation and promising new varieties of cane the industry can look forward to the future with confidence.

"The price of sugar for the next crop has been fixed at £17 5s. 0d. per ton c.i.f., an increase of £2 a ton over this year's price. This provides for the increased wages which have been paid since last May, in accordance with Professor Richardson's Award, and also for the present cost of supplies, but it makes no allowance for further increases of any kind."

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 27,622 tons and the price for the crop £14 15s. 7d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for canes is 19s. 8.11055d. per ton. Contractors have been paid 18s. 9d. on account and the balance of 11.11055d. per ton will now be paid to them. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 3s. 7.61813d. per ton, making a total price of 23s. 3.72868d. per ton cane.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £76,596, to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders, £35,593; staff bonus, £2,705; "B" shareholders, £163; contractors, £38,135.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders, after the deduction shown in the balance sheet, is £32,093 and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders, less income tax £8,291, or £23,802.

In a statement accompanying the report, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart says: "At this time last year I expressed the hope that, given favourable weather, we might make nearly as much sugar in 1944 as we did in 1943. Results have proved that I was optimistic for we made only 27,622 tons of sugar, as against 32,162 tons last year. We did not get the favourable weather, for severe drought during the reaping season had a bad effect on all the later cut cane. The percentage of B.2935 has fallen somewhat, but nearly half the crop was of this variety which reacts very unfavourably to such weather.

"Drought, however, was not the whole of the story. Fertilisers did not arrive, or arrived so late that full benefit was not obtained from their application. The late finish of the 1943 crop gave ratoon canes too short a growing period, and the difficulty

which most estates experienced in getting labour to weed and cultivate their cane also played its part in the shortage. An unusually large number of cane fires during the crop was another factor—27,900 tons of burnt cane were ground. Some was rejected because of its condition, and more was left uncut or undelivered as obviously being unfit for grinding.

"The quality of the cane this year showed some improvement, and the figure of 7.71 tons cane per ton sugar was the best since 1939. The return per acre both in canes at 22.75 tons and in sugar at 2.95 tons was the lowest for ten years, except for 1938.

"It had been hoped to start crop in January, but the planters and the union were unable to agree on rates for reaping and the start had to be postponed. The dispute was referred to the Wages Board which found that the rates offered were fair and reasonable. The Board's report was completed and signed on February 5th, but it was not until February 21st that reaping started and then only on three estates out of fifty-seven. By March 1st, 60 per cent. of the suppliers were reaping, but the others slowly came in. Thus a valuable month was lost. There is no point in arbitration unless both parties are prepared to carry out the findings forthwith. The factory finally closed on July 22nd with an estimated total of 4,600 tons of cane left out on three or four estates. During the crop the factory was out-of-cane for 694 hours. The proportion of available grinding time lost was 19½ per cent.—a slight improvement over last year's figure, but still amounting to a very serious loss.

"The late start of crop seriously affected the local food situation. Land which should have been available for planting was not clear of cane. When food crops could be planted the drought had set in and germination and growth were poor. The result was an acute shortage of nearly all ground provisions, and an increased demand for imported flour and cornmeal.

"Many men and women have left St. Kitts to serve the Empire in various spheres, and right loyally are they doing their duty. I am afraid the same cannot be said of many of those left behind. Sugar is badly wanted, and in this small island hundreds of tons are being lost yearly by the slackness of those who seem quite indifferent to other people's needs so long as an unlimited supply of sugar at an artificially low price is available for themselves.

"In conclusion, it is my privilege once again to place on record our appreciation of the work of our staff and labour in the Factory. A slowly reaped crop, involving much wasted time, is thoroughly demoralizing to all concerned, and it requires great determination to maintain, as they have, the standard of efficiency which we have learned to expect from our factory."

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, show that the oil profits amounted to £544,669. After deducting amortisation of wells £237,065, and head office and New York agency expenditure of £14,088, there is a net profit of £293,516, which, added to the balance brought forward of £144,483, makes a total of £437,999. Against this there is chargeable the interim dividend of 12½ per cent. and directors' additional remuneration thereon £72,188, provision for taxation £100,000, and provision for deferred drilling operations £20,000, leaving a balance of £245,811.

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 of unappropriated profits to be carried forward is £144,749.

The report, which incorporates the information usually given by the chairman at the annual general meeting, continues:—

"A sum of £237,065 has been written off wells during the year, and up to date 96 per cent. of the original cost has been amortised; the whole of the wells now stand in the accounts at £142,435. In addition to the amortisation charges, before determining the profits, the sum of £29,750 has been written off for depreciation of plant, buildings and equipment.

"Although it has not, until recently, been possible for oil companies operating in Trinidad to give information as to their drilling and production for the war years, it is generally recognised that both operations have been strictly controlled by the authorities under a policy of concentration of development in rich and proven areas which best justified the consumption of steel in terms of oil produced. It is now possible to indicate how the operations of this company have fared under this policy during the last five years and also, to some extent, to take stock of the prospects for the future.

"During the five years to September 30th, 1944, approximately 521,000 feet have been drilled and production has

amounted to over 20,000,000 barrels of crude oil and 17,000,000 gallons of casing head gasoline. The average annual production has thus exceeded the record for any year prior to the war. The annual rate of production has been determined by the incidence of the controlled drilling policy in accordance with which production for the year to September 30th, 1944, was approximately 3,760,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,127,000 gallons of casing head gasoline and was obtained from 267 wells.

"Throughout the period deliveries of crude oil have been made to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., under our sales agreement, products therefrom being dealt with under arrangements with the authorities. Latterly, deliveries of casing head gasoline have also been made to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., by arrangement with United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. The price which the company has received for its production during the war, has shown some increase over pre-war prices but not proportionate to the increase in the cost of both labour and materials.

"It is of interest to record that, in addition to the very substantial amount of essential war material supplied, this company has contributed in the form of taxation and royalties in respect of the five years approximately £1,200,000, equivalent to more than double the share capital.

"It is clear that production on the scale of the past five years cannot be maintained without replacement of the reserves of oil, which have been drawn on so freely in the national interest; indeed in normal circumstances production on that scale would not have been contemplated without corresponding drilling to extend the proven areas of the property. While war-time conditions have precluded a normal drilling programme, the drilling which has been done has not resulted in extensions of the proven acreage to the degree which initial drilling results had previously indicated.

"As a first step in taking stock of prospects for the future the Trinidad management were requested to review the position as regards reserves of oil. In this connexion it is of great interest that the total output of oil since the field commenced substantial production in 1921 amounts to 69,000,000 barrels of which by far the greater part has been obtained from an area of some 1,200 acres out of 5,688 acres over which the company holds oil rights—a remarkable achievement.

"The Trinidad management now estimate that the production to date constitutes somewhat over two-thirds of the total ultimate production as estimated in the light of present knowledge. In making this estimate account is taken of the total production considered to be recoverable from the proven areas of approximately 1,770 acres, but no addition is made for production from the remaining 3,900 acres in view of present experience of these areas which lie mainly in the synclinal zone.

"A drilling programme has been prepared which includes further drilling in the latter areas to determine to what extent the proven acreage can be extended. Drilling operations continue to be controlled but it has recently been possible to commence these further operations and it is trusted that conditions in the near future will permit the maintenance of this programme. In this connexion it is satisfactory that, as the balance sheet shows, the company has substantial resources available for its operations. It is estimated that the production of crude oil for the current year to September 30th, 1945, will amount to 3,380,000 barrels.

"During the year Mr. Malcolm MacLachlan and Colonel Hickling visited Trinidad and reported that they found the condition of the property and the establishment there to be satisfactory. Mr. H. D. Fletcher, the general manager, subsequently came to London which provided opportunities for conferring on the future drilling and production policy and the general business of the company."

Our Advertising Pages

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

Bank of Nova Scotia.	A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd.
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	Royal Bank of Canada.
General Electric Co., Ltd.	Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.
Thos. & Jas. Harrison.	Ridley College.
G. M. Hay & Co., Ltd.	Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd.
Robt. Hudson, Ltd.	

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. C. T. Camacho, A.C. R. V. Camacho, L.A.C. L. G. Rannie.

Bahamas.—O/Sea. D. I. Bedford, S/O Rosemary Curtis, Pte. Pearl Grant, A.C.W. Peggy Hilton, Pte. Wendy Ingram, A/B J. H. Johnson, W/O I. Lothian, L.A.C.W. Margaret Loughran, Pte. Helen MacDuff, Cpl. Lucy Maillis, Sto. D. Malone, A.C.W. Mary Simpson, A.C. C. E. M. Smith.

Barbados.—Sgt. K. Atkinson, Pte. Audrey Bourne, Pte. B. E. Burgess, Cfn. H. C. Boyce, A.C. F. E. Briggs, A.C. F. H. Catlyn, Pte. C. G. Clarke, A.C. E. C. Clarke, A.C.2 N. C. Clairmonte, A.C. R. S. Cuke, S/Lt. (E) C. B. Dowding, A.C.2 O. D. Durrant, A.C.2 J. Edwards, Pte. Dorothy Fenty, Pte. Ernestine Ferreira, A.C.2 P. F. H. Frank, Pte. Margaret Goddard, Pte. Marjorie Griffiths, A.C.1 J. A. F. Hall, A.C. C. L. Harris, A.C.2 V. E. Headley, A.C.2 H. D. Johnson, A.C. A. L. King, A.C. O. B. Lashley, A.C. Ashton Marshall, 2/Sub. Brenda Nurse, A.C.2 D. St. C. Pickering, A.C.2 N. Walker, F/O J. L. L. Yearwood.

Bermuda.—S/Sgt. C. S. Catling, F/Lt. F. J. Gosling, Lieut. Kimball Prith, S/O P. E. Hookings, Pte. F. G. D. Hughes, Sgt. J. Hutchings, A.C.2 P. V. Lamb, Pte. R. C. Lines, Pte. E. G. Maine, A/M (E) H. E. Marshall, F/O L. R. Mayor, F/Lt. E. G. Nicholl, A.C. R. V. Outerbridge, Lieut. P. L. Purcell, N.A.2 J. J. Ray, Pte. A. Sousa, F/O O. C. Zuill.

British Guiana.—A.C.2 D. K. Beharry, A.C.2 B. Bisram, F/O J. Blank, A.C.2 J. F. P. Bonous, A.C.2 D. Burgher, A.C.2 S. A. Callender, A.C. H. A. K. Chand, F/O B. A. Collens, A.C. W. Cosbert, Cpl. F. J. D'Agrella, Sub/Lt. J. H. Davies, F/Sgt. A. V. De Freitas, A.C. I. Dewar, A.C. D. P. Dillon, Pte. Beryl Dummett, A.C.2 R. Durga, A.C. R. Etwaroo, A.C. H. H. Fortune, P/O A. Goveia, A.C. E. Granger, Lieut. E. G. Groves, F/O R. Hall, A.C.2 C. W. Hamilton, A.C.2 Harrichand Prashad, A.C.2 C. Hazlewood, A.C. G. Heywood, P/O D. G. H. Hoban, A.C.2 K. E. Hollingsworth, A.C. A. G. Hubbard, A.C.2 R. Jagmohan, A.C.W. Lucille James, A.C. A. H. Kadir, A.C.2 M. G. Kadir, A.C.2 I. P. Leandro, L/Sea. G. L. L'Homme, A.C.2 N. E. London-Williams, A.C.2 P. N. Lord, A.C. R. W. Mathias, A.C. I. B. Motayne, A.C.2 C. R. Obermuller, Sgt. F. L. Osborn, A.C. P. Osborne, A.C.1 R. C. Persaud, A.C. F. A. Peterkin, A.C.2 N. P. Pollard, A.C. H. C. Prashad, Sgt. N. Rego, A.C.2 C. Rogers, A.C. J. N. Scott, A.C. A. M. O. Shervington, Pte. Margot Sinson, A.C.2 D. Thorne, A.C.2 D. I. G. Thompson, Pte. Daisy Whyte.

British Honduras.—Pte. Phyllis Bradley, Pte. Rosita Codd, Pte. Lilian Gongora, Sgt. W. W. Jeffery, P/O C. N. R. Pinks.

Dominica.—Pte. Cynthia Boyd, F/O V. A. Dalrymple, Cpl. Owen Perryman, F/Sgt. A. J. Shillingford.

Grenada.—A.C. B. A. Charles.

Jamaica.—A.C.2 T. R. Abrahams, A.C. R. G. Adamson, Sgt. P. T. Aitken, A.C. C. R. Alberga, F/O P. D. Almirall, A.C.1 D. H. Anderson, A.C.2 E. Angus, Sgt. C. V. Atherton, L/Cpl. Marjorie Austin, P/O P. C. Bacque, Pte. Lucille Barnett, Pte. Cherrie Barnett, Pte. Ethel Bartlett, A.C.2 C. H. Beckford, A.C.2 W. M. Bell, A.C.2 R. C. Bennett, A.C.2 H. Billingslea, F/O J. J. Blair, A.C.2 J. A. Blake, Sgt. D. A. Bourne, A.C. H. R. L. Brand, A.C.2 E. N. Bravo, Cfn. A. F. Brown, A.C.2 C. H. Brown, A.C.2 H. N. Brown, A.C. R. E. Bruce, A.C.2 C. A. Bryan, Pte. Ursula Burnett, F/Lt. J. T. Burrows, A.C.2 G. W. Byfield, A.C.2 H. C. Cadien, A.C. H. L. Campbell, A.C.2 T. C. Campbell, Sgt. C. C. Carby, A.C. A. C. Carnegie, A.C.2 O. N. Carrington, P/O D. D. Casserly, L.A.C. D. Chambers, A.C. A. C. Chin, L.A.C. C. Chin, A.C.2 L. A. Chin Loy, Pte. Panzie Clark, Cfn. C. P. Cleland, A.C.2 L. C. C. Collins, L/Cpl. Ena Collymore, A.C.2 D. Cooke, F/O V. H. Cooper, A.C. R. S. Cotterell, Pte. Olga Crawford, F/O C. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas, O/Tel. M. Crompton Nicholas, A.C. L. J. G. Crossley, A.C.2 C. S. Da Costa, A.C. F. Da Costa, P/O Huntley Da Costa, A.C.2 D. D. Daley, L.A.C. C. D. Da Silva, A.C.1 W. C. Davies, Cfn. L. G. Davis, A.C.2 D. K. Da Costa, A.C. R. Dewar, A.C.2 F. A. Dewdney, P/O R. H. Dickson, Pte. Laura Dutton, A.C.2 R. S. Dwyer, Cfn. C. P. Earle, A.C.2 T. D. Ellis, A.C.2 A. England, A.C. L. W. Ennis, Pte. Lena Enwright, A.C.2 A. O' C. Espeut, A.C.2 D. A. Flowers, L/Cpl. Nellie Forrester, A.C. W. A. Foster, A.C. C. G. Francis,

A.C.2 S. R. Francis, A.C. H. D. Freckleton, L.A.C. A. A. Gayle, A.C.2 D. I. Gayle, A.C. R. S. Garrick, Pte. Dorothy Gill, A.C. C. L. Green, A.C.2 L. R. Griffiths, A.C.2 L. G. Gayle, A.C.2 H. S. Golding, A.C. R. A. Goodrich, A.C.2 Samuel Oliver Gordon, A.C.2 W. G. Gordon, Craftsman Leaford Lloyd Goulbourne, A.C.2 H. H. Gunter, A.C. C. Green, A.C. J. A. Griffiths, A.C.2 S. Gutzmer, A.C.2 E. A. Hall, A.C. L. H. Hanchard, L.A.C. W. S. Harris, A.C.W. Pearl Harry, Sgt. Wm. E. Houghton, A.C.2 N. E. Hawkins, A.C.2 E. Heaven, A.C.2 N. F. Henry, A.C. W. Henry, Sgt. G. A. Hill, A.C.2 L. E. Hines, S/Lt. A. C. Hirst, A.C.2 W. Holfness, A.C. N. Hosang, A.C.2 W. Howell, A.C.2 M. L. Hudson, A.C.2 R. A. Hue, A.C.2 W. N. Hylton, A.C. G. M. Irving, 2nd Sub. Marguerite Irving, Wren Sheila Irving, A.C.2 L. K. James, A.C.2 I. Johnson, A.C.2 S. E. J. Johnson, A.C. C. G. Jones, A.C.2 H. H. Jones, A.C.2 S. J. Jones, A.C.2 C. A. Kennedy, Lieut. P. F. Kerr-Jarrett, A.C.1 K. E. L. Lawrence, A.C.2 A. Lee, A.C. R. E. Leahong, Sgt. G. A. Lecesne, A.C. H. L. Lee, A.C.2 A. H. Levy, L/Cpl. A. Lewis, A.C. F. L. Lewis, Sgt. C. E. Lindo, Sgt. V. O. Lindo, A.C.2 W. E. Lindo, P/O A. G. Lindsay, A.C.2 C. F. Livingstone, Cpl. A. Lewis, A.C. V. I. C. Levy, A.C.2 L. A. Llewellyn, A.C. O. Lofters, A.C.2 S. C. Lopez, S/Lt. (A) D. S. H. Lynch, Pte. Aileen Lynch, A.C.2 O. A. McDonald, A.C.2 Eric A. A. McFarlane, A.C.W. Emmeline McGregor, A.C. M. McIntosh, A.C.2 K. A. McKay, A.C.1 O. A. McKen, A.C.2 H. A. McKenzie, A.C.2 V. G. T. McKenzie, A.C. H. M. McLaren, A.C.2 D. A. McLean, A.C. R. L. McLean, A.C.2 V. R. McLean, A.C. E. McMaston, A.C.2 J. E. McPherson, A.C.2 L. B. McRae, Pte. Olga McWatt, A.C.2 W. P. Madden, A.C.2 L. A. Magnus, A.C. C. O. March, A.C. L. T. Marrett, Pte. Norma Marsh, A.C. W. S. Marshall, A.C.1 C. A. Maxwell, Cfn. L. S. Meikle, A.C.2 S. A. Melville, F/Sgt. V. H. Mendez, A.C.1 F. J. Mesquita, A.C. B. G. Morphet, A.C. A. D. Morrison, A.C.2 R. C. A. Morrison, A.C. H. S. C. Moses, A.C.2 E. L. M. Munroe, A.C.2 C. B. Myers, A.C.2 O. R. Myers, A.C.2 S. R. Nash, A.C.2 H. G. Neita, A.C.2 V. K. Northover, A.C. E. H. Nunes, A.C.2 E. A. O'Connor, A.C.2 V. A. P. Panton, A.C.2 P. Parkin, A.C.2 F. G. H. Parkin, F/O I. G. Patterson, P/O A. O. Pearson, A.C. T. S. Peters, A.C.2 J. A. Phillipotts, A.C.2 G. H. Phillips, Cfn. G. C. Plummer, A.C. P. P. Pottinger, A.C.2 L. J. F. Powell, Cpl. K. Prendergast, Cfn. L. Pringle, Sgt. R. F. Ouallo, A.C. C. Rae, A.C. P. A. Ramsay, A.C. H. G. A. Reid, A.C. C. W. Regas, A.C.1 M. H. L. Reynolds, A.C.2 A. L. Ricketts, A.C. H. C. Riddell, A.C.2 C. Roberts, L.A.C. D. E. A. Roberts, A.C.2 L. Roberts, A.C.2 R. A. Robertson, A.C. H. Robinson, A.C. L. J. Robinson, A.C.2 W. A. Robinson, F/Sgt. H. Robison, Pte. I. L. Salmon, A.C.W.2 Lisa R. Salmon, Sgt. L. G. Samms, A.C. W. J. Samuda, L.A.C. R. J. Samuda, A.C.2 R. E. Sang, P/O K. Saunders, A.C. L. L. Segre, A.C. H. Sequira, A.C.2 E. S. Shackles, Sgt. H. A. Shaw, A.C.2 H. L. Shaw, A.C.W. Amru Shivdasani, A.C.2 C. G. E. Smith, A.C. D. E. S. Smith, A.C.2 E. A. N. Smith, A.C.2 L. E. Smith, Asst./Std. H. Somers, A.C. V. O. Speare, A.C. G. O. Steele, A.C. A. N. Stewart, Cpl. L. Strybos, F/Sgt. A. L. Taylor, A.C.2 J. M. Tavares, Pte. Hazel Taylor, A.C. K. V. Taylor, Sgt. J. W. Terrier, A.C.2 R. O. Thame, A.C. S. O. Thompson, A.C. S. R. Thompson, A.C.2 W. S. Thompson, Sgt. E. R. Tomlinson, A.C.2 L. S. Townsend, A.C.2 R. S. Walker, A.C. O. O. Walters, A.C. W. J. Walters, Pte. R. E. Walton, A.C. S. G. Watkins, A.C.2 L. U. Watson, A.C.2 H. A. Webster, A.C. C. E. W. Weir, A.C. A. A. Wellington, A.C.2 D. Wickers, A.C.2 K. Wiggan, A.C. E. A. Williams, L.A.C. H. E. Williams, A.C. J. S. Williams, A.C. L. Williams, A.C. N. S. W. Williams, A.C. A. P. Willkie, A.C. H. Wilmot, L.A.C. J. P. Wilson, A.C.2 B. O. Wong, A.C. D. A. Wong, F/Sgt. H. O. Wynter, A.C.2 G. L. Young, A.C.2 H. L. Zayne.

Montserrat.—F/Lt. O. R. Kelsick.

St. Kitts.—L.A.C. A. D. Wattley.

St. Vincent.—L.A.C. H. Daniel.

Trinidad.—F/Sgt. R. Bahadur Singh, P/O D. A. Bain, F/Sgt. E. R. Bynoc, Sgt. W. M. Carey, Sgt. A. B. Crichtlow, Pte. Joyce Croncy, A.C.2 J. Daverson, Sgt. F. Dowdy, F/Sgt. C. Eckel, F/O E. K. Farfan, Wren Pamela Fitt, Lieut. A. G. Forbes, A.C. P. V. Gomez, Sign. A. J. Gray, L.A.C. H. E. Fraser, Sgt. H. A. A. Gobin, A.C.1 P. V. Gomez, Pte. Blanche Hackett, Pte. Doreen Hatt, A.C.2 G. K. Harris, Sgt. J. F. Horsham, F/O C. G. Hubah, P/O C. A. Joseph, F/O L. J. Keating, A.C.2 C. E. Khairule, A.C.2 N. Khan, P/O W. S. Knox, A.C. R. A. Lewsey, F/O C. P. Lopez, Cpl. B. M. Mackay, Pte. Neola Massiah, Sgt. P. St. C. Massiah, A.C. M. J. Mitchell, F/O C. C. Murray, Sgt. N. P. Norton, A.C. H. E. Percy, P/O K. Pantin, F/Lt. C. V. Pereira, F/O R. N. Pereira,

(Continued on next page)

Pro. Wren P. C. Ponsonby, Sgt. H. Poontip, Sgt. L. Pounder, Pte. D. S. Robinson, L.A.C. T. P. Rostant, F/Sgt. J. E. N. C. Scoon, F/Sgt. O. O. Sylvestre, Pte. Monica Ulrich, Pte. Marjorie Valere, Sgt. F. W. Vilain, P/O M. M. Walker, Pte. Zena Webber, A.C.2 O. I. Wilson.

Colonial Appointments

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

ALBERGA, A. M. (Assistant Engineer, Grade I, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, District Field Staff, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

ANDRE, W. J. (Second Magistrate, Trinidad), Chief Magistrate, Trinidad.

BANNISTER, A. A. (Inspector of Schools, British Guiana), Principal, Teachers Training College, British Guiana.

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

BRANDAY, W. J., M.R.C.S., C.P.H. (Tuberculosis Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Medical Services (Hospitals and Personnel), Jamaica.

CAVE, J. M. (Assistant Agricultural Officer, British Honduras), Seconded as Co-operative Peasant Officer, Barbados.

HARPER, A. B. (Second Class Inspector of Police, Jamaica), First Class Inspector of Police, Jamaica.

HILL, G. D. (Inspector of Police, Fiji), Sub-Inspector of Police, Jamaica.

MARLEY, H. G. N. (Assistant Engineer, Grade I, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, District Field Staff, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

PINK, W. H. L. (Third Class Inspector, Jamaica), Second Class Inspector, Jamaica.

SEYMOUR, Miss L. (Matron, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, Trinidad), Matron, Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

SNEATH, P. A. T., M.D., D.P.H., M.C.P.S. (Deputy Director of Medical Services, British Guiana), Deputy Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika.

WILLIAMS, R. O. (Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad), Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

First Appointments

BLACKBURN, F. H. B., Agricultural Chemist, Barbados.

BUIST, Miss J. A., Senior Nursing Sister (X-Ray), Trinidad.

HAYNES, Miss A. P., Assistant Mistress, European School, Mbeya, Tanganyika.

HARBORD, J. V., Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana.

JEFFERISS, A., Chief Fruit Inspector, Palestine.

MAZER, E., Traffic Inspector, Trinidad.

PETERS, Miss J. M., Assistant Mistress, Bishops High School, British Guiana.

SMAILES, Miss J., Assistant Mistress, Bishops High School, British Guiana.

Crossword Puzzle No. 40

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|--|--|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Without hesitation (8)</p> <p>5 The Pope wears this crown (6)</p> <p>9 A dean is very this (8)</p> <p>10 Anagram of "it sold" (6)</p> <p>12 Analogy (6)</p> <p>13 Anagram of "greet sir" (8)</p> <p>15 This place is not popular with criminals (2 words, 8, 4)</p> <p>18 Anagram of "if I dent coins" (12)</p> <p>23 Joy has been thus expressed (8)</p> <p>24 A rich silk fabric (6)</p> <p>26 A famous painter (6)</p> <p>27 Anagram of "I fire cat" (8)</p> <p>28 A parasitic plant (6)</p> <p>29 Anagram of "painless" (8)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 An uncomfortable thing to get into (5)</p> <p>2 Amuse (6)</p> <p>3 Anagram of "rice rat" (7)</p> <p>4 Torch (4)</p> <p>6 Made another effort (7)</p> <p>7 Magnificent (8)</p> <p>8 Sir Walter Raleigh went in search of this city (2 words 2, 6)</p> <p>11 Owing to food rationing these can seldom now be described as sumptuous (7)</p> <p>14 Anagram of "set deep" (7)</p> <p>16 Anagram of "dead cute" (8)</p> <p>17 Not alone (8)</p> <p>19 Anagram of "tear tin" (7)</p> <p>20 An enthusiastic reception (7)</p> <p>21 Guess (6)</p> <p>22 Vacation (6)</p> <p>25 A vehicle (4)</p> |
|--|--|

The Markets

December 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	
		81	82	79	80
2½	Consols (yield £3 2s. 6d. per cent.)	103½	104½	103½	103½
3½	War Loan ...				
12½	Angostura Bitters...	47/-	49/6xd	40/-	40/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	45/-xd	39/-	41/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	31/-	32/-xd	34/-	35/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	58/6	60/6	52/6	54/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6	40/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	62/6	65/-	60/-	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/10½	2/4½	2/1½	2/7½
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/6	2/-	1/-	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	18/-	20/-	18/-	20/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/3	4/3	2/3	3/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/3	4/8	4/1½	4/7½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/8	57/6	45/7½	48/1½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/-	2/-	1/6	2/6
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	72/6	82/8	33*	37*
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	47/6	52/6	34/6	35/6
2½	Ste. Madelaine Sugar	14/6	15/6	12/-	13/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	15/6	16/6	16/3	17/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/9	3/9	1/9	2/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	91/3	93/9	86/3	88/9
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	78/1½	80/7½	76/10	79/4½
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/-	3/9	4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	17/8	18/3

*When shares were \$100.

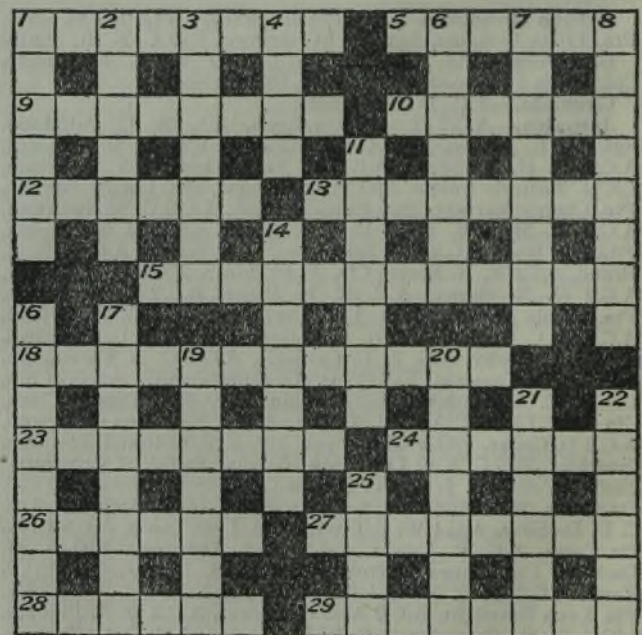
Honey continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Pimento. The market is quiet with small sales being made on the spot around 1/4 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs. The demand for defectives from the trade has been in excess of supply and consequently spot values have had a sharp advance in the U.K., with business done around 1/6 per lb. ex wharf London. Other sizes are rather neglected.

Mace. The market is unchanged.



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

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Capital in the Colonies

THE Secretary of State's speech on the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, reported elsewhere in this issue, was notable for two things. The first was the perspective in which he placed the new grant of £120,000,000 for the Colonial Empire, to be spent over 10 years from 1946 to 1956 in development, welfare and research. He made plain that it was not intended to be, and could never be, the sole and permanent support of all the social requirements of the Colonies, whose social standards must in the long run depend upon their own resources, upon the skill and energy of their own people and the wise and full use which they make of their internal wealth.

No one will quarrel with that statement. As far as the West Indies are concerned, it is obvious that the social standards of the people must continue largely to depend on agriculture as the main foundation of life. This means, in effect, that except for certain Colonies they must largely depend on the volume of exports of sugar and the price obtained, as Sir Frank Stockdale so pertinently pointed out in his Report as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies for 1940-42. Colonel Stanley does well to emphasize the part to be played by "the skill and energy" of the colonial peoples themselves. No nation can hope to reach a forty-hour standard of life on a twenty-hour working week; that is the dilemma in which various West Indian Colonies find themselves at the moment. The desire for improvement of social conditions, which is undoubtedly present, has not yet fully triumphed over the love of leisure, influenced as it is by health and nutritional factors. Upon the resolution of that conflict in the right direction depends the future of the West Indies.

The second notable feature of Colonel Stanley's speech was his view as to the opportunities for private capital in the colonies, the conditions under which it might expect to operate and the nature of the return that might be received. We welcome his assurance that there are such opportunities and his expressed desire to see private capital flowing into the colonies to develop their economy and particularly their secondary industries. A clear and definite assurance as to the future of capital enterprise in the West Indies was certainly needed, not only to encourage further capital investment there, but to retain existing interests. The recent attitude of certain colony Governments towards large-scale business and agricultural undertakings has been such as to cause feelings of discouragement and frustration, and doubt as to whether conditions would be favourable to their

continuing to operate on their merits as efficient units in the economic structure of the West Indies. These doubts have in no wise been resolved by the recent introductions of complete adult franchise. It may well have been that in the past, as the Secretary of State said, certain colonial capital interests (not in the West Indies) did hold "almost a dominant position from which they attempted to threaten the authority of Government itself." That was indefensible. It may equally well be, however, in the future that, while paying 90 per cent. of the taxation, private capital interests local or otherwise, will have neither representation nor influence in the councils of the colony in which they have staked their all. If such a position is reached it will not only be indefensible but fatal.

Colonel Stanley's references to investors who are prepared to face losses but in return expect staggering profits, were not too happy when linked to his later reference to the Lord Hailey survey of the returns from colonial investments. This, he made clear, showed that to-day colonial investors are getting only as much as if they had invested in gilt-edged securities in this country. The suggestion, implicit in his argument, that investors must abandon hope of those occasionally generous dividends which compensate for the losses inevitably associated with courageous ventures into new fields of industry and endeavour, seems to mean in effect that colonial investors must accept a lower average rate of dividend than the yield on gilt edged. The Colonial Empire cannot be developed on this form of encouragement to private enterprise and we hope that the point will be further clarified.

The idea of forming colonial development companies is an interesting one which requires to be further elaborated before effective comment can be made. Three things are, however, essential, at least in the West Indies. The first is that any Government sponsored company must be insulated in some way against interference from local politicians, and the second, that its directorate should comprise, in addition to any necessary Government officials, local business men selected for their commercial and financial experience. The Government must regard itself as in the position of a trustee for other people's money and business acumen and ripe judgment should be the sole qualifications for a seat on the Board. Thirdly, these Government Companies should not be used to create monopolies in particular industries, nor should they be placed in a privileged position *vis-à-vis* private enterprise which must be given a chance to compete on equal terms.

We have strayed a long way from the Development

(Continued on next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

WHEN the military history of this war comes to be written, I believe the strategists will hold that the fate of the Sixth Panzer Army immediately determined the downfall of Germany. This, with the Fifth Panzer Army, was the principal armoured formation that carried out the Christmas offensive in the Ardennes. There is no doubt what was the German plan: to drive so deep into the allied positions that General Eisenhower must spend many months reorganizing before he could return to the offensive, and then to transfer the Sixth Panzers rapidly to the Eastern front in time to stem the expected Russian assault. What happened was entirely different. Powerful as was Rundstedt's drive to the west, it did not reach half-way to its ultimate objective of Antwerp; it was not only halted and the salient it had created slowly flattened out again, but the Sixth Panzer Army, on which such hopes had been placed, was so mauled in the process that it could not fight again without extensive re-fitting.

* * *

The brunt of the battle was borne by the Americans, who showed magnificent fighting qualities, although General Montgomery was called in to take charge of the whole northern half of the battle-front. The Sixth Panzers have now been withdrawn, although they were extricated slowly and late, and are now presumably being reorganized. But long before they had even left the western front, the Russian storm had broken in the east, and carried all before it. It was evident that the defence was quite inadequately provided with armour; and it is no disparagement of the tremendous Russian effort to say that the tenacious defence and counter-attack in the west, which prevented the intervention of the Sixth Panzer Army in Poland, provided the conditions that enabled the Red Army to surge forward to the very approaches of Berlin.

* * *

Now, in the middle of February, the allies on the western front have gone over to the offensive all along the line, the British and Canadians in the north making steady progress through the difficult ground of the Reichswald forest. By comparison with the sweeping advances on the eastern front, progress may seem slow. That is bound to be, in face of the long-prepared fortifications of the Siegfried Line, with the broad Rhine beyond. Moreover the weather has been appalling; the experience of the last war goes to prove that the mud of eastern France and Flanders allows little hope of decisive success to an offensive that begins much earlier than May. If, therefore, it seems certain that the Russians, advancing over the frozen snow, will be first in Berlin, and probable that they will be far to the west of it before the British and Americans cross the Rhine, that is no reason for doubting that all the allies have taken a full part in the common victory. Besides the continuous pressure on the Siegfried defences, the western allies have intervened with terrific effect in the battle of the Oder itself, by the smashing blows that

their air forces have delivered upon Berlin and Dresden—no longer mere "strategical" targets, but, as centres of communication close behind the front, major tactical factors in the eastern battle.

* * *

The success of the Black Sea Conference has been hailed in London as exceeding even the high hopes that had been based upon it. There had been a period, not so much of real dissension as of half-suppressed bickering between the allies, a symptom of war weariness rather than of divided purpose. Personal contact between the three chief leaders has had the effect of resolving the controversies of lesser men, and communicated a new impulse of unity to the whole alliance of the United Nations.

* * *

Beyond this lies a most extensive programme for joint action in the future, which we may hope will develop the spirit and technique of international collaboration in the best way, by practice. The carrying out of the comprehensive plan for conquering, occupying, disarming, dis-Nazifying, and administering Germany will provide the most important field for the exercise of the new technique; and although the division of the country into four zones of occupation (the French very properly being given one) was obviously necessary, the institution of the Central Control Commission in Berlin will guarantee that this is only a division of responsibilities for the execution of a single policy, not a partition into "spheres of influence." So over the whole field of the post-war world; the three Great Powers undertake to act in concert wherever their influence must be brought to bear in the liberated countries; and at the forthcoming San Francisco conference they will set their hands to the construction of a permanent international edifice. Mr. Churchill, who has throughout been the moving spirit in bringing the Black Sea meeting to effect, has again rendered transcendent service to his country and the world.

(Continued from preceding page)

and Welfare Bill, but we join in the welcome which all parties in the House of Commons gave to the proposals. The assurance of adequate finance for a further term of 10 years will enable a long-term view to be taken of the problems to be tackled—and they are legion. Sir Frank Stockdale's appointment as Adviser on Development Planning at the Colonial Office will nowhere be more welcomed than in the West Indies, where he has been an outstanding success as Comptroller for Development and Welfare. His foresight, wisdom and administrative ability not only in that position but as British co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission have put the West Indies in particular and the British Empire in general greatly in his debt. Sir John Macpherson will have no easy task in living up to the standards set by his predecessor. We wish him well and know that he brings to his new post a wealth of experience, a strong personality and mental qualities of the highest order.

Development and Welfare Bill

To Provide More Aid for the Colonies

THE purpose of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, which was read for the Second Time in the House of Commons on February 7th, is to provide more ample means for the development of the resources of the Colonies, etc., and the welfare of their peoples by making the following amendments to the Act of 1940—

- (a) The period under which development schemes may be operative under the Act is extended to March 31st, 1956.
- (b) The total financial provision to be made available is to be increased from £5,000,000 per annum for development and £500,000 per annum for research to a total of £120,000,000 for all purposes during the ten-year period commencing April 1st, 1946, subject to a maximum issue in any one financial year of £17,500,000.
- (c) No time limit is imposed on schemes of research and investigation, so continuing the position under the 1940 Act, but the total which may be spent on such schemes is to be fixed at £1,000,000 per annum.

Act of 1940. A Landmark in Policy

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, who moved that the Bill be read a Second Time, recalled that the debate on the Second Reading of the previous Act took place on May 21st, 1940, when the Germans were just about as far from St. Stephen's as the Russians now are from Berlin. That debate at such a grave moment in our history was a landmark in Colonial policy. It marked for the first time a complete departure from the old doctrine of self-sufficiency which led to growing inequality between the standards in the various Colonies, for whereas a country already rich, by the use of those riches could further develop its own resources, a Colony which was poor had not the means to take the only step which could in the future relieve that poverty.

Three Important Changes

With regard to the changes made by the Bill under consideration, Colonel Stanley regarded as the most important the abolition of the principle of annual accounting and the surrender to the Exchequer of any sum which had not been spent in the particular year. That principle had been disastrous in times of shortages and would be a severe handicap even in more normal times, because permission to spend an equal sum in each of the ten years of a ten-year period does not coincide with the facts of any long-term planning. You start slowly as the plan is developing, work up to a climax and then, in the latter years, you tend to come down again to the original figure.

The second, the main change, was that the funds made available were rather more than doubled. In practical value he considered the increase represented a good deal more than double because, by the abolition of the annual period, the money could be spent economically and efficiently.

The third change was the extension of the term from 1951 to 1956.

Aid Development of Local Resources

Colonel Stanley emphasized that in the long run the social standards of a country must depend upon its own resources, must depend upon the skill and energy of its own people, and the wise and full use they make of their internal wealth. The object of the Bill is not to attempt to maintain permanently out of the skill and efforts of the people of Britain, the social standards of the Colonial territories. The object is to give the territories the help they want and must have to start for themselves the process of developing their own resources—to start their education and health services, to develop their communications, and to deal with their water power in the confident belief that when they have been enabled to make that start it will lead to an increase of their own resources, and that out of their resources they will then be able to maintain a decent social standard.

Use of Colonial Government Funds

The second point to remember, continued Colonel Stanley, is that the sum which the House is being asked to vote is not in substitution for other sources on which certainly many Colonies can draw but is intended to assist them. During the war many Colonies have built up considerable balances which in many cases have been lent to H.M. Government free of interest. That was a source they can and must use for their own development. The revenues of many Colonies have also increased and, in nearly all, the taxation machinery has been improved so that a larger proportion of the resources are at the command of Government. In addition there is, in some Colonies, a considerable possibility of raising internal loan capital for national expenditure.

Opportunities for Private Capital

"Finally," he said, "I welcome the provision of private capital to develop the economy and particularly any secondary industries of these territories. I believe that it is only if we can get sufficient assistance from private capital that a full measure of development will be possible, because the resources of both the Colonial Governments and His Majesty's Government here will be fully allocated on what I might call the national development side." After indicating what should be reasonable expectations for private investors, Colonel Stanley outlined, as an interesting possibility, the formation of Colonial Development Companies, perhaps run by the Colonial Governments, which will be able to provide capital and managerial experience, to assist the local investor and to enter into partnership with the investor from outside, not with the idea of itself going into and running industrial businesses permanently, but to give enterprise a start and gradually to be able to

pass over to the private investor in the Colony both the capital burden and the managerial responsibility.

Need for Adviser on Development

After dealing with other matters of interest, Colonel Stanley said there is one new point to which I wish to refer and that is the recent appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as Adviser on Development at the Colonial Office. It is not the idea of the administration of the Act to impose on the Colonies a new heaven pre-fabricated in Whitehall. Apart from any question of doing it efficiently, it is wrong to try to do it because you have to allow the maximum opportunity for the people of the territories themselves to be associated with this planning, since it is their future which is being planned. It is their life that is affected and therefore it is they who must have the greater say. There remain the mechanical supervision of plans and the all-over supervision to see that there is a proper division of money between Colonies, that in plans put forward, a proper balance is kept between the development and the welfare side between the demands of health and education, and between agriculture and industry. Finally there is the duty of seeing that the experience we get from developments in one Colony is available for the use and the profit of planners in all the other Colonies. That kind of supervision which is essential for wise expenditure of the money has to be exercised from the United Kingdom and Colonel Stanley said he was looking to Sir Frank Stockdale for invaluable help.

Immense Importance of the Task

In conclusion, he said: I think the imagination of everyone who has had any connection with the Colonies, in whatever form, must have been fired by the problem, by the immense amount that there is to do, and by the immense importance of how we do it—if we do it ill, what there is to lose, and if we do it well, what there is to gain. Nothing less than the affection, loyalty and mutual support of over 60,000,000 people will depend on the decisions that we take and the acts that we do over the next ten years. None of us can expect to see the task accomplished by ourselves or even perhaps in our time. . . . I believe that in passing this Bill the House of Commons will be building on a sure foundation. I believe that when the goal we have in mind has been reached, people may look back on this Bill and its predecessors as landmarks on the road.

A very full discussion followed which occupies some 40 pages of *Hansard*. It was closed by Colonel Stanley in these words: I have endeavoured to deal as fully as possible with the many interesting points that have been raised. I can only conclude by thanking the House for the reception of this Bill, and by reiterating the hopes which all speakers have expressed that, through its operation, real benefit will in future be brought to the Colonial Empire.

On February 16th there was another useful debate in concluding which Colonel Stanley said: No one can prophesy that the coming into force of the new provisions of this measure will produce an immediate and dramatic change in the Colonial Empire; that we can clear up in a few months, or even a few years, the immense number of things that have to be done; but I do believe that this extension of the great step which

this House took in the dark days of 1940 places in our hands an adequate weapon for our task.

The Question was then put and agreed to and the Bill accordingly read the Third time and passed.

Sir J. MacPherson in Barbados

Sir John MacPherson, head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington, and a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, arrived in Barbados recently, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Pembleton, secretary of the British section of the Commission, for discussions with Sir Frank Stockdale.

Following the discussions, Sir John will return to Washington and remain there for a few weeks before assuming his new office (announced in last CIRCULAR) of Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, in succession to Sir Frank Stockdale who has been appointed Adviser on Development Planning to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The meeting of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which was to have been held early in March, has been postponed until the third week of that month.

Social Welfare Adviser

Miss Ibberson's Appointment

THE Colonial Office announced, on January 28th, that the Secretary of State had appointed Miss Dora Ibberson, Social Welfare Officer, Trinidad, as Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, in succession to Professor Simey, who is returning to his chair at Liverpool University. Miss Ibberson is expected to take up her new post at the end of April.

Miss Joyce Burnham has been appointed to succeed Miss Ibberson as Social Welfare Officer in Trinidad. Miss Burnham is at present the secretary of the United Women's Insurance Society of Great Britain.

Miss Ibberson, who was appointed to Trinidad in April, 1943, was educated at Redmond High School, Bristol, and at St. Hugh's College, Oxford. After teaching in France and at Manchester and Burton-on-Trent, she joined the Chief Inspector's Branch, Trade Boards Inspectorate, Ministry of Labour. In 1934 she joined the Assistance Board as District Officer and three years later became a Principal in that Department.

Miss Burnham, who was born at Blackheath, was an exhibitionist at the Royal Holloway College, University of London, where she graduated B.A. with Honours, in history. She has held appointments as district secretary of the Charity Organization Society, first in Shoreditch and then in Camberwell. She is adviser to the Citizens' Advice Bureaux, London, chairman of the Joint Committee on Family Case-work Training, a member of the Ministry of Health's Consultative Council on the work of Approved Societies, and also advises the National Council of Women of Great Britain on Social Insurance and Assistance.



THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE AT YALTA



THE FLOODED VILLAGE OF BEEK ON THE ROAD TO CLEVE



SHERMAN TANKS ON THEIR WAY TO HEINSBERG

[See page 36

CONTRASTING CONDITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 58th 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
AITKEN, P. T.	... Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
AUGIER, F. R.	... St. Lucia	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BELLE, J. F.	... Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
BERNARD, R. A.	... Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
BOOKER, D.		C.R.	Private
BOOKER, J. R. E.	... Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
BYNOE, P. C. A.	... Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
COHEN, S.	... Jamaica	W.R.	Private
DE FREITAS, M. J.	... Antigua	R.A.F.	A.C.2
DEVAUX, C. J.	... St. Lucia	R.A.F.V.R.	Pilot Officer
DRUDGE, W. J.	... Bahamas	R.C.A.	Gunner
FLOOK, W. A.	... Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
FOX, W. G.	... Bahamas	R.C.A.F.	Sergeant
GIBSON, H.	... Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
GODDARD, C. K.	... Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
GONSALVES, F. W.	... Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
GORING, D.A.I.	... Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
HEARNE, J. E. C.	... Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
KNOX, H. D.	... Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
LAWRENCE, J. C.	... Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
LEVITT, R. F. P.	... Barbados	R.N.	Lieutenant
McLAREN, H. H.	... Kingston	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
MACKIE, J. G.	... Trinidad		Captain
MAJANI, Pierre	... Trinidad	R.A.M.	Sergeant
MASSIAH, P.	... Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
NEWMAN, H. O.	... Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
PALMER, C. G.	... Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Cadet
REEVES, A. S. C.	... Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
REEVES, H. B.	... Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.1
ROSE, S. R.	... Barbados	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
SCUDAMORE, C. H.	... Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
SUTTON-BROWN, K. E.	... Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
VIERA, V. A. J.	... Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	L.A.C.

R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. C.R.=Caribbean Regiment. R.N.=Royal Navy.
W.R.=Welch Regiment. R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Artillery. R.C.A.F.=
Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Killed in Action

PILOT OFFICER C. A. JOSEPH (Trinidad).

SERGEANT C. D. WONG (Jamaica).

Died on Active Service

A.C.2 W.O. DAWNS (Jamaica).

Previously Missing, now Presumed Killed

FLYING OFFICER J. T. E. CUMMING BART (Trinidad).

FLYING OFFICER G. W. FAIRWEATHER (British Honduras).

FLYING OFFICER G. S. JONES (British Guiana).

Missing, Believed Killed.

SERGEANT W. P. L. PURNELL EDWARDS (Antigua).

Missing

Warrant Officer A. W. Martin (Trinidad).

Wounded in Action

Private L. Roberts (Bermuda).

Ordinary Seaman W. E. Fleming (Bahamas), who was missing is now known to be a prisoner of war.

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 C. V. PEREIRA, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 105 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This Officer has completed numerous operational sorties, including 14 low level daylight attacks against heavily defended targets. Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, he has participated in many further missions. He has continued to show exemplary courage, cool judgment and determination. His skilful pilotage and firm leadership have enabled him successfully to complete his missions, however perilous the circumstances.

D.F.C.

FLYING OFFICER ERNEST G. F. LYDER, R.A.F.V.R., No. 180 Squadron, of Trinidad.

This officer has completed numerous operational sorties. Many of these have been against heavily defended targets. As a pilot he has displayed great flying ability and his leadership in the face of danger has always been determined and reliable. On one occasion, one engine of his aircraft was set on fire as a result of enemy action, and the aircraft was so badly damaged that Flying Officer Lyder ordered his crew to abandon it by parachute. One parachute was lost so he decided to crash land the crippled aircraft.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT COURTENAY O. R. CLACKEN, Royal Canadian Air Force, No. 440 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has taken part in numerous sorties over enemy territory, and his outstanding ability and fine fighting spirit have largely contributed to the many successes attained. On one occasion he flew through a withering barrage of anti-aircraft fire to attack enemy concentrations and stopped a counter attack. Another time he participated in the destruction of a heavily defended bridge. At all times, Flight Lieutenant Clacken's exceptional skill and great devotion to duty have inspired confidence in all who have flown with him.

FLYING OFFICER BERNARD A. COLLENS, R.A.F.V.R., No. 626 Squadron, of Trinidad.

Throughout his many operational flights, this officer has proved himself to be a skilful and courageous captain of aircraft. His fine fighting spirit and keenness to operate against the enemy have set an excellent example to all members of his squadron. On one occasion in September, 1944, during an attack against Frankfurt, his aircraft was severely damaged by anti-aircraft fire. Undeterred, he completed his allotted tasks and flew his damaged aircraft safely back to this country where he executed a masterly landing.

D.F.M.

FLIGHT SERGEANT JOHN H. D. EBANKS, R.A.F.V.R., No. 571 Squadron, of Jamaica.

He has completed numerous operations against the enemy in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on January 16th, the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MRS. MURIEL AGNES WRIGHT (Country)	Lady Davson, O.B.E. Mr. Alex Elder.
MISS GLORIA WESLEYGAMMON (Country)	Dr. Mabel G. Miller. Mr. C. B. Wesleygammon.
MR. CLAUDE C. BARBER (London)	Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. SYDNEY AUSTEN STONE (British Honduras)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. Mr. Alex. Elder.
MR. DANIEL FRANCIS RIGBY (London)	Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) Mr. H. P. Sheldon.

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.

Mr. G. P. Osmond's Retirement

MR. GEORGE P. OSMOND, M.B.E., chief clerk to the West India Committee, retired on January 31st after 45 years' service.

On the day of his departure, his colleagues and associates at 40, Norfolk Street gathered in the members' room for a brief farewell ceremony, when Mr. Osmond was the recipient of a cheque and an inscribed book.

Mr. R. Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, presenting the book which contained the signatures of the entire staff, said that although he personally had known Mr. Osmond for only a few months, he was aware of his unremitting work on behalf of the Committee during 45 years, especially in connexion with the accounts and with the staging of exhibitions.

Presenting the cheque, Lady Davson said it represented subscriptions from the staff of the West India Committee including its War Services section and from members of the Ladies' Committee. Mr. Osmond's services had been in constant demand by the War Services section for over five years and his assistance and experience, especially during the early and difficult months of the war, had been invaluable.

Mr. Osmond, in a brief reply, referred to the growth of the Committee since he joined the staff in January, 1900, and said he would always have the happiest recollections of his service with the Committee—and in particular that portion of his service during the two wars when much of his work had been concerned with the welfare of volunteers from the West Indian Colonies and from Bermuda.

Major C. Wynne Roberts

It is with great regret that we have to announce the sudden death, on February 23rd, of Major Cecil le Despencer Wynne Roberts, secretary of the West India Committee from January, 1943, to October, 1944. He was in his 54th year.

Major Wynne Roberts served in the Army from 1914 to 1921, being on active service for three years, and on the outbreak of the present war was appointed to a post under the War Office and served in France for some months in 1939 and 1940. He was one of the organisers of the Mechanised Transport Corps.

The funeral took place at Brookwood Cemetery and a memorial service was held at St. Michael's, Chester Square, London, S.W.

Colonel Stanley in Br. Honduras

Colonel Oliver Stanley received a great welcome on his arrival by special plane from Jamaica at the Belize Airport, on January 11th, where he was met by the Governor, Sir John Adams Hunter, and other officials. After proceeding to Government House he returned later in the afternoon and officially opened the new airport, described as one of the best in Central America. Addressing the large gathering present, Colonel Stanley said it was the first time a Secretary of State had had the pleasure of visiting British Honduras during the tenure of his office. He regretted the shortness of his stay but his visit served two purposes. "It will go to show that the Mother Country was not unmindful of your problems; and secondly, anxious to help you even when she had her own difficult problems." Addresses were presented to the Secretary of State by the Belize City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and The People's Group.

The Price of Sugar

New Crop Shipments, 1945

We announced in the December, 1944, issue of the CIRCULAR, that the Ministry of Food proposed 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 the present arrangements as regards lag payments and responsibility for war risks.

Following representations made by it to the Director of Sugar, the Committee has now been informed that, while the price increase must remain at only £2 per ton, the proposal to modify the lag and warehousing schemes under which the Ministry of Food would have had an additional month's grace before these schemes operated in favour of the producer, has been abandoned and that lag and warehousing arrangements will remain as heretofore.

The modification as regards responsibility for war risks, under which shippers are being asked to pay the first ¼ per cent. of the war risks, whether called war risk or surcharge, or marine risk, which some receivers claim is in effect a war risk charged on the marine policy, remains.

Colonel Stanley in New York

Address on the British Colonial Empire

DURING his recent visit to New York, after being present at the opening of the Jamaica House of Representatives, the first to be elected under the new Constitution, Colonel Oliver Stanley accepted an invitation to address the Foreign Policy Association. In a speech delivered, on January 19th, he said he was particularly glad to have an opportunity of talking about the British Colonial Empire to an American audience. He was one of those, and he thought they could now be numbered in legions on both sides of the Atlantic, who believed that Anglo-American co-operation was the most important thing in the post-war world. We agreed on fundamentals—on the rule of law, on the liberty of thought, and on the dignity of the individual. It was therefore the greatest task of each one of us to do what we could to eliminate the causes of difference, and he realised that at some times and among some people British Colonial policy, or what was believed to be it, was just one of those differences.

The Special Case of Palestine

As Secretary of State for the Colonies he was responsible for 63 million people spread all over the world in more than 40 administrative units. By an accident of administration he was responsible for one unit—Palestine—which did not share the general problems of the Colonial Empire. "I would have you realise," he said, "that we in Great Britain share many of the emotions which I know stir you so deeply. Our imagination too has been struck by the terrible fate of the Jews in Hitler's Europe. We have been glad to see in Palestine a sanctuary where some of these unhappy people may find safe refuge. On the other hand, you too must see that we must recognize and respect the feelings and the rights of that Arab population to whom for so many centuries Palestine has been home. When the war is over, it is the earnest hope and the firm determination of all in Great Britain that a solution shall be found which will be regarded as just and fair not only by Jew and Arab but by the world as well."

Three Pertinent Questions

As a means of presenting a picture of the Colonial Empire, Colonel Stanley set himself the following three questions to answer: (1) What is the Colonial Empire? (2) What have we done for it in the past? (3) What do we hope to do for it in the future?

"What is the Colonial Empire?"

The first thing to realise was the immense diversity, of which he gave examples, which exists between one Colony and another; diversity in size, in climate, in resources, in history and their association with others. There was also an equal diversity within a Colony: difference in race and creed and language. The problem was not essentially, indeed not mainly a problem of European and native. In great areas of the Colonies such a problem did not arise at all, but hardly anywhere would you find within a Colony a homogenous mass. In Nigeria, one of the examples given, there were three groups. Housa, Ibo and Yoruba who have nothing in common, neither race, religion, language, customs or constitution; in olden days the only connection between

them was when they raided each other. In fact, said Colonel Stanley, throughout the greater part of the Colonial Empire, it is for the present at any rate the British presence alone which prevents a dangerous disintegration, and British withdrawal to-day would mean for millions a descent from nascent nationhood into a turmoil of warring sects. These things are facts which have to be known and appreciated if our difficulties and objectives are to be understood. The problem of each Colony must be regarded as different and the solution for each Colony must be differently planned. The universal objective, however, was the fullest possible measure of self-government within the Empire.

Past Achievements

In answer to the second question, "What have we done in the past for the Colonial Empire," Colonel Stanley said our first achievement has been to bring to many millions a security of life and property which they had never known before in their history. The second great thing was the establishment of the rule of law often administered by the people themselves. Next he felt we had given political development; in some places in a momentary form, in others more advanced.

Finally we had brought social developments, schools, hospitals, communications, and indeed all the essential accessories of a modern state.

On the other hand, Colonel Stanley said, we have not done certain things which popular opinion attributed to us. No Colony makes any contribution to the British Treasury and there has been no closed door to trade in the Colonial Empire. In the years before the war the Colonies took from Great Britain under 25 per cent. of their imports and sent to Great Britain only 35 per cent. of their exported produce.

Plans for the Future

Turning to what he described as the most interesting point: "What are we going to do in the Future?" Colonel Stanley said that advance to the fullest possible measure of self-government did not merely mean the devising of new constitutional machinery. It meant also those social developments which are necessary to produce a responsible community. Unless there was to be government by the people it had better remain government by Britain.

Secondly there was the economic development necessary to enable territories so to develop their own resources that out of them they could meet any reasonable claims for social standards. There could be no true self-government if it is allied with permanent financial dependence on others.

In the concluding portion of his speech Colonel Stanley dealt in detail with the progress already made or planned along the three lines of advance; Political, Social and Economic. Parliament was about to be asked to increase largely the funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and on the basis of that assistance, combined with their own resources, he was asking each Colony to prepare a ten-year plan for social and economic development.

This assistance was not intended to be a permanent dole. It was intended to provide those fundamentals which are the necessary preliminary for each Colony to develop their own economic resources including the greatest of all economic assets, the health, the industry and the skill of their people.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Mauritius. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances of 1943. Contains a survey of events from 1938 to 1943; the causes of disturbances; the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

Empire Digest, December, 1944, devotes special attention to Trinidad and Tobago. Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor, contributes the Foreword and "In Trust" on Colonial development. Other contributions, some illustrated, are Harley V. Usill, "The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago"; R. Douglas Archibald, "Trinidad"; A. Emlin, "The Red Cross"; Captain R. Johnstone, "Civil Defence"; R. O. Williams, "Rubber Production"; Brigadier A. E. Stokes-Roberts, "The 1st Bn. The Caribbean Regiment."

The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, January, 1945. Dr. P. Honig on "The Use of Fertilizers in the Netherlands Indies," gives particulars of the fertilizers used in Java and Sumatra for typical crops on plantations and in native agriculture, and discusses modes of application.

Timehri, the Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, November, 1944. A Foreword by Sir Gordon Lethem, the Governor, is followed by an account of the foundation and work of the Society, which reached its Centenary in March, 1944, by J. Graham Cruickshank. Other articles include, to mention only a few, "The Historical Background of British Guiana Problems," by Dr. Eric Williams, Secretary Caribbean Research Council; "Review of Salient Stages in the Medical History of the Colony, 1900-1944," by Dr. Q. B. De Freitas; "The Makushi of Br. Guiana," by Iris Myers; "History of the Changes in the British Guiana Coastline," by G. O. Case; "On the Frontier of Br. Guiana and Brazil," by C. P. De Freitas.

Sugar. December, 1944. In "Toward a New International Sugar Agreement," Dr. O. W. Willcox, on the assumption that the close of the war will be followed by revival of the international sugar agreement, presents certain suggestions as to how it can be made more effective and workable.

Oversea Education. A Journal of Educational Experiment and Research in Tropical and Subtropical Areas. Vol. XV. No. 4. Note II in the series "Contribution of Commerce and Industry to Education and Social Welfare in the Colonies" gives a summary of the wide range of welfare activities of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. in the West Indies.

Greetings from Guiana, No. 2, December, 1944, printed by the Demerara Standard Establishment and published by the D.F.P. Advertising Agency, contains many articles of popular interest on the Colony. It is intended to make this an annual publication.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, December 16th, 1944 (issued by the U.S.A. Department of Commerce), contains a very full and comprehensive survey of the "Fisheries of the Colonial West Indies and Bermuda." The term "Colonial West Indies" includes the British, United States, French and Netherlands West Indies.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, XLII, No. 4, October-December, 1944, contains, pp. 298-99, a summary of information about the mineral columbite-tantalite in British Guiana. The question of possible economic working is discussed. There is also an important article on "Paper-Making Materials of the British Empire," to which further reference will be made.

Shipping and the Air, reprinted from the weekly shipping journal, *Fairplay*, of January 18th, submitting "for approval, comment or criticism, this analysis of the present-day position of British civil aviation, in general from the viewpoint of the shipping industry, but with particular reference to the attempt made by one group of shipowners to start an oversea air service."

Trinidad Franchise Committee

Publication of the Full Report

ON August 2nd last, the Secretary of State for the Colonies communicated to Parliament the main recommendations of the Trinidad and Tobago Franchise Committee and of the action which, with his approval, it was proposed to take on them. His statement will be found in the August CIRCULAR, pages 141-42.

The full Report of the Committee was laid before the Legislative Council of the Colony on August 4th and published as *Council Paper* No. 35 of 1944, a copy of which has now been received. It can be obtained from the Government Printer, Port-of-Spain, price 90 cents.

The Committee was appointed on May 16th, 1941, and its members and terms of reference were reported in the CIRCULAR of June 12th of that year, p. 143.

Sir Lennox O'Reilly, the Chairman of the Committee, in a letter of November 19th, 1943, forwarding the Report to the Government, says that although the Report shows that there was much difference of opinion among members as to the several recommendations which fell to be made, one clear point emerges as a result of the Committee's deliberations, namely, that unanimity was reached that there should be a considerable extension of the present electoral franchise.

At its inaugural meeting, the Committee divided itself into three Sub-Committees to consider and report to the Full Committee on matters affecting (1) the Legislature; (2) Municipal; and (3) the proposed County Councils. An expression of views of the public was invited.

The published report, a document of 149 closely printed foolscap pages, contains the minutes of the meetings of the Full Committee, the *verbatim* record of its proceedings, the reports of the Sub-Committees and, the text of memoranda submitted by individuals or organizations.

West Indian Political Progress

Sir Norman Lamont's Review

At the annual meeting of the West India Association of Glasgow, held on December 7th, Sir Norman Lamont, chairman, dealt more fully than usual with political questions. A summary of this portion of his speech follows:

If a West Indian wanted a slogan to describe succinctly the events of the past year, he could hardly improve on "Planning supplants Planting as our Basic Industry." In the short time available it would be impossible even to summarize the findings of all the Commissions, Committees, Councils, Congresses, Conferences and Conventions which have been at work. Moreover the West Indies have been explored by an influential Parliamentary Delegation. Captain Gammans, M.P., reports that he has returned from the tour impressed with the urgency of West Indian Federation.

Progress towards Self-Government

Rather than Federation, however, two other ambitions seem to dominate the programmes of "advanced" West Indian politicians. These are Self-Government and Dominion Status. The effect of self-government, with a low franchise, is unlikely to be favourable to private enterprise, or to the investment of fresh capital so greatly needed for development. Nevertheless the Colonial Office has decided that in the West Indies, as elsewhere throughout the Empire, it is desirable to associate the people with their own government. This we have seen in the new Jamaican Constitution with its universal adult suffrage. And quite recently the Secretary of State has intimated his acceptance of the recommendations of the O'Reilly Franchise Committee for universal adult suffrage in Trinidad. In Great Britain we only reached that stage, after centuries of parliamentary government and by successive extensions of the franchise in 1832, 1867, 1885, 1918 and 1928. Whether it is wise, in impatience for the speedy advent of the golden age, to omit all those intermediate steps in the West Indies, is a question which the O'Reilly Committee and the Secretary of State answer in the affirmative. But as one of the first "objects" of the West India Association of Glasgow is "to promote the general welfare of the British West Indies," we are entitled to express our opinion that, unless, as in Jamaica, some sort of Second Chamber is constituted, or a strong nominated element introduced, the suspensory vote of the Governor may prove a frail barrier against the complete submergence of racial minorities.

Sir Norman described events in Ceylon and Newfoundland as illustrating the danger of going too fast and continued: In order to avoid the possibility of similar humiliations, it is evident that advances towards a full democratic system should be gradual and cautious. Barbados, already possessing representative government, has decided to move forward with characteristic prudence by reducing the qualification of voters from £50 to £20 and by granting suffrage on equal terms to women. Moreover the *Report* of the British Guiana Franchise Commission, issued last June, rejects universal adult suffrage and recommends reduction in the qualifica-

tion of both electors and candidates for election to the Council.

Training in Citizenship

In any case, it would appear desirable that training in citizenship should receive a place in the new scheme of education, as it has for so many years in the People's High Schools of Denmark. And it is much to be hoped that West Indians will esteem membership of their City and Borough Councils as an apprenticeship for wider responsibilities. The proposed establishment of County Councils will probably raise, even more acutely, the problem as to whether there exists a sufficient number of persons, in the rural districts, with the qualities and the leisure to make these bodies a real success. The experience of Local Road Boards suggests some doubts.

Federation before Dominion Status

With regard to Dominion Status there would appear to be an insufficient appreciation, in West Indian political circles, of the impossibility of attaining it without first achieving Federation. You cannot have Dominion Status in each of half a dozen islands of the size of an English county.

Another question is: under a federated Dominion, who would pay for the great and growing cost of improved education, housing and social services. It would be a novelty for the Mother Country to subsidize a Dominion. She would scarcely do so without some control over its expenditure; and where is then its "status"? Alternatively would Jamaica and Trinidad be willing to "adopt" the large and hungry family of their smaller and backward sister-colonies in addition to the burden of trying to bring their own social services up to the much higher standards now demanded? I do not suggest that these problems are insoluble but they are certainly deserving of far more serious consideration than they have been receiving from the zealous advocates of immediate political "progress."

Apart from the danger of shipwreck by launching it prematurely on the stormy and uncharted seas of complete self-government, Federation would undoubtedly bring many great advantages in its train. An admirable working model of Federation was provided by the Congress of British West Indian Chambers of Commerce, held in Barbados in June. Important resolutions were passed on improving and extending trade relations with Canada; on the establishment of better steamship communications with the United Kingdom and other essential matters. A small, but very welcome, step in the direction of closer association was the recent issue by the Colonial Office of the memorandum on a uniform West Indian currency. There seems to be a good prospect of general agreement on some system of decimal coinage.

A burial cave, recently discovered at Cambridge Hill, St. Thomas, Jamaica, contained the remains of some 40 aboriginal Indians. A large variety of ceramics in an excellent state of preservation were found among the human remains, and about 30 bowls, many of them in almost perfect condition, have so far been recovered. There is great variation in shape and size. The most unusual bowl is one resembling a Grecian lamp in shape.

Sugar Beet Production

Effect on West Indian Trade

THE area under sugar beet in the United Kingdom, which in 1939 was 345,000 acres, has increased to an estimated figure of 434,000 in 1944, and an assurance of a market up to and including the crop harvested in 1947 has been given.

The Government can take full credit for the foresight that has made possible during the war years the maintenance of an adequate sugar ration, so important for energy and for the health of children. The view, well founded as it turned out, that the war-time shipping position would make impossible the importation of sufficient cane sugar to satisfy the ration, made the artificial stimulation of the domestic sugar beet industry not only desirable but essential.

In those circumstances, so long as the industry was conducted efficiently, cost was immaterial and even if the production cost had been £100 a ton, the same tribute of praise to those responsible for the courageous decision would have been earned and must be paid.

In fact the actual all-in cost of beet sugar has never been authoritatively stated. The multiplicity of deficiency payments, charges and rebates, make it difficult even to estimate, but we are assured that it is not less than £42 a ton. Labour costs may be assumed to be around 50 to 60 per cent. of the total production cost and therefore to be £20—£25 per ton.

At the cessation of hostilities the Government must, however, face a decision as to what its permanent peacetime policy on sugar is going to be. It must decide what proportion of the total domestic consumption is to be produced from highly subsidized beet and what is to be bought from those Colonies which by nature are better placed to produce at less expenditure of effort and resultant cost.

That Canada faces a similar problem is shown by the following excerpt from the *Montreal Gazette* :—

"One of the most disturbing aspects of the matter is that if subsidization (of beet sugar) is extended and should result in any considerable development of the industry in the east, there will be an interference with the normal interchange of trade between Canada and the Caribbean territories which supply this country with cane sugar. In view of the dependence of Canada on export trade, and on the maintenance of the purchasing power of foreign customers, this potential threat of beet sugar subsidies cannot be ignored."

Expert opinion here foresees the necessity of increasing United Kingdom exports by 50 per cent. over pre-war figures, if full employment is to be maintained. It is true that the Colonies are being urged to raise their standards of living and that higher standards will help to provide a market for the increased exports the United Kingdom hopes to sell. But what the sugar-producing Colonies are asking themselves is how they are to provide for higher standards of living out of the £17 5s. 0d. c.i.f. they receive for their sugar (artificially restricted in volume) which in itself is less than the cost of the labour charges on beet sugar produced in the United Kingdom, and less than half its total production cost.

Puerto Rico Sugar Manufacture

Minimum Wage Rate 35 cents per Hour

THE *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, of January 4th, records that in February, 1944, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labour, appointed a Special Industry Committee for Puerto Rico to investigate conditions and to recommend minimum wage rates for employees in various industries. The Committee included three disinterested persons representing the public, and three each representing employers and employees in the Puerto Rico sugar industry. The Committee reported on May 30th. A public hearing of its recommendations was held in New York on September 12th at which all interested persons were given an opportunity to be heard.

A Wage Order, to become effective on January 15th, 1945, was subsequently issued. Its main provisions are (1) That wages at a rate of not less than 35 cents an hour shall be paid by every employer to each of his employees in the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. (2) That employers shall keep notices of the Order conspicuously posted in each department of their establishments. (3) The sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico to which the Order shall apply is defined as follows :—

The production of raw sugar, cane juice, molasses and refined sugar, and incidental by-products. Provided that the Industry shall not include transportation by common carriers or any activity which is exempt under Section B (a) of the Fair Labour Standards Act of 1938.

The Ideal Civil Servant

In a recent Address to the Federal Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, the Governor, Mr. (now Sir) Leslie Brian Freeston, said :—

"I should like to see the Government services of these Islands imbued with a new sense of public spirit and of obligation towards the community; with an increased readiness to accept responsibility, coupled with a greater ability to discharge it. I should like to think that each entrant to Government service is animated, not with a desire for an easy well-paid job, attended with that security of tenure which is the sheet-anchor round the neck of the Civil Service, but with the determination to devote the whole of his energies and abilities to promoting the welfare of his fellow subjects. Whether a lofty idealism of this kind can be bought for the £25,000 which the Salaries Commission's recommendations are going to cost us is a doubtful point; but at any rate we shall have done something to smooth the path towards its realization.

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

EVERY day debil help tief, one day God help watchman.

MR. R. G. LONGCROFT has been elected chairman of Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd., in succession to Mr. Alexander Duckham, whose death is reported elsewhere in this issue.

The Sales Department of the West India Committee has received a further supply of *Franklin's Trinidad and Tobago Year-book, 1944*. Copies may be obtained at 6s. 3d. net, or 6s. 9d. post free.

MISS NORA MAIS, whose engagement to Lieutenant Peter Lovell Berridge, R.N.V.R., was recently announced, is the only daughter of Mr. J. L. Mais, of Ocho-Rios, Jamaica, and of the late Mrs. Mais. She is serving in the W.R.N.S.

CRAFTSMAN G. A. CARR, R.E.M.F., of British Honduras, recently on leave in London, is the proud possessor of one of the certificates, signed by Field-Marshal Montgomery, for "outstanding good service and great devotion to duty during the campaign in France."

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS NOSWORTHY, until recently Commander-in-Chief, West African Forces, had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on February 9th. Sir Francis, who was born in Jamaica, is the son of Mr. Richard Nosworthy, formerly Collector-General of that Colony.

ACTING WING-COMMANDER MAURICE STOCKDALE, who has been awarded the D.F.C., is the son of Sir Frank Stockdale, recently appointed as Adviser on Development Planning to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was born in 1913 in Mauritius, his father, at that time, being Director of Agriculture.

A SCHEME for the training in hospitals of the London County Council of selected nurses from the West Indies, with financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. *The Leeward Islands Gazette* of November 9th reports that three candidates from the Colony who had received preliminary training in local hospitals had been recommended and accepted for scholarships and would soon be proceeding to England.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CUMMINS, R.N.V.R., who was married at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on January 22nd, to Miss Patricia C. Ponsonby, served, before the war, with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and

Overseas) at Barbados and Trinidad and joined the Navy on the outbreak of war. His bride, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Ponsonby, of Los Angeles, California, was born in Trinidad and was employed there until recently at the Ministry of War Transport.

IN the course of correspondence in *The Times* on the award of the Victoria Cross to Colonial troops, the Rev. W. M. Lummis, of Bungay, Suffolk, states that three men of colour have won the coveted decoration, two of whom were West Indians. One was Private Samuel Hodge, of the 4th West India Regiment, a native of Tortola, Virgin Islands, who was awarded the V.C. for gallantry in the River Gambia Expedition of 1866. He was decorated in British Honduras in May, 1867, and died in Belize in July of the same year. The other was Lance-Corporal (afterwards Sergeant) William James Gordon, of the 1st West India Regiment, and a native of Jamaica, who won the Cross at Toniataba, Gambia, on March 13th, 1892.



By kind permission of "Evening News"

As we go to press news has been received of the great fire, the most disastrous in the history of British Guiana, which broke out in Georgetown, on February 23rd. The correspondent of *The Times* reports that as nearly every building in the city is constructed of wood the fire spread quickly from the assembly rooms area, where it started, to the congested parts near the riverside. It destroyed an important section of the business centre and the city's two banks. Other buildings destroyed include the General Post Office, the valuable museum and library of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, and the offices of the *Daily Argosy*. One life was lost and seven persons injured. The damage is estimated at £2,000,000.

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 March number:—

- Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas).
- D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd.
- T. Geddes Grant, Ltd.
- Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.
- James Nourse, Ltd.
- Pott, Cassels & Williamson, Ltd.
- H. & G. Simonds, Ltd.
- Tecalemit Ltd.
- West India Co., Ltd.

Obituary

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

MR. ALEXANDER DUCKHAM

Mr. Alexander Duckham, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.P.T., who died in a London nursing home on February 1st, at the age of 67, had been a member of the Executive of the West India Committee since June, 1916.

Mr. Duckham, one of the pioneers of the Trinidad oil industry, paid his first visit to the colony in 1905, accompanied by Mr. A. Beeby Thompson, the well-known geologist, and obtained from the Government exploration licences over various areas where he thought oil might be obtained. Mr. Duckham later became a director of several oil companies and then chairman of Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd., and of Alexander Duckham & Co., Ltd.—continuing as head of these two companies until the time of his death. He visited Trinidad on a number of occasions, and among his many friends was another oil pioneer, the late Major Randolph Rust.

During the last war Mr. Duckham was a voluntary worker in the Labour Department and in the Ministry of Munitions and became Director of Small Arms Ammunition.

Before embarking on a business career he studied chemistry under Sir William Ramsay at London University, and was exhibitor and senior gold medallist of his year.

Mr. Duckham was a great philanthropist. Among his benefactions was the gift, in 1920, of Vanbrugh Castle, Blackheath, for the establishment of a school and home for the sons of dead airmen; and in 1940 he presented his country house at Rooks Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent, standing in 200 acres of land, to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund to be used as a home for children of R.A.F. personnel who lose their lives while flying. With the latter went a gift of £1,000 a year for maintenance.

A memorial service for Mr. Duckham was held on January 25th at St. Michael's, Cornhill.

MR. G. BALL GREENE

Mr. George Ball Greene, C.B.E., who died on January 28th, at West Byfleet, Surrey, was Assistant Colonial Secretary of British Guiana from 1917 to 1924 when he retired owing to ill-health.

Born in England in 1872 and educated in this country, Mr. Greene went out to British Guiana in 1889 and entered the Government service as a clerk in the Land Department. From 1905 to 1908 he was private secretary to the Governor and in 1911 was appointed Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Six years later he became Assistant Colonial Secretary.

On his retirement, Mr. Greene, with his family, came to England, but he always kept in close touch with British Guiana, where he is remembered with affection by many friends of the older generation.

MR. J. S. E. BROOKFIELD

Mr. John S. E. Brookfield, who died at Montreal, on June 11th, had been a member of the council of the

Canadian-West Indian League since the formation of the League some 35 years ago.

Born at Aigburth, Liverpool, in 1874, he joined the staff of Sandbach, Tinne & Co., in 1888, and after serving for eight years in their Liverpool office was transferred to Demerara on the staff of Sandbach, Parker & Co. In 1909 the firm decided to open its own office in Montreal, under the title of the West India Co., Ltd., and Mr. Brookfield, who then had had 21 years' service in Liverpool and Demerara, was appointed manager. He retired in June, 1942.

Mr. Brookfield had a wide circle of friends throughout the West Indian Colonies and in Montreal, and they will long remember his unfailing courtesy and his wise counsel.

MR. A. C. O'DOWD

Mr. Aloysius Charles O'Dowd, of Georgetown, British Guiana, died on January 29th, while on a visit to Port-of-Spain. He was well known throughout the West Indies as managing director of William Fogarty, Ltd., and as a sportsman in the widest sense of the term.

Born in 1881, he was the fourth son of the late Mr. Patrick O'Dowd, J.P., of Westport, Co. Mayo, and was educated at Rockwell College, Ireland. At the age of 18 he joined William Fogarty, Ltd., and rising rapidly in the firm, soon became a joint manager, and after a few years its managing director, a post he retained until the date of his death. He was an able administrator and enjoyed not only the confidence, but the loyalty and affection of his staff.

Mr. O'Dowd was one of the most universally popular personalities in the West Indies. He was keenly interested in the turf and his horses won many races in British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados. He rendered great service to West Indian cricket and in 1928 was instrumental, with Sir Harold Austin, in forming the West Indies Board of Control. Mr. O'Dowd was a member of the M.C.C. and it was due largely to his action and support that M.C.C. teams visited the West Indies in 1929 and 1935. He was a generous contributor to war and other charities and presented many trophies in connexion with golf, boxing and other sports.

He is survived by his wife, five sons (three of whom are in the Forces), and two daughters (one of whom is serving in the A.T.S.).

A Requiem Mass was held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, on February 7th.

MR. NORMAN RODGER

As we go to press the death is announced, after a short illness, of Mr. Norman Rodger, managing editor of the *International Sugar Journal*. Mr. Rodger had an extensive knowledge of all branches of the sugar industry and had been associated with the *Journal* since the year 1900.

Mr. ALFRED BROOK TUCKER, who died at Babraham, Cambridgeshire, on January 25th, was a well-known journalist and writer on Empire affairs. He was for many years associated with the West Indian section of the *Canadian Gazette* and *Canada's Weekly*. He was editor of the *Graphic* from 1906-8 and of *Empire Illustrated* from 1910-12. Mr. Tucker, who was in his

84th year, was an old member of the West India Committee.

MISS ENID M. E. JACOBSEN, who died at East Horsley, Surrey, on January 3rd, was the only sister of Mr. S. M. Jacobsen. Miss Jacobsen came to this country in 1936 but her home was in Jamaica and she had intended to return there after the war.

West Indies at Westminster

Purchase of Sugar. For 1945, after a thorough investigation of various factors, including rising costs, a general increase of £2 per ton over the 1944 price is being paid to Dominion and Colonial producers. There is every reason to believe that the increased price is adequate for the general body of producers. (January 18th.)

Planning Colonial Development. The new post of Adviser on Development Planning, to which Sir Frank Stockdale has been appointed, has been created as part of the Colonial Office organization to assist the Secretary of State in the co-ordination of plans for social and economic development now in preparation by Colonial Governments. The need for such an appointment has been increased by the intention of I.L.M. Government to augment the financial provision for development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. (January 24th.)

Price of Cuban and Br. Caribbean Sugar. The price received by the Cuban sugar producers and British Caribbean producers for each year of the war is given in the following table. The prices per cwt. f.o.b. include all preferences in both cases:—

	Cuba	British Caribbean
1940	7s. 7d.	11s. 6d. to 12s. 10½d.
1941	9s. 6d.	12s. 10½d.
1942	14s. 9d.	14s. 0d.
1943	14s. 9d.	14s. 6d.
1944	14s. 9d.	16s. 0d.
1945	not yet fixed	18s. 0d.

The official average price for Cuban sugar from 1934 to 1939 was equivalent to 7s. 14d. per cwt. f.o.b. The corresponding average for British Caribbean producers, as near as it can be calculated, was 9s. 6d. (February 8th.)

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer P. D. Almirall (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Flight Sergeant D. D. Casserly (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer W. S. Deane (Barbados) to Flying Officer.
 Sergeant F. A. De Verteuil (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.
 Warrant Officer R. H. Dickson (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Sergeant A. W. Evans (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer G. W. Ferguson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer Fizul-Karim (British Guiana) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer C. G. Hubah (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Flight Sergeant J. O. H. Hudson (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Flying Officer D. K. Jardine (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Sub-Lieutenant R. F. P. Levitt (Barbados) to Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer A. G. Lindsay (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer G. C. Murray (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer O. Nugent (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.
 Second Lieutenant L. V. Patterson (Jamaica) to Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer A. O. Pearson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer R. N. Pereira (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant (A).
 Cadet J. Robertson (Jamaica) to Second Lieutenant.
 Private R. A. Shand (Montserrat) to Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer J. R. Skinner (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Flight Sergeant H. A. S. Vernon (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Sergeant A. G. C. Vines (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer R. Yearwood (Barbados) to Flying Officer.

West Indian Service Visitors

Owing to the large amount of time taken to compile the monthly list of those who sign the Service Visitors' Book at the West India Committee—and the space it occupies—we much regret having to suspend its publication in the CIRCULAR.

Commodity Controls

Views of Mr. Mackenzie Hay

DURING a recent visit to New York to attend an international business conference, Mr. E. Mackenzie Hay, chairman of the British Federation of Commodity and Allied Trade Associations, found time to address the officers of the New York Exchanges. The meeting was sponsored by the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades.

Mr. Hay, according to the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Journal*, said that government controls [in Great Britain] must remain for a time because the nation's economy is geared entirely for war, with only two per cent. of Great Britain's working population engaged "in maintaining a trickle of our export trade." The rest, including 169,000 of 187,000 registered crippled and blind, are making some contribution to the war effort."

But once the need for such controls is eliminated, he said, the British people "will be in no mood to sacrifice one single shred of their individual liberty more than is absolutely necessary.

"They know," he added, "that controls in general are a wasteful and extravagant form of business administration; that they provide opportunity for inefficiency; and that they do not possess that flexibility and initiative and enterprise which will be essential to a people whose survival depends upon their ability to regain old markets and establish new ones.

"You may be quite certain that they will not tolerate control for control's sake, and this attitude will undoubtedly be reflected in the activities of our commercial markets."

The processes of decontrol during the transition period have not been fully worked out, Mr. Hay said, but as a matter of broad general principle, commodities "will be decontrolled just as they were controlled—commodity by commodity individually—according to the general circumstances surrounding each one at the time.

"Some small articles of commerce will be decontrolled almost immediately," he continued, "and their price and other regulations removed. The overriding considerations will be: the supply position, the extent to which commodities can contribute to our export trade, and, finally, the exchange situation.

"As long as any commodity remains in short supply, I would look for a continuance of price controls, though I also look for an early relaxation of the structure of the controls and the handing back to the merchanting community of many of the functions now performed by the controls.

"There will undoubtedly be a system of priorities, both as regards commodities and exchange, but I do not look, on this account, for timidity and caution."

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 41.

Across: 1, Sabotage; 5, Marred; 9, Obedient; 10, States; 12, Croton; 13, Language; 15, Light-hearted; 18, Constitution; 23, Draggled; 24, Havana; 26, Incite; 27, Strident; 28, Hiding; 29, Spaniard.

Down: 1, Scorch; 2, Beeton; 3, Tripoli; 4, Gins; 6, Antigua; 7, Retracts; 8, Distends; 11, Machete; 14, Shatter; 16, A eel fish; 17, Enhanced; 19, Tighten; 20, Ovation; 21, Fanega; 22, Halted; 25, Stop.

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

Some Wide Fluctuations in Production

BELOW we publish Willett and Gray's estimates of the last four sugar crops of the world, as issued in their journal of December 7th. They have not been able to give a final total for the last two crops owing to the lack of information from certain European countries. Their estimates are as follows:—

CANE CROPS				
	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana	385,688	355,652	287,716	210,229
Florida	57,143	56,250	85,714	86,607
Puerto Rico	646,081	927,890	1,024,633	832,140
Hawaiian Isl.	785,714	790,750	776,874	845,705
Virgin Isl.	5,000	3,278	1,287	6,853
Cuba	4,241,802	2,879,464	3,396,900	2,440,990
B.W.I.—Trinidad	74,344	70,920	104,367	131,609
Barbados	84,700	133,273	89,595	74,593
Jamaica	151,882	165,670	155,262	156,591
Antigua	16,071	21,867	21,979	17,854
St. Kitts	32,000	32,162	33,061	37,186
Other B.W.I.	9,000	6,983	9,884	10,970
F.W.I.—				
Martinique	25,000	46,325	66,964	63,927
Guadeloupe	20,000	37,332	58,928	57,739
Dominican Republic	541,160	468,050	481,579	394,378
Haiti	57,035	42,857	34,165	31,466
Mexico	383,928	410,714	424,090	322,723
Central America—				
Guatemala	65,000	48,214	69,643	62,681
Salvador	19,000	18,419	17,200	16,353
Other C. America	48,000	56,000	57,605	42,914
South America—				
Demerara	190,000	132,868	191,767	188,009
Colombia	70,000	66,247	64,107	49,921
Surinam	13,000	9,775	14,126	11,427
Venezuela	35,000	34,820	33,482	24,107
Ecuador	26,000	26,671	27,749	29,424
Peru	400,000	401,024	489,243	431,055
Argentine	410,964	361,884	405,825	540,591
Brazil	1,272,851	1,267,743	1,208,048	1,172,864
<i>Total in America</i>	<i>10,066,363</i>	<i>8,873,102</i>	<i>9,631,793</i>	<i>8,290,906</i>
British India (Gur)	3,839,280	3,417,680	2,948,280	3,889,804
„ (White)	1,250,000	1,260,700	928,100	1,277,400
Java	600,000	500,000	1,330,000	1,678,107
Japan	1,375,000	1,322,321	1,384,821	980,544
Philippine Isl.	540,000	500,000	1,042,000	1,028,354
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>7,604,280</i>	<i>7,000,701</i>	<i>7,633,201</i>	<i>8,854,209</i>
Australia	521,500	653,011	748,217	808,817
Fiji Islands	68,437	139,829	136,419	118,463
<i>Total in Australia and Polynesia ...</i>	<i>589,937</i>	<i>792,840</i>	<i>884,636</i>	<i>927,280</i>
Egypt	185,000	186,607	156,250	175,267
Mauritius	310,729	330,880	323,680	316,250
Reunion	90,000	75,000	107,143	110,703
Natal and Zululand	522,671	468,728	403,678	511,299
Mozambique	80,000	85,202	72,561	58,827
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>1,188,400</i>	<i>1,146,417</i>	<i>1,063,312</i>	<i>1,172,346</i>
Europe—Spain	15,000	15,000	12,000	10,300
<i>Total Cane Sugar Crops</i>	<i>19,463,980</i>	<i>17,828,060</i>	<i>19,224,942</i>	<i>19,255,041</i>

BEET CROPS				
	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany	—	—	2,300,000	2,207,143
Czechoslovakia	—	590,000	675,000	644,289
Hungary	162,000	145,000	214,000	176,785
France	590,000	675,179	708,616	461,516
Belgium	228,000	205,000	248,000	255,543
Holland	178,000	200,000	276,000	292,950
Russia & Ukraine	—	—	800,000	2,700,000
Poland	—	—	575,000	517,857
Sweden	252,000	227,678	246,428	304,171
Denmark	191,000	174,000	196,000	249,355
Italy	425,000	430,000	456,500	536,607
Spain	150,000	110,000	161,000	165,773
Switzerland	19,000	17,000	15,000	14,088
Bulgaria	45,000	40,000	55,357	47,321
Roumania	—	95,000	127,362	126,434
*Great Britain	520,000	510,000	595,000	505,971
*Eire	80,000	49,861	95,744	68,893
Jugoslavia	35,000	22,000	54,000	106,331
Other countries	—	—	165,000	187,500
<i>Total—Europe</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>7,964,007</i>	<i>9,568,527</i>
U.S.—Beet*	830,921	1,441,675	1,319,807	1,580,545
Canada—Beet*	57,916	84,488	89,415	95,350
<i>Total Beet Sugar Crops</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>9,373,229</i>	<i>11,244,422</i>
GRAND TOTAL—				
CANE AND BEET	—	—	28,598,171	30,499,463
Estimated Decrease in production	—	—	1,901,292	11,859

* Refined Sugar.

It will be noted that Cuba's outturn for 1943-44 amounted to 4,241,802 tons. This is the largest crop produced by the island since 1929-30 when 4,671,260 tons was made.

The Australian production, which in 1939-40 totalled 932,825 tons, has declined for the fourth crop in succession, and in 1943-44 amounted to only 521,500 tons.

Animal Husbandry Survey

In order to develop animal husbandry in the West Indies, grants have been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It is now announced that a free grant of £1,200 has been approved to enable a survey of animal husbandry conditions to be made throughout the West Indian area. It will be carried out by Professor W. C. Miller, of the Royal Veterinary College.

Another recent grant of interest to stock farmers is that of £3,800 for the establishment of a State Veterinary Service in St. Kitts-Nevis.

The Legislative Council of British Guiana have unanimously approved of an interest-free loan of \$1,000,000 being made to the United Kingdom Government. In June last the Council agreed to a similar loan being made, with a recommendation by the Finance Committee that the loan be increased to \$2,000,000.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 27th*

THE Antigua Sugar Factory started grinding on January 23rd under the new agreements between the Trade and Labour Union and the Factory and Planters' Association. The long drought is causing concern, and the water supply in town has been restricted. The resignation of the Misses Branch as joint headmistresses of the Antigua Girls' High School was marked by a presentation purse from old girls all over the world, organized by Mrs. Prior, amounting to £201 each, and by a joint purse of £45 from the School Board. In making the presentations Dean Shepherd and the Bishop respectively paid a tribute to the splendid work these fine women accomplished during the past forty years.

BARBADOS

Peasants' Canes. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his monthly notes for December, writes that advice was given to peasants with regard to their cane planting. B. 37,161 was strongly advocated and the two Peasants' Agricultural Instructors continued to distribute this variety in the areas infected with mosaic disease. Many, whose preparation of their land was inadequate, also received advice.

BRITISH GUIANA

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

There died on the night of January 17th, in her sleep at her home in Berbice, Pemya, an East Indian woman 65 years of age, who although perfectly proportioned was only 27 inches in height and weighed only 25 lb. Pemya was born in Bombay, India, and came to this country with her parents early in life. Her great grandfather is said to have been one of the smallest men in India and to have been worshipped by the people. Recently Pemya had been on exhibition at a cinema theatre in Georgetown, and had proposed going to Trinidad to appear at theatres there.

Income Tax Amendment. An Ordinance, No. 38, of 1944, has been passed to amend the Income Tax Ordinance by extending the time within which assessments, additional assessments and claims for refunds may be made in cases only where any such liability or right arises out of any payment or refund made under the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1941.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Governor's Term Extended. H.M. the King has approved of the term of office of H.E. Sir John A. Hunter as Governor being extended for two years from February 25th. The *British Honduras Weekly News Letter* states that His Excellency, who is responsible for various recommendations for the social, economic and educational improvements of British Honduras, will thus have an opportunity of seeing some of the fruits of his efforts.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *February 2nd.*

The past month has seen a number of events of interest and importance—the visits of Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, and the opening of the new House of Representatives.

Colonel Stanley's well-timed visit was a personal triumph. In eight days he saw most of Jamaica and met representatives of all interests. His obvious sincerity and plain speaking was greatly appreciated. Mr. Hudson gave Jamaica some useful pointers in a lecture on British war-time farming.

The sharpest earthquake tremor for many years rocked the island a few hours after Colonel Stanley's departure; no serious damage is reported.

Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy, champion and fifth-ranking American tennis players, gave exhibition matches at the U.S. Jamaica Base. Notable departures from the island include Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, manager of the United Fruit Co., and Professor Simey, of Jamaica Welfare, Ltd. Sir Arthur Farquharson, founder and chairman of the Jamaica Imperial Association, has resigned and is succeeded by Sir Charlton Harrison.

Reaping cane crop delayed pending and following tribunal award against Labour demand for part of increase price of two pounds per ton. Most estates now reaping.

A fortnight's stoppage in work at the match factory over the closed-shop dispute threatened an island match famine. The strike was settled with agreement that B.I.T.U majority has sole bargaining power of workers.

ST. VINCENT

Mr. Ronald H. Garvey has been appointed



Colonel Stanley addressing the Bermuda House of Assembly. On the left is Lord Burghley, the Governor

Administrator of St. Vincent in succession to Lieut.-Col. Alexander E. Beattie.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Export of Bitters to United States. In a report on the Trade of Trinidad, 1943 (*Commercial Intelligence Journal*, December 2nd, 1944), Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Port of Spain, records the rapid increase in the export of bitters to the U.S.A. from a value of \$19 in 1940, to \$71,408 in 1941, \$222,245 in 1942, and \$392,522 in 1943. This, he says, is the main reason for the percentage of Trinidad's total export trade to the U.S.A. rising from 7.5 in 1940 to 22.6 in 1943.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Plans have been announced for the construction of a 258-bed tuberculosis sanatorium at a cost when completed of over \$1,000,000. Mr. G. A. Newman gives particulars of the facilities which will be provided in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* of January 13th; work was to begin that month.

Social Welfare Work. The four-day medical and nursing exhibition sponsored by Northern Division of the Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the British Medical Association and the Port-of-Spain Trained Nurses and Midwives' Association was opened by the Governor on November 20th. On the same day Professor T. Simey, Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, met the directors of Trinidad and Tobago Welfare. Prof. Simey was spending a week in Trinidad in connexion with the Colony's social welfare programme.

Cocoa Rehabilitation. The Agricultural Society, after a lengthy discussion, unanimously decided, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, to support the Government's cocoa rehabilitation scheme. Dr. F. J. Pound, of the Department of Agriculture, said that where areas were infested with witchbroom, planters were urged to wait patiently for a year or two until they could get material which was resistant to plant.

Social Policy in Dependent Territories

At a meeting held in London on January 31st, the governing body of the International Labour Office took a decision intended to strengthen its machinery for examining colonial social problems. It decided to create a committee on social policy in dependent territories to advise the Office on guiding principles to be observed in the treatment of the special problems of social policy arising in dependent territories.

The committee will be composed of twelve independent members of three governing body members (Government, employer and worker). Nominations will be approved at the next meeting of the governing body to be held in Quebec in the spring. The employers on the governing body, however, have already nominated as their representative Mr. W. Gemmill of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

The International Labour Conference adopted in 1944 a recommendation concerning social policy in dependent territories. This recommendation is now being considered by the Governments. A supplementary recommendation will come before the next session of the Conference to be held in Paris in the autumn,

The Pictorial Pages

ALL the world now knows of the decisions of the Crimea Conference, held recently at Yalta, when the fate of National-Socialist Germany was decided by Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin. The conference agreed on plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms, but these terms will not be made known until German armed resistance is crushed. In the photograph reproduced on the first of the illustrated pages, the three leaders are shown with their military advisers. Immediately behind Mr. Churchill is Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, and behind President Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy. On the extreme left of the picture is Field-Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

The appalling weather conditions experienced recently on the Western front are referred to in the Londoner's Notebook in this issue. The snow, frost and ice of January were bad enough; then came a sudden thaw, and the blasting of the dykes by the enemy—and large areas were quickly submerged. The two illustrations on the second page show the difficulties—quite apart from the actual fighting—which the Allies in the West have to overcome in their advance into Germany. In the foreground of the top photograph a Buffalo tank may be seen approaching a cluster of trees.

The Allied troops in this district now call themselves the "Inland Navy"!

Colonial Appointments

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

- ALBERGA, G. F. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- BURROWS, E. S. S. (Inspector of Labour, British Guiana), Deputy Commissioner of Labour, British Guiana.
- DEACON, C. T. (Assistant General Manager of the Central Water Board, Trinidad), Senior Engineer, Hydraulic Department, Trinidad.
- DE PASS, F.A. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Second Class Inspector of Police, Jamaica.
- LEACH, E. W. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Nigeria), Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad.
- LOUW, G., B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. (Medical Officer, Uganda), Senior Medical Officer, Uganda.
- MACLENNAN, N. M., M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Director of Medical Services, Trinidad), Director of Medical Services, Kenya.
- REDMAN, J. R. (Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department, Nigeria), Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad.
- STANLEY, R. C. S. (Colonial Secretary, Barbados), Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.
- WALKER, Miss K. (Matron, Mental Hospital, Barbados), Nursing Sister, Mental Hospital, Palestine.

First Appointments

- BURNETT, Mrs. M. J., Architectural Planning, Assistant, West Indies.
- BURROWS, C. W., Industrial Adviser, Trinidad.
- DABINETT, F. B., Chief Draughtsman, Lands and Surveys Department, Trinidad.
- GILLAN, Miss M., Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Bahamas.
- GREEN, Mrs. M., Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Bahamas.
- MILL, A. G., Livestock Officer, Barbados.
- SUTHERLAND, E. S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P., L.R.E.S., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

Company Reports and Meetings

Queen's Park Hotel Co., Ltd.

IN their report for the year to September 30th, the directors state that the amount at credit of profit and loss account is \$37,608, which they propose to allocate as follows: dividend at 8 per cent. less income tax, \$16,560; reserve for redemption of debentures, \$4,800; donation to Red Cross Society, \$500; to provide for taxation and carry forward, \$15,748.

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

The net profit for the year to September 30th, 1944, amounted to £31,543. After deducting £7,697 for income tax, and adding the £14,553 brought forward, and £17 profit on the sale of investments, there remains a balance of £38,416. The interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and of 5 per cent. on the ordinary absorbed £8,500, leaving £29,916 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, £3,000; reserve for doubtful debts, £500; donation to war funds, £209; leaving £15,582 to be carried forward.

Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

The British Burmah Petroleum Co., having disposed of their interest in Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., announce that their three representatives, Mr. A. P. Faickney, Captain A. K. MacEwan, and Group Captain Trevor F. D. Rose, have retired from the board of that company.

Mr. L. C. Walker, chairman of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., and Mr. O. V. G. Hoare have been elected directors of Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

Mr. Walker, in the course of his review, which accompanies the report and accounts of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., for the year 1943, states:—

"For many years the Corporation has concentrated on financial, gold and metal mining undertakings, but in recent months, certain oil interests in Trinidad were investigated, resulting in the acquisition of freehold oil-bearing areas of some 1,285 acres, subject to a 20 per cent. net profit interest. Subsequently, an approach was made to us by an important oil group to obtain a lease on these areas. Looking into the position of recent developments in this and neighbouring areas, we became impressed with the possibilities and decided to endeavour to extend our interests.

"As a result, agreements have now been completed by which we have secured long leases of selected oil-bearing lands, in some cases with a certain amount of equipment.

"The following is a short résumé of our position:—

1,285 acres Freehold Areas (80 per cent. interest).
18,900 acres Government Leases.
4,331 acres under Option until the 30/6/45.

24,516 acres.

"Other important negotiations affecting these and other areas are proceeding."

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st last, the directors state that the profit, after writing off £6,910 for depreciation and development, amounted to £4,257. After adding £5,000 from taxation reserve, and the balance brought forward of £1,336, there is a disposable sum of £10,593 from which is deducted £7,702 for dividend at 5 per cent. for the year (£15,404 less income tax at 10s.), leaving £2,891 to be carried forward.

Unfortunately, state the directors, the taxation negotiations with the Inland Revenue have not been brought to a conclusion but have proceeded far enough to enable the board to feel justified in making the transfer referred to above.

In a summary attached to the report, Mr. George S. Harriss, the manager in British Guiana, gives the following results for the year:—

	1943/44	1942/43
Cubic yards treated	888,550	893,250
Flours operated	5,756	5,630
Acres dredged	35.10	32.25
Average depth dredged in feet	15.7	17.2
Estimated bore values in grains bullion per cubic yard	3.00	3.78
Dredge recovery in grains bullion per cubic yard	3.35	4.80
Bullion ounces recovered	6,200	8,934
Fine ounces recovered	5,826	8,413
Field costs per cubic yard pence	9.56	9.43

The reserves on July 31st, 1944, were as follows

	Cub. yd.	Per cub. yd.
Upper Mahdia	6,654,000 estimated	3.27 gr.
Konawaruk	24,000,000	2.90 gr.
Potaro	23,000,000	3.70 gr.

Little progress was made with the prospecting programme, states Mr. Harriss, owing to severe shortage of staff and labour. The Potaro River was scout drilled from Mahdia Mouth to Amatuk Falls, but no area suitable for dredging was discovered. Surveys were carried out on the Essequibo River banks from Kurakura River to Omai.

The transfer of the dredge from the Middle Mahdia to the new dredging ground in the Upper Mahdia made the operations during the year particularly difficult, and the fact that this onerous task was performed without more serious loss of output can be recorded, states Mr. Harriss, with much satisfaction and appreciation of the enthusiastic co-operation of employees and staff.

The extraordinary expenses involved in manœuvring the dredge from the Middle Mahdia through the Upper Mahdia Falls to the Upper Mahdia area, together with higher labour and material costs and a slight reduction in the yardage dredged, fully account for the small rise in total operating costs and field costs per cubic yard.

WING-COMMANDER J. ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., the chairman, in the course of his speech at the annual meeting held in London recently, said: "Shareholders will be interested to hear that the Governor of British Guiana, Sir Gordon Lethem, who was recently home on leave, kindly arranged to meet the board. This meeting gave your directors an opportunity to explain to the Governor the policy of development which the company proposed to adopt, and to express their appreciation of the harmonious relations which continued to exist between the Government officials and Mr. Harriss and his staff.

"The Government is contemplating an extension of the Konawaruk Road, and in fact extended an invitation to this company to act as contractors, but under existing circumstances, although we were most anxious to do what we could to be of assistance, shortage of staff made it impossible for your board to accept the invitation, but at the same time it was intimated that Mr. Harriss would be pleased to do all in his power by way of superintending and general assistance."

Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The profits for the year to June 30th amounted to £140,206. After making the allocations and paying the dividends as set out in the profit and loss appropriation account, there remains a balance of £43,936 to be carried forward as against £32,876 brought in. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend. In future the directors will not declare a second interim dividend, and will wait the completion of the accounts before recommending the payment of a final dividend.

The directors report that good trading profits have been maintained. The 1943 sugar crop was below normal, but in all the circumstances cannot be considered unsatisfactory. In 1944 the crop was much further reduced, thus increasing the cost of production per ton to an uneconomic figure.

At the annual meeting to be held on February 15th, the chairman will propose and Mr. C. A. Campbell will second the election of Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. J. M. Campbell and Major N. P. Sherlock as directors.

SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK, the chairman, in the course of a

statement which accompanies the report says: "There are two favourable features of our business to which I should like to refer. First, in the amalgamated balance sheet you will see an increase of £89,072 in the reserves, bringing this item for the first time to over £1,000,000. It should, however, be stated that approximately £20,000 of this increase represents profit on the sale of investments. The second feature is the satisfactory development of our African subsidiaries.

"So much for the year of account. Unfortunately we now have to look at the foundations on which future accounts must rest. I refer of course to the sugar estates. The Colony's 1944 crop fell to about 138,000 tons as compared with 196,502 tons in the year 1938 and the prospects for 1945 are none too promising. Moreover the outlook generally is obscured by two important factors, first, the enormous demand for rum for His Majesty's Forces, and second, the official increases in the price of export sugar during recent years. The former will pass with the war. The latter is the more dangerous, for the process of a controlled increase in the price cannot continue indefinitely. A further most important consideration which distorts any view suggested by the accounts is that under war conditions it has not been possible to obtain machinery and other supplies and therefore to spend money that normally would have been spent in maintaining our factories and plant in their customary state of efficiency and repair. Meantime, the price palliative having been provided, the authorities in Demerara are encouraged in a policy which has set in motion an upward tendency in the cost of production which if unchecked must in the near future close down estates which have survived the crises of a hundred years. Indeed to-day estates producing 25 per cent. of the sugar crop of the Colony are in a desperate position.

"Under war conditions there have of course been other handicaps, such as the difficulty of getting fertilisers, which have been largely unavoidable. Also, we have been glad to help to make good the food deficiency caused by the shipping position. However, the Demerara sugar industry is not receiving fair treatment in that it has to sell a tenth of its sugar in the Colony at a price which is now £5 a ton below the cost of production and in addition is called upon to bear a production tax of 4s. 2d. a ton to subsidize the cost of other foodstuffs. This means that in addition to income tax and other general taxes the sugar industry is singled out for a special contribution of about £100,000 a year towards the cost of running the Colony. Trinidad sugar producers on the other hand are receiving from their Government a planting subsidy of £8 an acre, a sum of £160,000 a year to cover depreciation and interest and a guaranteed price for canes.

"In these circumstances you will not be surprised to learn that during 1944, on the production of sugar alone, six of our seven estates lost money, a loss which, however, on this occasion should be relieved by taxation adjustments. Happily we have some reason to hope that a request we have made for an independent official enquiry into the sugar industry will be granted. We feel that any competent and unbiased survey cannot fail to reveal the justice of the claims of the industry."

Crossword Puzzle No. 41

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Base goat could cause this damage (8)</p> <p>5 Disfigured (6)</p> <p>9 "One debit" anagram (8)</p> <p>10 This man is skilled in public affairs (6)</p> <p>12 Decorative foliage plant common in West Indian gardens (6)</p> <p>13 "..... is the dress of thought" (Dr. Johnson) (8)</p> <p>15 Such a person is usually cheerful (12)</p> <p>18 A sound one is good for both a man and his country (12)</p> <p>23 Worse for wear (8)</p> <p>24 Its cigars are famous (6)</p> <p>26 Rouse to action (6)</p> <p>27 Anagram of "red tints" (8)</p> <p>28 He might go into this to escape a this (6)</p> <p>29 Drain sap reveals him (8)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 To this with a vehicle is often dangerous (6)</p> <p>2 A lady of cookery fame (6)</p> <p>3 Mediterranean port (7)</p> <p>4 Traps (4)</p> <p>6 West Indian island (7)</p> <p>7 Anagram of "rest cart" (8)</p> <p>8 Inflates (8)</p> <p>11 West Indian cutlass (7)</p> <p>14 Anagram of "hat rest" (7)</p> <p>16 Denizen of the deep (3 words, 1, 3, 4)</p> <p>17 Anagram of "hen dance" (7)</p> <p>19 This your belt to get thin (7)</p> <p>20 "Too vain," was its anagram the cause? (7)</p> <p>21 Spanish measure of weight, still used in the West Indies (6)</p> <p>22 Rested for a while (6)</p> <p>25 Appropriately the last clue (4)</p> |
|---|--|

The Markets

January 30, 1945

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. per cent.) ...	82	79½
3½ War Loan ...	104½	104
12½ Angostura Bitters ...	47/-	49/6
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ...	43/-	45/-
5 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	29/-	30/-
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	61/-	63/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ...	44/-	46/-
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	1/-
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ...	18/6	19/-
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ...	4/-	5/-
6 Kera Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/7½	5/1½
8 Limmor & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord. Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	52/6	55/-
— Royal Bank of Canada \$10 ...	1/-	2/-
8 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	72/6	82/8
20 Sta. Madeleine Sugar ...	55/-	57/6
2½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	14/3	15/3
10 Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/- ...	16/3	17/3
15 Trinidad Leaseholds ...	2/9	3/9
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	95/7½	98/1½
2½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ...	80/-	82/6
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8 ...	4/6	5/-

*When shares were \$100.

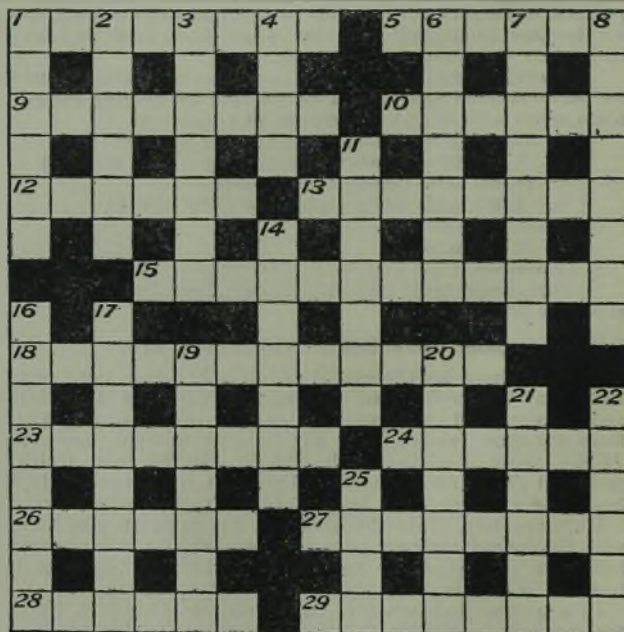
Honey. As from March 1st the Ministry of Food ceases to be the sole importer and merchants will be permitted to negotiate sales on import licences as previously. The maximum selling price from origin is 65/- per cwt., c.i.f., U.K. port. The retail selling price in the U.K. is still controlled and remains unchanged. Honey, like other "preserves," can only be purchased "on the ration."

Pimento. The market is quiet and unchanged at 1/4 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger continues under Government control and the position is unchanged.

Nutmegs. In view of the scarcity of defectives, buyers are showing more interest in other sizes. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace is quiet and unchanged.



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LX

MARCH, 1945

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March, 1944

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Windward and Leeward Federation

A STEP towards federation of the Windward and Leeward Islands, which the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39 recommended should be done as a practical test of the advantages of federation of the British Caribbean as a whole, was taken in Grenada on January 17th and 18th.

A Windward Islands Conference on Constitutional Reform, consisting of two delegates from each of the four constituent Colonies, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica, unanimously agreed that such a test be made and suggested a further conference between unofficial members of the legislatures of the Windwards and Leewards. It went on to advocate the convening of a conference of delegates from all British Caribbean Colonies for the purpose of discussing federation, and of submitting proposals therefor if agreed to in principle.

The Conference had first laid down a series of constitutional reforms in each Colony which were considered to be conditions precedent to federation. These included nominated Executive Councils of not less than four unofficial members who should include all important sections and interests in the community, and consistently with this should as far as possible be chosen from the elected members of the Legislative Council; introduction of the Committee system as recommended by the Royal Commission, with elected members of the legislature as chairmen; increase in the ratio of elected to nominated members of the Legislative Councils and restriction of the official members to three, the Colonial Secretary (or Administrator), the Attorney-General (or Crown Attorney) and the Treasurer, with the Governor having no seat but a right to address the Council; the Administrator (or Colonial Secretary) would be President of the Council, but neither he nor the other official members would have a deliberative vote in the Council; the President would, however, have a casting vote.

Further conditions were extension of the franchise to include universal adult suffrage with a literacy test, reduction of the residential qualification from twelve to six months, reduction of the income qualification for members of the Legislative Council to £150 a year or ownership of unencumbered real property of the value of £300 and increase of the deposit for candidates from £25 to £50.

Finally the conference considered that there should be some measure of control of the Governor's reserve power except in matters such as external relations, application of Acts of the Imperial Government,

defence or public security, the armed forces or control of aerial navigation or aircraft, matters affecting the financial stability of the Colony or in which the rights or privileges of public servants are concerned.

When the conference proceeded to consider the type of federal constitution it confined itself to recommending a federal legislature wholly elected from among the elected members of the Legislative Councils of the constituent islands by the elected members of the respective Councils, which should have power to raise taxes for federal purposes; plenary powers of legislation should be vested in the constituent legislatures, and a limited number of subjects laid down upon which the federal legislature would be authorized to legislate. There should be a federal customs system.

The next move would logically be the calling of a parallel conference in the Leeward Islands. Only after it has met or the Leewards have otherwise pronounced on the plan, can the possibilities of a scheme of federation acceptable to both groups of islands be assessed, and until then we reserve judgment.

Georgetown Fire Disaster

THERE can be few now living who remember the great fire which wiped out a large part of Water Street, Georgetown, on "Black Saturday," April 3rd, 1864. Then, as in the equally disastrous conflagration which swept almost the same area on February 23rd, the valuable museum and library of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society was completely destroyed. The museum, one of the finest in Central or Southern America, housed a representative series of specimens of the wild life of the Colony and some 15,000 bird skins, mainly amassed by expeditions under Mr. P. Storer Piberdy, the present Curator. The library contained an excellent collection of literature of the area, including the first book published in the Colony—Bryant's account of the East Coast slave insurrection of 1823. It is to be hoped that by what can only be a lucky accident some of the rarer books have been saved.

The loss of both the city's banking institutions, together with the Post Office, the head offices of several large mercantile firms and various large stores, must have temporarily paralysed a large section of the Colony's trade. As the Governor said in a statement to the Legislative Council on March 5th: "A long term of months and even years must pass before we can see even the physical position restored." We are glad to see that war-time import restrictions are not to be allowed to stand in the way of replenishment of stocks,

(Continued at foot of next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE approach made by German agents to the British Legation at Stockholm is not to be taken seriously. Its real intention was not to open peace negotiations, nor should we take any notice if it were, for we will not make peace with the present rulers of Germany. It was part of a plot to make mischief between the Allies, based upon the old delusion that Great Britain and America would be prepared to bolster up Hitler and Himmler rather than allow the Bolshevik bogey to break into central Europe. Mr. Deputy-Führer Hess, who arrived so dramatically among us when Germany was at the pinnacle of her apparently invincible might, and has since had four quiet years in a prisoners-of-war camp to reflect on the vanity of human ambitions, was indulging precisely in the same daydream. We have not become more ready to yield to the delusion now that we have had four years' experience of Russia as a loyal ally, and when the whole National Socialist edifice is crumbling into collapse.

* * *

Since we will not negotiate with Hitler and his associates, and since they themselves have seen to it that there is no alternative government for Germany, what is to be expected is that there will be no armistice like that of 1918, but that the war will go on until the allied armies meet in the centre of Germany and their combined high command become themselves the only government possessing authority. That consummation may not now be far off.

* * *

On the opening of the Allied offensive on the western front, as was to be expected, Rundstedt decided that he dared not face a fight to a finish with the broad stream of the Rhine in his rear, and hastened to withdraw his main body behind it. He has so far succeeded in this manoeuvre that he has brought away a sufficiently large force to fight another big battle on the other side. But his losses in the retreat have been heavy; and once General Eisenhower has succeeded in forcing the passage and establishing his whole fighting line on the other bank, the enemy will certainly be outclassed.

* * *

The design of the battle west of the Rhine has strikingly resembled that of the battle of Normandy. Once more the Americans have been cast for the spectacular role, and the British for the slow dogged fighting; but in the importance of their contributions to the victory there is nothing to choose between them.

* * *

Like the British and Canadians at Caen the Canadian First Army—nearly three-quarters of which consist of units from Great Britain—had the task of opening the battle, drawing to its sector and holding there the greater part of the enemy's heavy formations. When these were irretrievably engaged the whole line began to swing on the Canadian pivot, and on the outer wing General Patton's mobile forces, the men of the sweep to the Seine, raced out to envelop the hostile left. They succeeded in surrounding and breaking up the greater

part of the German Seventh Army, while the American First Army in the centre took the great city of Cologne. But all this was made possible by the steady advance of General Crerar, against powerful and tenacious opposition, through the northern forests; and his 50,000 prisoners testify to the magnitude of the British part.

* * *

The astonishing episode of the crossing at Remagen may change the whole further course of the battle, for the enemy must either divert heavy forces to it from the vital defence zone opposite Cologne or see the bridgehead expand until his line is turned by the left. But it formed no part in the original Allied plan, for no-one could have expected any bridge to fall into our hands undemolished. The Germans say that the disaster fell upon them "by chance or accident"; but it is exactly the kind of accident that so often crowns a great victory with an unexpected prize. It shows the moral ascendancy won by the Allies; for the contrast between the German officer who should have blown up the bridge but failed, and the American subaltern who seized his opportunity and slipped across it holds all the difference between the psychological states of defeat and victory.

* * *

The great achievement of the Yalta Conference is the extension of agreement between the three leading Powers, already secure in general principles, into the domain of common actions over a wide range of international problems, some of which, before the three leaders came together, had been matter of dissension among lesser men. As an earnest of continuing harmony and a potential guarantee of the peace of the world, this must be held to outweigh the misgivings, still felt by many in England, about the treatment of Poland, the Ally we entered the war to defend. All Mr. Churchill's powerful argument—and his speech on this subject in Parliament was one of his most effective—for the essential justice of the settlement, cannot quite obscure the fact that Poland's fate was determined without consulting her. That is likely to be the common experience of small Powers in the iron world of the twentieth century; and the assent ultimately given to the decision by a huge majority of the House of Commons must be interpreted, in the light of the speeches, mainly as recognition that it was the only settlement now possible.

(Continued from preceding page)

and that steps have already been taken to provide advances to procure building materials.

To all who have suffered loss by this disaster the CIRCULAR tenders its sympathy, and its best wishes in the heavy task of restoration and reconstruction.

The destruction of the Georgetown Club in particular stirs feelings of nostalgic regret in the hearts of many visitors to the Colony, but we are sure that the hospitality of its members proverbially lavish is already being dispensed with no less prodigality in other, if less, imposing surroundings.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on February 15th, the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. GEORGE P. OSMOND, (London) M.B.E.	Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mrs. J. B. HUTCHINSON (Country)	Lady Davson, O.B.E.
Miss MARGARET LOUISE STUART, M.A. (Country)	Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
Mr. LOUIS ALFRED BUSHE (Trinidad)	Lieut.-Col. Alex. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mr. JOHN FORSYTH (London)	Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., Trinidad Mr. A. H. Richards Mr. G. F. Chalmers Mr. W. A. Coupland

New Life Members

Two more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 337. They are Mrs. Muriel Wright, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rupert C. Otway, of Montserrat, and Major N. P. Sherlock, son of Sir Alfred and Lady Sherlock.

The Chairman in the West Indies

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, chairman of the West India Committee, left England recently, by air, for a visit to the West Indies, British Guiana, Washington and New York on business connected with the sugar industry.

As we go to press we learn that he has arrived in Trinidad.

The War Services Fund

BELOW we publish the fifth list of contributions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee made in response to the appeal in the CIRCULAR for August last. 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.
Dr. J. R. Carrington	5	0	0
J. W. Tatem, Esq.	5	0	0
A. S. Davis, Esq.	5	0	0
Anon		10	0
Mrs. Ragbir	1	2	6
Grenada Red Cross Committee	194	0	0
Garnett & Co., Ltd., British Guiana	100	0	0
G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.	10	0	0
The Guiana Match Factory	5	0	0
C. J. Bettencourt Gomes, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Wippell	3	0	0
Lady Cordeaux	2	0	0
Dominica Red Cross	28	5	0
Bahamas Red Cross	100	0	0

The Duke of Windsor

Resigns as Governor of Bahamas

THE Colonial Office announced on March 16th that the Duke of Windsor had tendered his resignation of the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas in which he would have completed in August next the term of five years for which colonial governors generally are now normally appointed. His Royal Highness's resignation will take effect at the end of April.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. W. L. Murphy, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas in succession to His Royal Highness.

Mr. Murphy was born in 1887. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Ceylon Civil Service in which he remained till 1942. He was chairman of the Colombo Municipal Council for some years prior to his retirement in May, 1942. In that year he was appointed Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, and during the period of his service there he has on several occasions acted as Governor.

A Tribute to the Duke

A tribute to the sound work accomplished by the Duke, while Governor of the Bahamas, is paid by Mr. Etienne Dupuch, of Nassau, in an article in the *Sunday Dispatch*, of March 18th.

"He has voluntarily made his task tougher for himself," says Mr. Dupuch, "by his direct and fearless approach to the problems of government."

"And, strangely enough, after over four years of hoeing his own row, exactly in the way he wanted, his administration proves to be one of the most fruitful and constructive in the history of the Bahamas. It is certainly the most promising administration anyone can remember. . . . No Governor of the Colony has been called upon to administer the country at a more difficult period in its history."

"When America entered the war the Duke found himself at the head of a country that had no agricultural economy and had neglected all its staple industries in pursuit of the easy American tourist dollar."

"Economic collapse seemed inevitable. And yet to-day, only three years later, the Colony is enjoying phenomenal prosperity again—the greatest in its history—and one by one the Duke has brought about reforms that were unmentionable subjects in former years."

The Caribbean Commission

The Colonial Office announced on March 1st that the Secretary of State has approved the creation of a new post of Adviser on Public Relations to the British co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The headquarters of the Adviser will be in Barbados.

Mr. P. Hewitt-Myring, who is at present working in New York with the British Information Service, has been selected for this post and is expected to assume duty towards the end of April.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 59th 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
ACKROYD, V. C.	Br. Honduras	C.R.	Lieutenant
BOBBS, D.	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Telegraphist
CARGILL, P. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
CIPRIANI, A. J.	Trinidad	R.C.A.M.C.	Major
COLLINS, H. W. P....	Bermuda	R.N.	Petty Officer
CRONIN, Grace	Bermuda	O.A.I.M.N.	Sister S.R.
DE LEON, N.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Private
DOS SANTOS, M. P....	Br. Guiana	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
ESCOFFERY, Aimee...	Jamaica	W.A.A.F.	L.A.C.W.
FLYNN, P. P.	Trinidad	R.C.S.	T/Captain
GACHETTE, A. A. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	A.C.2
GIBB, Helen	Nevis	W.R.N.S.	Wren
GRIFFITH, H. J.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
HAMEL-SMITH, D. H.	Trinidad		Private
HARRISON, J. H. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
LAMPITT, J. I.	Barbados	C.P.R.	Private
OSBORNE, L. T.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
SIMMS, J. I. H.	Jamaica	R.A.O.C.	Private
TRESTRAIL, Mavis ...	Trinidad	W.R.N.S.	Wren
WILKINSON, Moyra	Barbados	R.C.A.F.	L.A.W.
WILSON, Dorothy ...	Grenada	W.R.N.S.	Third Officer
WOODCOCK, D. E. ...	Trinidad	R.C.N.V.R.	Gunner

C.R.=Caribbean Regiment. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.C.A.M.C.=Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.=Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. R.A.S.C.=Royal Army Service Corps. W.A.A.F.=Women's Auxiliary Air Force. R.C.S.=Royal Corps of Signals. W.R.N.S.=Women's Royal Naval Service. C.P.R.=Canadian Provost Corps. R.A.O.C.=Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

The War Services Committee

Lady Davson's Enforced Rest

OWING to duodenal trouble, Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services), has been advised by her doctors to take several weeks of complete rest in the country. She hopes to return to London early in May.

Lady Davson has not enjoyed good health for some months, and in this connexion the following letters have passed between her and Mr. Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee:—

LADY DAVSON TO MR. GAVIN

I think you know that lately I have been feeling the strain of my work a good deal. I had received medical advice some time ago to relax it but, as you well know, that has not been possible, and now the week of rest which I have just taken has not had the desired effect, and my doctors are pressing me to lessen my activities. I have therefore to ask you to let the chairman—to whom naturally I have already spoken—and the Executive know that I am no longer able to carry on as I have done hitherto.

I ask this with the deepest regret. I was responsible for building up the organization, enlarging and elaborating it to meet the ever-growing demands, which we were all only too anxious to do; but this has now lasted over five years, which is a long time, during which I have had the entire responsibility, and while formerly I was able occasionally to take a fortnight away during the school holidays, more recently that has not been possible, and I am afraid the strain has begun to tell. It has been a whole-time job (apart from some extra work for two Empire bodies which I have done for a great many years),

and for over two years I have been in the West India Committee Rooms from 10.45 a.m. to nearly 6 p.m. without a midday interval.

Should the Executive think it suitable I would be willing to try carrying on for, say, three days a week. I think I might be able to do that, and it would lessen the feeling which I confess disturbs me that I am letting down a hard-pressed staff who have so consistently supported me.

MR. GAVIN TO LADY DAVSON

Your letter of February 2nd intimating your inability, on medical grounds, to carry on so fully the work which you have done for the past five years as chairman of the Ladies' Committee administering our War Services activities, has been received with the greatest regret by the chairman and the Executive. They realize to the full, as I do, the tremendous burden of work and responsibility which you have carried for so long, and deeply appreciate the unremitting zeal and enthusiasm you have brought to the task and the distinction with which you have guided the affairs of the War Services Section.

They gratefully accept your offer to continue on a three days a week basis, and express the hope that this lessening of your activities may enable you to secure the relaxation necessary to restore you to full health and vigour.

Meanwhile, may I say that they regard no tribute as too high to pay to the quality and extent of the services you have rendered to the West Indies over these last five years, and they ask me to convey to you their grateful thanks, to which I add my own, for all you have done and for your assurance of your continued willingness to do what you can.

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.M.

FLIGHT SERGEANT OWEN O. SYLVESTRE, R.A.F.V.R., No. 15 Squadron, of Trinidad.

He has completed many successful operations against the enemy, in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

SERGEANT JOSEPH A. A. SKERRITT, R.A.F.V.R., No. 40 Squadron, of St. Kitts.

As air gunner, Sergeant Skerritt has completed a good number of sorties, many of them involving flights far into enemy territory. Throughout, he has displayed the highest standard of devotion to duty and has proved himself to be a most vigilant and reliable member of aircraft crew. One night in November, 1944, he took part in an attack on a railway target in Hungary. Whilst on the bombing run the aircraft was attacked by a fighter. Displaying great coolness, Sergeant Skerritt gave his pilot excellent evading directions and afterwards delivered a burst of fire which struck the enemy aircraft, causing its destruction. Shortly after turning for home another fighter closed in but it was evaded. Some few minutes later, yet a third enemy aircraft attacked but Flight Sergeant Skerritt drove it off. This airman displayed commendable skill and resolution throughout this successful sortie.

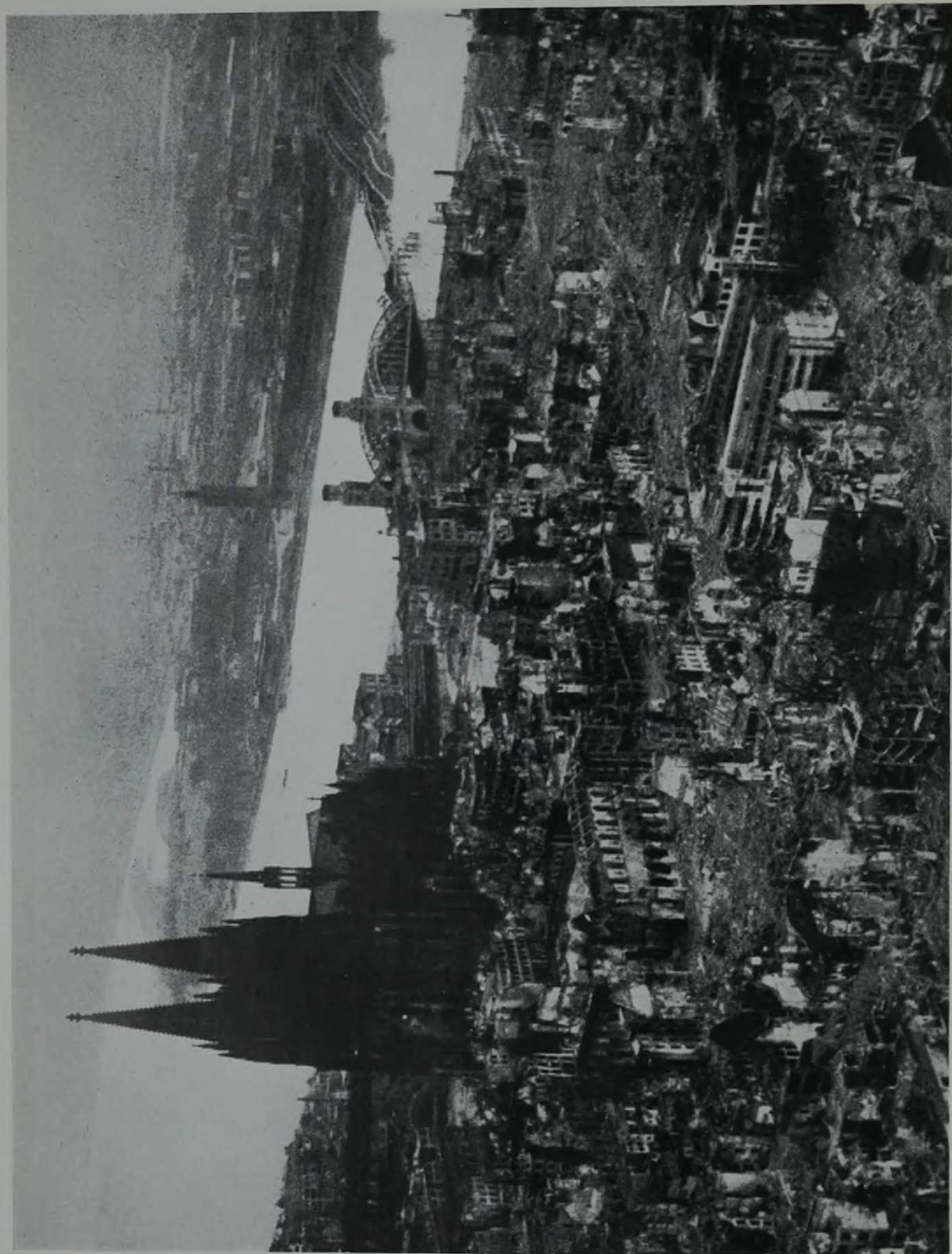
Mentioned in Despatches

PILOT OFFICER HUNTLEY DA COSTA, of Jamaica.*
L.A.C. G. J. TRANQUADA, of British Guiana.

* This award, of which we learned only recently, was made in January, 1944.



A RECENT INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE



COLOGNE IS DESTROYED—BUT THE CATHEDRAL IS STRUCTURALLY UNDAMAGED

A Colonial Scholarship Fund

Nuffield Foundation Scheme

THE trustees of the Nuffield Foundation have agreed to make available a sum of £30,000 for the provision of scholarships to enable promising officers of Dominion or Colonial origin in subordinate ranks of the Colonial Service to qualify for promotion, particularly in branches of the Service where qualifications in medicine or biological subjects are required.

The sum provided will enable scholarships to be granted during the three years from the beginning of the academic year 1945-46. The scholarships will be open to candidates of either sex and of any race, who are of Dominion or Colonial origin and hold a position in the subordinate ranks of the Colonial Service. Awards will be made by the trustees of the Foundation on the recommendation of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Government concerned. In each case the grant will be made on the specific understanding that subject to obtaining the necessary qualifications during the tenure of the scholarships and to satisfactory conduct, the candidate will be appointed to a higher grade post in the Service. Scholarships will be tenable at any university or similar institution in the British Commonwealth and Colonial Empire, subject to the approval of the trustees in individual cases. The tenure of scholarships will vary in accordance with the needs of particular candidates.

In making this generous gift, the Nuffield trustees have intimated that they regard the scheme as an experiment, and they hope that it will form the basis of a permanent and expanding arrangement for the provision of similar scholarships from public funds. Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has expressed his warm appreciation of the trustees' action, and assured them of his own belief that the scheme is aimed at meeting a genuine and lasting need, and that means will be found for its continuation and development, if, as he has every reason to hope, the initial experiment is successful.

Promotions in the Services

Sergeant C. S. Albury (Bahamas) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer P. C. Bacquie (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer J. O. Blank (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer D. C. Bromfield (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer R. G. Collins (Bahamas) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer D. De Verteuil (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Sergeant A. T. Dundas (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Leading Aircraftman E. D. Ede (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer E. D. Ede (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer P. J. Evans (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Flying Officer T. M. Ironside (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer W. S. Knox (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer L. O. Lynch (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Officer Cadet K. B. Martin (Jamaica) to Second Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer W. S. Richardson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer J. G. Swan (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer R. M. C. Swan (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer F. Scott (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.
 Flight Lieutenant A. B. Smith (Trinidad) to Sqdn. Leader.
 Flying Officer H. V. Stinson (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Flying Officer A. O'B. Weekes (Barbados) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Flying Officer F. C. Yearwood (Barbados) to Flight Lieutenant.

The Welfare of Seamen

Useful Work at Barbados and Jamaica

CHART AND COMPASS (January to March 1945), the official organ of the British Sailor Society at Home and Abroad, contains an interesting report by Mr. H. Winwood, the Society's Surveyor and Supervisor of Hostels, on his recent visit to the West Indies. The journey was undertaken owing to certain urgent problems which had arisen at Barbados, and Mr. Winwood hopes that new and improved arrangements agreed upon for the comfort and welfare of seamen who may find themselves in the Port of Bridgetown will meet every need likely to arise.

Mr. Winwood expresses his pleasure in meeting Mr. E. Hamlet Weekes, the honorary Port Missionary, "one of the grand old men of the world of Seamen's Welfare," through whose personal efforts the Admiral Grant Sailors' Rest, started by him in a very modest way some 40 years ago, exists to-day. "His interest in the Sailors' Rest and in the general welfare of seamen has been his life's work."

During a fortnight's stay in Barbados Mr. Winwood found the Rest being used to capacity, sleeping and feeding about 40 sailors daily, and he came away assured that a very useful work was being done during wartime in this Branch of the Society.

From Barbados Mr. Winwood went to Jamaica to meet Sir Noel Livingston and Mr. W. J. Palmer and all their helpers who have done so much to make a success of the fine Branch operated by the Society at Kingston. Mr. Winwood describes the Hostel as a splendid building requiring very little to bring it up to the most modern standards. Arrangements were made for provision of the necessary funds from London.

Mr. Winwood commends the work of the Kingston Branch of the Ladies' Guild, also of Mr. C. J. Shaw, Port Missionary and Mrs. Shaw, who have managed the Hostel for the past eight years.

The article contains two illustrations; the Admiral Grant Sailors' Centre at Bridgetown, and a group of members of the Local Board at Kingston.

The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:--

Killed or Died on Active Service

Flight Sergeant J. McK. Alfred (Trinidad); Pilot Officer T. J. Lothian (Bahamas); Flying Officer F. Scott (Bermuda).

Previously Missing Now Believed Killed

Flying Officer A. K. Aiken.

Missing

Warrant Officer R. W. Ashman (Jamaica); Sergeant S. M. Fraser (Trinidad); Flight Lieutenant W. M. Lightbourn (Bahamas).

Lance-Corporal D. C. D. Hernandez and Private W. E. Stone, who were missing, are now known to be prisoners of war.

West Indies Church Appeal

Co-operation in Social Welfare Work

FOLLOWING Government example the Church in the eight Dioceses of the British West Indies is making a bold attempt to "put its house in order." The economic, educational and social work rendered possible by assistance provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has commenced, and there is great expectation of a tremendous improvement in conditions among the people. It is vital for the Church in the West Indies to play its part in the development contemplated.

Such co-operation must include, amongst other things, the enlargement and improvement of Church schools, playgrounds and teachers' cottages, the instituting of social work, especially in the villages, and the extending of spiritual work to the new land settlements. The Church must accept part of the financial responsibility if it is to keep its control as is strongly urged by Government. Owing to the general poverty the Church is unable to do this without help, and the Province is, therefore, appealing for at least £100,000 to assist the special efforts being made by the people of the West Indies.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is acting as agent for the appeal in support of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent a message in which he says: "The efforts now being made by Colonial Governments in the Caribbean and by His Majesty's Government to improve conditions will not avail unless the Churches are able to play their full part in co-operation. I commend this appeal to all those who have the welfare of the West Indies at heart."

The Rev. A. H. Webb, who has recently returned to England after 23 years in Jamaica, is the Secretary for the Appeal. Contributions, marked "West Indies Church Appeal," will be gratefully received by him at the S.P.G. offices, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

New Radiotelephone Service

Cable and Wireless Ltd. announced on March 6th the opening of a radiotelephone service between Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. The rate is £2 5s. for a 3-minute call, with a proportionate extra charge for extra minutes.

The circuit is operated in Trinidad by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., and at Paramaribo by the Surinam Administration.

A radiotelephone service is also available between Port-of-Spain and the United States, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, through the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's station at Miami, Florida.

A FURTHER 200 volunteers recently left British Guiana for service overseas. They are to join the R.A.F. as ground staff. The men had three weeks preliminary training in the colony under R.A.F. instructors, and before leaving they paraded through Georgetown.

Conditions in Barbados

Need of "Opportunity to Earn"

MR. GUY PERRIN, Labour Commissioner, states in his Report for 1943 on the Department of Labour, that the year was one of prosperity for the planting and business interests of the Colony, but the prosperity was ill distributed and the necessity for providing opportunity to earn sufficient to maintain an improved standard of living is still present among many classes of workers.

Mr. Perrin says that the expression "opportunity to earn" is used advisedly since it is a contention amongst certain employers that effort stops when minimum requirements have been obtained, and that a raising of wages merely results in a reduction of work. "Many would challenge this statement but in any case it should not be made an argument to deprive the majority of the possibility of improving their lot. The economic improvement of the working classes of the island has for a long time been circumscribed by the ability of the industry to pay, and the living wage of workers has been contingent on covering the increased costs of production and maintaining dividends. Dividends and costs must be provided for, but the time is overdue when the claims of labour for reasonable wages should come in on the ground floor and subsequent fixation of price and profit should be adjusted to provide for such."

Mr. Perrin says that considerable progress in legislation affecting labour matters can be recorded. In January the Legislature passed the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943, which provides compensation for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The inclusion of provision for compensation to workers engaged in agriculture brought it in keeping with the principles of International Labour Convention No. 12. The Act provides for compulsory insurance and its working will no doubt, he says, be watched with considerable interest in other Colonies.

Large Grants to the Colonies

Free grants totalling nearly £3,500,000 have been made to the Colonies in the last two months.

The grants, for schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, will pay for development schemes, research work and the improvement of health and educational facilities, while a grant of £210,000 is made for the development of civil aviation in the West Indies. Schemes to improve health facilities include a plan to build a hospital in Kenya, another to expand nutritional investigations in the West Indies and one for the training of eighteen West Indian girls a year in London County Council hospitals.

Agricultural development is also high on the list, and a typical scheme is one approved for Antigua where £245,000, including £40,000 previously made available, will provide for a settlement and development fund, a central experimental station, staff and assistance to state agriculture.

SIR GORDON LETHEM, Governor of British Guiana, recently paid a brief visit to Jamaica as the guest of Sir John Huggins, the Governor.

Forestry in the Windwards

Aid to Sound Land Policy for Grenada

Forestry in the Windward Islands, published as Development and Welfare in the West Indies, Bulletin No. 11*, contains reports by the Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, after preliminary visits by Mr. J. S. Beard, Assistant Conservator. These reports follow the lines of those in *Forestry in the Leeward Islands*, Bulletin No. 7, summaries of which will be found in the CIRCULAR, August and October, 1944.

Detailed accounts are given of the existing position in regard to the forests in the islands of the Windward Group and, as Sir Frank Stockdale says in the Introduction, recommendations are made as to the action which is necessary to provide adequate protected forests so that the community interests may be safeguarded. The proposals are designed to protect water supplies, to prevent excessive soil erosion, and to provide continuous supplies of lumber and fuel.

The value of the Reports is enhanced because, as those on the Leeward Islands, they contain a very good general description of the islands: area, population, topography, climate, soils, geology, water supplies, housing, local history, land usage, etc.

Past Agricultural Development

In the earliest times Grenada was cultivated in sugar, indigo and cotton. Cocoa seems to have been introduced about 1714. Until the abolition of slavery, sugar was by far the most important crop, being grown on almost all the lower lying land whilst mountain lands were cultivated in food crops for the slaves and, in parts, in cocoa. After the emancipation, sugar cultivation gradually disappeared. There is one modern factory, erected in 1935, which grinds about 10,000 tons of cane to produce sugar and rum for the local market. Most of the estates took up cocoa and later nutmegs also, which demand less labour per acre. The emancipated African also took readily to these crops. Vacant land in the interior of the island could be bought, rented, or just "squatted" on very readily, and the cultivation of cocoa and nutmegs offered him an independent existence and reasonable profits for a minimum of labour.

Dry lands round the coasts are cultivated mainly in peasant gardens on the shifting principle, alternating with patches of scrub and coconuts; the arid flat lands of Pointe Saline are mostly devoted to stock raising. Inland, slopes too steep or rocky for cocoa are often rented to peasants for gardens. At the highest elevations there are some areas of shifting cultivation, but the crests of the high ridges are, for the most part, preserved in forest by the owners who appreciate it as a windbreak for their cocoa.

Probable Future Development

The present area of permanently constituted Forest Reserves is quite inadequate. Owing to the prevalence of cocoa and nutmegs, and the preservation of forest cover on ridges and steep places by many estates, the lack of Reserves is not at present seriously felt. There

* Advocate Co., Ltd., Bridgetown, Barbados, 183 pages, price 60 cents.

is a tendency, however, for large estates to be broken up into small holdings which will imply more intensive use of land and almost certainly the disappearance of protective strips of forest. A peasant owning five acres cannot afford to keep two in forest for the benefit of others. Furthermore, there can be no guarantee that cocoa and nutmegs will always be profitable. If they suffer from severe and prolonged depression of the market smallholders may cut them down and plant gardens, and an orgy of shifting cultivation might well result high into the mountains. Thus whilst protective cover may be adequate at present, its permanency is by no means assured.

Another point: Grenada is already reduced, through lack of forest, to importation of almost all lumber, but still relies on local resources for fuel. These are undoubtedly being depleted and, unless some steps are taken, there is every reason to fear a serious fuel shortage.

Proposed Forest Policy

The Forest Policy advocated for Grenada is stated and followed by detailed recommendations of steps which should be taken to implement it. The latter include:—

The constitution of some 10,000 acres of additional Protection Forest Reserves on mountain areas, and of Production Reserves in certain low-lying parts.

The regulation of the yield of timber from the forests to prevent over-cutting.

The establishment of 70 acres of young timber crops each year with a view to making Grenada eventually self supporting in timber.

Encouragement of the fullest possible use of local timber and forest products without adversely affecting the protective function of the forests, and the introduction of anti-fungus and anti-termite measures, and the use of wood preservatives.

Recommendations are also made for necessary stock-taking, surveys and research; the education of forest staff and the general public in forestry matters; encouragement of private landowners wishing to form or manage woodlands; co-operation of the Forestry Board and Agricultural Officers in all soil and water conservation methods; reorganization of the Forestry Board and of the Forest staff, and drafting of necessary rules.

The adoption of the recommendations would, it is estimated, entail a non-recurrent expenditure of £11,050, which includes £10,000 for the purchase of land for reservation, and an annual expenditure of, say, £600 rising to £1,000.

The reports on the other Windward Islands will follow.

Public Works in Trinidad

The Governor of Trinidad at a Press Conference on January 3rd stated, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, that the Government would have to float a loan of between 20 and 25 million dollars to carry out certain contemplated works. Schemes, which will cover a period of years, included construction of the Caura dam and other waterworks, housing projects, and the Laventille scheme. It is estimated that the Laventille scheme will involve expenditure of about \$M.3, housing projects about \$M.5 and the Caura dam \$M.3 to \$M.4.

Beet Sugar in U.K.

Price Paid, Cost and Assistance, 1938-44

ON February 21st Sir Arthur Evans asked the Minister of Food what was the price per cwt. paid in each year of the war for British beet sugar. Colonel Llewellyn replied that the prices have been as follows:—

	Per cwt.	
	s.	d.
1939	12	7
1940	18	0
1941	18	4
1942	22	4
1943	24	0
1944	24	1

These prices include Excise Duty preference, which has varied from 5s. 1d. to 5s. 7d. per cwt., and refer to raw sugar of 96° net analysis, corresponding to a polarisation of about 98°. The prices are based on the average c.i.f. cost of raw sugar imported into the United Kingdom each year.

Sir Arthur Evans, on March 7th, asked what was the cost per cwt. of producing beet sugar in the United Kingdom in each of the years 1938 to 1944, and how much of this cost was paid by public moneys in the form of subsidies, deficiency payments, etc.

The following is Colonel Llewellyn's statement which was circulated in *Hansard* of March 7th:—

The table below shows in terms of a rate per cwt. of sugar produced, the cost of producing beet sugar in this country in each of the years 1938-44, and the payment provided from the public funds.

Year	Net cost of Production		Rate of Assistance from Public Funds	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1938-39	20	2	5	5
1939-40	19	2	5	4
1940-41	24	1	4	3
1941-42	28	3	8	6
1942-43	33	3	9	4
1943-44	33	3	7	5

The net costs of production represent the costs of sugar production, including the cost of sugar beet and processing costs, after deduction of the proceeds from the sale of by-products.

Assured Market Until 1947

On the following day Colonel Carver asked the Minister of Agriculture whether sufficient was now known of the economic and scientific aspects of sugar production in Great Britain to enable him to give some indication of what was to be the sugar beet policy in the post-war period.

Mr. Hudson replied that Colonel Carver might rest assured that the economic and scientific aspects of sugar production in this country were kept under constant review. An assured market would be maintained for sugar beet up to and including the crop harvested in 1947. He was not able at present to make any statement about long-term policy.

Cane Sugar Prices, 1940-44

Sir A. Evans, on February 27th, asked the Minister of Food what would have been the price paid to British Caribbean sugar producers in each year of the war assuming the price was on the same parity as pre-war, namely, the Cuban price plus general Empire preference, certificates, etc.; and what was the price actually paid.

Colonel Llewellyn replied: The question is extremely hypothetical. Since the U.S.A. entered the war there have been no free world prices and no market for sugar. Moreover, Lend-Lease operated for Cuban sugar during a prolonged period. The following information can, however, be given. (The 1940 and 1941 world values were governed by neutral Caribbean and other supplies, and the figures for these years in column 1 are based on actual purchases by the Ministry of Food.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Free world price per cwt. f.o.b.	Price shown Col. 1 plus U.K. basic and Certified Producers Pref.	Received by British Caribbean
(a) 1940	8/- falling to 4/7	11/2½	11/6 to 12/10½
(b) 1941	4/9 rising to 10/10½	10/11½	12/10½
(c) 1942	The Price paid by the U.S.A. to Cuba was 14/9; Calculated by deducting U.S.A. Preference on Cuban sugar this gives an assessed free price of ...	Lend/Lease 9/3	14/- 14/-
(d) 1943	Ditto	Lend/Lease 9/3	14/- 14/6
(e) 1944	No free world price. U.K. Cuban supplies were partly Lend/Lease. Thereafter Cuban sugars were allocated to U.K. at U.S.A. purchase price of 2.65* equal to ...	14/9	20/- 16/-
(f) Note*.	— It should be noted that this price included U.S.A. Preference on the quantity shipped to the U.S. If the pre-war average relationship of the total price received by Cuba and the British Caribbean price (as given in my reply to my hon. and gallant Friend on February 8th) is taken for the calculation, the figures are ...	Cuban price 14/9	Received by British Caribbean Producers 17/1½ 16/-

The above figures give the following averages:

	Column 2	Column 3
For the lines (a) to (e)	14/-	13/11
For the lines (a) to (d) and (f)	13/5½	13/11

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.A.M.C., who was drowned outside Kingston Harbour, Jamaica, on March 18th, was Assistant Director of Medical Services, North Caribbean Area. According to the Kingston correspondent of *The Times* he fell overboard from a yacht. Colonel Simpson was to have left on the following day for England.

Jamaica's New Constitution

SEVERAL references have been made in recent issues of the CIRCULAR to Jamaica's new constitution which was proclaimed by the Governor, Sir John Huggins, on November 20th. As already reported, the General Election, held on December 14th, resulted in a victory for the Jamaica Labour Party who secured 22 of the 32 seats in the House of Representatives, the People's National Party 5, and the Independents 5. Subsequently one of the Independents stated that he would support P.N.P. who thus have 6 members in the House.

We are now able to publish a complete list of these members, together with lists of the Executive, Privy and Legislative Councils.

It may be mentioned that the Legislative Council includes seven members of the West India Committee, two of whom—Sir Noel Livingston and the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood—are members of its Executive.

Executive Council

- The Governor, chairman (with a casting vote only).
- Colonial Secretary (Acting, Hon. F. L. Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.)
- Attorney General (Hon. T. H. Mayers, K.C.)
- Financial Secretary and Treasurer (Hon. R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E.)
- Hon. Robert B. Barker, O.B.E.
- Hon. O. K. Henriques.
- Hon. Alexander Bustamante (Labour and Communications).
- Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E. (Finance).
- Hon. E. R. D. Evans (Agriculture).
- Hon. F. A. Pixley (Social Services).
- Hon. J. A. MacPherson (Education).

Legislative Council

(Hon. Sir Noel Livingston, President).

Official Members

- Colonial Secretary.
- Attorney-General.
- Financial Secretary and Treasurer.
- Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E. (Director of Medical Services).
- Hon. B. H. M. Easter, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Director of Education).

Unofficial Members.

- Hon. Robert B. Barker, O.B.E.
- Hon. Owen K. Henriques.
- Hon. Douglas J. Judah.
- Hon. Robert L. M. Kirkwood.
- Hon. Theodore Rowland Williams.
- Hon. Allan S. Campbell.
- Hon. Dr. A. G. Curphey, M.B.E., M.C.
- Hon. Sir Noel Livingston.
- Hon. Samuel M. Walker.
- Hon. Richard W. Youngman.

House of Representatives

(The Rev. Dr. F. G. Veitch, O.B.E., Speaker).

KINGSTON			
Eastern ...	Mr. F. A. Glasspole ...	...	P.N.P.
Central ...	Hon. F. A. Pixley ...	...	J.L.P.
Western...	Hon. Alexander Bustamante ...	...	J.L.P.
ST. ANDREW			
Eastern ...	Dr. E. H. Fagan ...	...	J.L.P.
Central ...	Mr. L. G. Newland ...	...	J.L.P.
Western...	Hon. E. R. D. Evans ...	...	J.L.P.
CLARENDON			
North-eastern ...	Rev. R. E. Phillips ...	...	Ind.
Southern ...	Mr. H. C. Cork ...	...	J.L.P.
North-western ...	Mr. W. D. Linton ...	...	P.N.P.
ST. CATHERINE			
North-eastern ...	Rev. S. A. Black ...	...	J.L.P.
South-eastern ...	Mr. L. W. Rose ...	...	J.L.P.
Western...	Mr. J. R. Henry ...	...	J.L.P.
ST. ELIZABETH			
Northern ...	Mr. N. C. Lewis ...	...	J.L.P.
Southern ...	Mr. B. B. Coke ...	...	J.L.P.
ST. ANN			
Eastern ...	Dr. Ivan S. J.loyd ...	...	P.N.P.
Western...	Mr. E. W. Gallimore ...	...	J.L.P.
MANCHESTER			
Northern ...	Mr. N. Sinclair ...	...	P.N.P.
Southern ...	Mr. W. W. Benjamin ...	...	P.N.P.
ST. MARY			
Eastern ...	Mr. R. D. Lindo ...	...	Ind.
Western...	Mr. I. L. Simmonds ...	...	J.L.P.
WESTMORELAND			
Eastern ...	Mr. F. R. Evans ...	...	Ind.*
Western...	Mr. C. C. Campbell ...	...	J.L.P.
ST. JAMES			
North-western ...	Miss Iris Collins ...	...	J.L.P.
South-eastern ...	Mr. R. C. McFarlane ...	...	J.L.P.
PORTLAND			
Eastern ...	Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E. ...	...	Ind.
Western...	Mr. L. Lynch ...	...	J.L.P.
ST. THOMAS			
Eastern ...	Mr. I. W. Barrant ...	...	J.L.P.
Western ...	Hon. J. A. McPherson ...	...	J.L.P.
HANOVER			
Eastern ...	Mr. T. Z. Malcolm ...	...	Ind.
Western...	Rev. Dr. F. G. Veitch, O.B.E. ...	...	J.L.P.
TRELAWNY			
Northern ...	Mr. C. M. Aitcheson ...	...	J.L.P.
Southern ...	Mr. M. Thelwell ...	...	J.L.P.
* Now P.N.P.			
J.L.P. = Jamaica Labour Party.			
P.N.P. = People's National Party.			
Ind. = Independent.			
Privy Council			
Senior Military Officer.			
Colonial Secretary.			
Attorney-General.			
Financial Secretary and Treasurer.			
Hon. Sir Alfred D'Costa.			
Hon. Harold V. Alexander, C.B.E.			

Double Taxation in the Colonies

In the House of Commons on March 8th Colonel Lyons asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will arrange with the Secretary of State for the Colonies to co-ordinate as far as possible the provisions of the Income Tax Bill, with the financial ordinances of the various Colonial Governments, to ensure equal

treatment for industrial concerns registered in the United Kingdom but operating in the Colonies, and therefore affected by double taxation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, replied: I shall be glad to ask my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to bring the provisions of the Income Tax Bill, when enacted, to the notice of Colonial Governments concerned, so that those Governments may consider what action is desirable.

The Great Georgetown Fire

A Cable from the Governor

ON receipt of the news of the Georgetown fire, which could only be briefly reported in the February CIRCULAR, the following telegram was sent to the Governor of British Guiana:—

"Committee has heard with deep regret news of Georgetown fire disaster, and wishes you success in surmounting grave ensuing difficulties.—*West India Committee.*"

His Excellency replied: "Very much appreciate your kind telegram regarding fire disaster. Although considerable loss of drugs, textiles, etc., there was fortunately no great destruction of foodstuffs. The Government are standing behind the banks, both of which were gutted.—*Governor British Guiana.*"

More particulars than were previously available were furnished by our honorary correspondent in a cable dated February 26th, which reads: "The most disastrous fire in a century raged in Georgetown on February 23rd and the following night in the most important commercial section of the City. The ruins are still smouldering seventy-two hours after the outbreak. The value of property destroyed is estimated at ten million dollars. The outbreak destroyed Booker's compounding department along with the drug store, Bookers' garage, Ferreira and Gomes, Georgetown Club, Government Commissaries office, General Post Office, Museum of Natural History with collections dating from nearly 100 years ago, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society's reading rooms, Sandbach Parker's extensive premises except portion of wharf nearest the river, Geddes Grant Ltd., Sugar Producers' Association offices, William Fogarty's extensive premises, South Branch Argosy Company's premises and printing department, Royal Bank of Canada and Barclays Bank completely gutted, except for concrete and steel lower portion of former and concrete framework and vault of latter; a number of smaller business places also completely destroyed."

Bermuda's Fiscal Policy

For the second time in four years the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly has resigned because the House has not taken effective action on the proposals for direct taxation put forward by the Committee. "Quite obviously," records the January *Bermudian*, "it is the opinion of the majority in the Legislature that the policy of flogging import duties is good enough as a fiscal programme, and that, so long as revenue is sufficient for minimum needs, alternative methods of taxation are not worth consideration. With the New Year a new Finance Committee will be in office. That committee will face a grave responsibility. It will have to balance Bermuda's budget financially and morally, and do so by fiscal methods, and an attitude towards social welfare which will bring Bermuda in line with the progressive democracies."

War Against Tropical Diseases

Trials with D.D.T. in the Colonies

"The discovery of D.D.T. indubitably heralds a new era in man's ceaseless fight for mastery against disease." These were the words with which Professor I. M. Heilbron, as reported in the January CIRCULAR, concluded his paper before the Royal Society of Arts in which he described the great value of D.D.T. already proved during the war and indicated its great potentialities in times of peace.

As the result of research schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the Colonial Office are now actively exploring D.D.T.'s use in fighting the insect carriers of the human, animal and plant diseases which abound in the tropics. Quantities of the insecticide have been sent for trials under scientific control. In Ceylon, Fiji, Cyprus, British Guiana, Nigeria and the Gambia, it will be tried out against mosquitoes, and in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nigeria and the Gold Coast against Tsetse fly, the carrier of sleeping sickness in man and cattle. Tests will be made elsewhere against agricultural and other insect pests.

The results of tests in the Colonies will be collated and analysed by the scientists responsible in Britain for developing the use of D.D.T. for war purposes, so that plans will be ready for its application in the Colonies when full supplies are available.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Sugar, February, 1945. "Flame Cultivation in Louisiana," by F. Evans Farwell, describes a new method which, it is stated, appears to be quite successful in destroying many weeds in the cane fields of Louisiana. There is an illustration of one of the two main types of machines in use—the Two Row, Sulky Type, Flame Cultivator.

Cuba Economica y Financiera, December, 1944. Whilst the greater part of this publication is in Spanish it contains an English section. Luis G. Mendoza has an article on "Cuban Sugar Events." Sugar questions are discussed under "Topics of the Month" notably "The Meeting of the Cuban Sugar Technologists" and "The Sale of our Two Future Crops."

Foreign Commerce Weekly (U.S.A., Department of Commerce) January 20th. "Venezuela Storehouse of Oil and Fuel," by K. W. Baker, Chief of U.S. Food Supply Mission to Venezuela, describes work in increasing production of oil and food.

February 10th. Exchange-Control System in Jamaica during 1944.

Australian Sugar Journal, December, 1944. Mechanical cane harvesting is fully discussed, followed by detailed descriptions of the "Toft," "Fairymead" and "Moloney" cane harvesters and their capabilities.

Notes of West Indian Interest

WHEN you sleep with darg you ketch him flea.

* * *

CARONI LTD. has now rejoined the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Incorporated).

* * *

MR. TOM DILL, O.B.E., who, we regret to learn, died in Bermuda on March 7th, was a former Attorney-General of that Colony.

* * *

MR. R. W. YOUNGMAN, general manager to Thomson Hankey & Co., in Jamaica, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of that colony.

* * *

MOSCOW radio announced recently that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Dominican Republic are to be established and envoys exchanged in the near future.

MR. WALTER JOHN DOUGLASS, who, we regret to learn, died on February 1st, at Ascot, will be remembered as a Pusine Judge of the Supreme Court of British Guiana. Aged 81, he was the third son of the late Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Douglass.

MRS. JOHN EDWARDS, to whom a son was born recently at Welbeck Street, London, was, before her marriage in March, 1944, Miss Fiona Simpson. She came to this country from Jamaica in 1942 to join the A.T.S. and was a member of that Service until her marriage.

* * *

IN the discussions at the San Francisco Conference the status of British Colonies will not be altered without consultation with such Colonies and the sanction of the House of Commons. This assurance was given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in reply to a Parliamentary question on March 6th.

* * *

IN the House of Commons, on March 9th, Colonel Stanley said that general recruitment for post-war appointments in the Colonial Service had not yet been resumed, but it would re-open as soon as the war with Germany was over. It was hoped to publish, early in June, full information about post-war opportunities.

* * *

MISS MARY LOUISE (MOLLY) HAYWARD, who was married at St. Peter's Church, Belfast, on February 28th to Sub-Lieut. (A.) Stewart N. Christie, R.N.V.R., is the daughter of Lieut.-Commander (E.) Charles H. Hayward, R.N.V.R., and Mrs. Hayward, of Port-of-Spain. Lieut. Christie did his training for the Fleet Air Arm at Trinidad.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included Captain J. O. Cutteridge, a former Director of Education in Trinidad, Mr. A. R. Starck, H.M. Assistant Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, Mr. S. Bloomberg, a former Collector-General of Customs, Jamaica, and Dr. E. J. Sankeralli, Deputy

Director of Medical Services (Public Health) Trinidad and Mrs. Sankeralli.

* * *

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

* * *

MR. MACKENZIE KING announced on March 18th that the King has approved the establishment of a Canadian legation in Cuba and the appointment of Mr. Emile Vaillancourt as Canadian Minister. Mr. Vaillancourt is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of several geographical, historical and archaeological societies, and the author of numerous publications on Canadian history, art, and political science.

* * *

IN its issue of March 13th *The Times* publishes a telegram sent on the preceding day from its correspondent in Bridgetown: "A series of strikes and the destruction of about 2,000 acres of canes have embittered labour relations in the sugar-growing industry of Barbados. In several other industries agreements between employers and employed have been concluded, but the difficulty of organizing agricultural labour has made it impossible, so far, to apply collective bargaining methods to this occupation."

* * *

MR. CECIL MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, of the Department of Overseas Trade, who, we regret to learn, died in London on March 13th at the age of 54, was H.M. Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica, from October, 1935, to the beginning of 1938. Mr. Pickthall joined the Department of Overseas Trade in 1920, and his duties took him all over Europe. He played an active part in connexion with the organization of the annual British Industries Fair and other exhibitions, and his expert knowledge was of the greatest assistance to all concerned. Mr. Pickthall joined the Army on the outbreak of the last war and saw service in Egypt and Iraq.

* * *

MR. W. B. McCULLOUGH, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, discusses in *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, February 3rd, market conditions for dehydrated vegetables in the British West Indies (Eastern Group) and British Guiana. He says that, when locally grown or imported vegetables are scarce, it is possible that dehydrated vegetables would sell in certain colonies, although the quantity that could be marketed would depend on prices. In the opinion of the trade there are no post-war prospects for the development of any volume of business in dehydrated vegetables, with the possible exception of onions, in the Colonies of this territory.

Improved Control of Leprosy

Recommendations by Dr. E. Muir

THE December number of *Leprosy Review*, the quarterly publication of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, contains reports by Dr. E. Muir, C.I.E., M.D., Medical Secretary of the Association, of visits paid to Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Jamaica in July of last year. Dr. Muir had previously visited these islands in 1942 and made reports which were published in *Leprosy Review*, January, 1943.

Antigua

Dr. Muir reports that since his visit two and a-half years ago, progress has been made in the control of leprosy. The staff has been improved at the Leper Home and there has been more follow up of contacts leading to earlier segregation of infectious cases. Dr. Muir points out that, owing to the small number of patients, the Home suffers from the lack of the constant supervision of an officer of higher education and experience, such as would be supplied in a larger institution. Replacement by a central institution for the British West Indies has been considered from time to time, but, as he indicates, there are many difficulties in the way. Another suggestion discussed is that while the whole-time staff fail at present adequately to influence the patients in spite of their best efforts, they might succeed better with the help of an honorary visitor, provided some one of experience, standing and sympathy were willing to give such help.

One of the chief difficulties in running the Home is due to its remoteness and poor communications. Dr. Muir recommends definite visiting times and the provision of suitable means of transport from St. John and back. "The limiting of visiting hours would be an advantage in respect of public health, as at present relatives come at any time they please, sometimes eat with the patients and even spend the night in their quarters."

Dr. Muir advocates regular periodic talks to the patients on leprosy and other health subjects. They are very ignorant of the nature of leprosy and how it is spread, and "it is only by the repetition of facts in new, interesting and impressive ways, and especially by people from outside, of recognised standing, that their superstitions, taboos and prejudices can be removed."

St. Kitts and Nevis

Dr. Muir says that since his visit in 1942 eleven cases of leprosy have been admitted to the Leper Home, and ten are recorded as having died there. There are about 27 known active cases outside the Home, of which seven or eight are open lepromatous cases, at least three of which have only recently been detected, and will be admitted to the Home as soon as possible. The others are isolated at home, but he considers that greater care should be taken to ensure that they conform to strict rules, and are not a danger to their families and the community.

The new Master, appointed after spending a period of training at Chacachacare—the Trinidad Leprosarium—appears to be doing good work for the benefit of the

patients. Certain improvements in the staff quarters, and surgery and treatment room are recommended, as also a larger area for the patients' gardens. Some 20 of the more able-bodied patients cultivate plots, thus obtaining healthy exercise, so important in treatment and, at the same time, fresh vegetables most necessary for their diet. The area, however, is insufficient and if possible should be doubled by buying another two acres of adjoining land. Care should be taken that garden produce is not sold by the patients to outside healthy people.

While the site of the Leper Home is excellent in most respects, it has one great disadvantage. It is too near the village of Sandy Point, and adequate precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of infection by intercourse between patients and villagers.

Figures are presented showing the number of patients from Nevis admitted to the Home during varying periods between 1893 and 1943. They suggest that the disease appears in waves, only a few cases being detected between the crests of the waves. Dr. Muir says this may of course be due to greater vigilance of medical officers at certain periods, but a more likely explanation is that the quiescent intervals corresponded with the prolonged incubation of lepromatous cases which may often last from five to ten years. There may at the present time be a not inconsiderable number of such latent cases, and vigilance is necessary so that they may be detected before they have time to spread infection to another generation.

A summary of Dr. Muir's report on Jamaica will follow.

The Pictorial Pages

THE KING held an investiture at Buckingham Palace recently at which he decorated officers and men of the three services. For the first time photographs of the ceremony were taken, and one of them, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, is reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue. It shows Major Tasker Watkins, The Welch Regiment, receiving the Victoria Cross for superb leadership at Bafour. The naval officer who is standing a few paces to the right of His Majesty is Rear-Admiral Sir A. Bromley, Ceremonial Secretary, Colonial Office.

In the second of the pages, we reproduce a photograph, taken recently from a low-flying aeroplane, showing what remains of Cologne, the fourth largest city of the Reich. Although nearly every building has been destroyed or badly damaged, the cathedral has scarcely been touched—a tribute to the care and skill of Allied airmen. The famous Hohenzollern Bridge is seen half submerged after being blown up by the retreating enemy to the east side of the Rhine.

MRS. CHURCHILL has accepted an invitation from the Soviet Government and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. to visit Russia. The Red Cross and St. John War Organization reports that arrangements will be made for Mrs. Churchill to acquaint herself with the work of the Soviet Red Cross and with the hospitals and medical institutions of the Soviet Union.

British Guiana Rice, 1943-44

Measures for Expansion of Industry

THE report of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board for the period October 1st, 1943, to March 31st, 1944, has been published in the *Official Gazette* of November 18th. During the period under review the quantity of rice delivered to the Board amounted to 267,795 bags (of 180 lb. gross), which is considerably larger than during any previous accounting period. The quantity sold by the Board was 259,699 bags, of which 95,035 were for consumption in the Colony. The total shipped for the crop year 1943-44 was approximately 19,980 tons, which is greater than the quantity exported by the Board during any previous crop year.

Local transportation and storage problems are indicated. Efforts to solve the latter has resulted in the completion of work on nine padi and rice bonds, and \$50,000 has been set aside for erecting other bonds in areas where existing storage accommodation in mills will be unable to cope with the increasing quantity of padi resulting from expanded cultivation.

High Quality Pure Line Seed

Distribution of Pure Line Seed Padi for planting the forthcoming autumn crop marked the inauguration of the Board's five-year distribution scheme. Despite various difficulties, 10,722 bags of seed were distributed to no fewer than 7,535 growers. The results are considered to be highly satisfactory, and the Board has received thanks from many quarters, and comments on the very high quality of the seed grown at Pla. Anna Regina under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

Progress in Irrigation and Drainage

A summary is given of the very considerable progress on the schemes in connexion with which the Board's organization continued to function as the administrative agent for the Rice Production Expansion Committee, under the personal direction of the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. F. J. Seaford. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act grants amounting to \$632,000 have so far been approved to cover the cost of main irrigation and drainage schemes. Work on all schemes has reached a stage at which considerable additional areas are ready for rice cultivation, with the result that an appreciable increase is expected in the area to be planted for the autumn crop.

Use of Mechanised Equipment

The Report concludes with an account of the advance made by the introduction of mechanised equipment. During the autumn of 1943, as mentioned in the previous Report, valuable assistance was rendered to farmers by the hire of threshing machines to some 473 farmers throughout the coast lands. Within a few weeks they threshed no less than 37,000 bags of padi. This season further assistance was afforded by the hire of tractors, ploughs and harrows to farmers for preparing lands for the 1944 crop. They worked in 34 localities, and an area of more than 2,000 acres, most of it new land, was prepared for rice planting. The machines were imported for the large-scale mechanised cultivation

project in the Mahaicony-Abary area, but arrived before the completion of the drainage and irrigation works. The service became so popular that it was evident that the available machines were insufficient to meet the demand for hire purposes alone. Immediate steps were taken to secure, through the British Colonies' Supply Mission in Washington, a further set including mechanical feeders and combined harvesters.

Jamaica's New Constitution

Colonel Stanley Limits Intervention

COLONEL STANLEY, on February 28th, was asked by Mr. Riley whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction prevailing in Jamaica with the Government medical services and whether he would enquire into the causes of this dissatisfaction with a view to remedying it.

Colonel Stanley replied that whilst in Jamaica a deputation of the local branch of the British Medical Association expressed to him dissatisfaction on some points. As he informed them these matters were now primarily the concern of the new Executive Council and Legislature. He should therefore not be prepared to intervene on the question whether any inquiry should be made into the causes of any recent resignations from the medical service.

Mr. Riley: Are we to take it that questions regarding conditions in Jamaica are not to be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies?

Colonel Stanley: The hon. member cannot have it both ways. He was one of the people who most supported the extension of self-government to Jamaica and self-government becomes a farce if, in fact, the Colonial Office is to retain a complete hold on matters affecting the Colony.

Mr. Creech Jones: Are we to understand that this House now abrogates its supervision in regard to welfare and development in Jamaica; and is it now to be the practice that questions relating to the administration of Jamaica, since the Secretary of State has not the responsibility, are not to be allowed.

Colonel Stanley: Of course that is not the position. I am willing to answer any question, but I must make it plain that I should think I was completely destroying what this House has agreed on for the Jamaica constitution if, on every small matter of detailed administration, I were to interfere with the Jamaican Government.

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1945, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	130,000	Trinidad	82,370
Jamaica	155,650	Windward Islands...	6,599
Leeward Islands ...	50,500	British Guiana ...	146,428
		Total	571,547

The Barbados total includes fancy molasses (quantity not stated).

West Indies at Westminster

Development and Welfare Grants. On March 9th the House of Commons agreed that a supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,313,000 be granted to defray charges during the year ending March 31st, 1945. Colonel Stanley said that the largest items accounting for an increase—which showed that we were using more of that £5,000,000 a year which we were allowed, and less of it was returning to the Treasury, as happened under the old scheme—were rice production in British Guiana £100,000, agricultural centres in Jamaica £450,000, and African housing in Kenya £370,000.

Jamaica Local Government. The question of implementing the recommendations in the Hill Report for the reorganization of local government was left by the Legislative Council for consideration by the Legislature under the new Jamaica Constitution, and will, it is understood, receive their attention in the near future (February 7th).

East Indian on Jamaican Legislature. Regret was expressed that it had not been found possible on the present occasion to nominate a Jamaican of East Indian descent to be a member of the Legislative Council (February 7th).

Development and Welfare Grants. The total estimated commitments on schemes approved to date are £12,129,639 for development and £205,608 for research for all African territories and £8,523,911 for development, and £60,750 for research for the West Indian Colonies. The total expenditure for these services are £999,800 and £37,775 respectively for African territories, and £1,861,879 and £13,950 respectively for the West Indian Colonies (February 7th).

Colonial Forces War Gratuities. Members of the Colonial Forces will be entitled to leave on full service pay at the rate appropriate to their rank and force; and to gratuities and overseas service gratuities at rates now under consideration. They will also be given clothing, or money allowance in lieu, on appropriate scales (February 14th).

Constitutions. Leeward and Windward Islands Questions of constitutional reform, including federation with the Leeward Islands, were discussed in January at a conference of delegates from the Legislatures of the Windward Islands. The conference was in favour of federation, but considered that certain constitutional changes in the Windward Islands should be regarded as a condition precedent. (February 21st).

Rum Supplies. Matured British West Indies rum is at present being shipped to the United Kingdom to the extent that shipping space permits. (February 28th).

The Georgetown Fire. After expressing his regret and giving particulars of damage done, Colonel Stanley said that foodstuffs were fortunately not seriously affected. The question of replenishing essential supplies was being taken up urgently. Asked by Captain Gammans whether the Colony would be eligible for a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act if unable to meet the cost of this expenditure, Colonel Stanley said certainly they could put up any proposals, but the fire occurred in commercial quarters where, presumably, the buildings were covered by ordinary insurance. (February 28th).

Penicillin for Jamaica. It has now been possible to arrange for penicillin to be used in the Colonies, subject only to the same restrictions as apply in the United Kingdom, but Government control of distribution is still necessary and, in Jamaica, is now being exercised by a local committee consisting of three Government medical officers and two private practitioners nominated by the local branch of the British Medical Association. (March 8th).

Trinidad Import Restrictions. There is no general prohibition on imports into Trinidad and Tobago from the United Kingdom. Some general prohibitions have been imposed on imports of non-essential goods from any source, to save materials and shipping. For some, but not all, exports from the United Kingdom the Board of Trade make allocations to specified Colonies or groups of Colonies. It could not be said without a great deal of research whether Trinidad or other Colonies in the Caribbean area had made full use of the allocations so available, but assurance could be given that such use was in no case impeded by import prohibitions or lack of shipping space. (February 20th).

Social Welfare in Trinidad

Industrial Adviser Reports Progress

IN his Administration Report for 1943 (*Council Paper* No. 46, of 1944) the Industrial Adviser, Mr. A. Geo. V. Lindon, says that during the year a new chapter on Social Welfare in the Colony was commenced by the appointment of a Social Welfare Officer. Also, as recommended by the West Indies Royal Commission, a Social Welfare Committee had been appointed and was vigorously at work.

The need for a department responsible for the co-ordination of welfare and also for an organization to promote and facilitate welfare projects had been emphasized by the Colony's Agricultural Policy Committee. As steps towards providing for these needs, Trinidad and Tobago Welfare Ltd. has been launched, and in 1943 three officers of the Civil Service attended a welfare course in Jamaica conducted by the Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare.

Another feature in the Government's policy to improve the social and economic standard of the community was the appointment of a committee to explore the possibility of introducing some system of contributory Unemployment Insurance and the prospects of establishing a Health Insurance Scheme.

There was very little improvement in housing supply during 1943 to report. In fact, overcrowding and congestion existed in some of the more densely populated urban districts, particularly in Port-of-Spain. The Planning and Housing Commission continued to provide workers' homes, but progress was determined by supplies of material and equipment. At the end of 1942 the Morvant Housing Scheme on the outskirts of Port-of-Spain accommodated 440 families. This scheme was developed further during 1943.

Workers' Homes and Land Settlements

The reclamation of swamped areas south-east of Port-of-Spain proceeded, and approximately 1,000 acres are likely to become available, some 300 acres of which will be devoted to workers' dwellings, including hostels for unmarried persons of both sexes. This scheme has expedited slum clearance in adjacent areas.

Forty-three additional cottages in the Workers' Settlement at San Fernando and several homes for oil-field workers in Hubert's Town and Siparia were completed. Nurses' hostels at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando were under construction.

The policy of supplying settler's houses to complement the Government's Land Settlement Scheme was extended during the year, and in one area alone 20 houses, each on a 2½ acre lot, were completed. During the year 1,100 additional acres of land were assigned to settlers. By the end of the year the total area under the scheme reached 3,166 acres.

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 Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

MR. E. G. HARCOURT, the Assistant Administrator, has been appointed Administrator of Antigua with effect from September 16th, 1944.

BARBADOS

Voluntary War Workers. The Fifth Annual Report, October 1st, 1943, to September 30th, 1944, of the Voluntary War Workers' Association gives particulars of a wide range of useful activities. The total receipts have amounted to \$214,859, and total disbursements, mainly to England for various war funds and organizations, to \$196,478. Gifts were made as usual to those leaving Barbados to join the Forces or already overseas. Lists are recorded of the articles knitted from 989 lb. of wool supplied by the West India Committee (War Services) Ladies' Committee, who also distributed articles and other gifts sent them, and afforded much other assistance, for which thanks are expressed.

Very Dry January for Sugar Canes. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, reports that January was exceptionally dry; the lowest total fall, only 0.33 inches, was registered in Christ Church, and the highest 1.47 inches in St. Thomas. In spite of the dry weather the old crop retained its vigour owing to the excellent rainfall of October to December. In the drier coastal lands canes ripened rapidly, and several factories began grinding towards the end of the month.

D.D.T. Sprays for Fly Control. Dr. Saint says that preliminary experiments using various sprays, including some with 0.3 D.D.T. in suspension or solution, and kerosene pyrethrum sprays confirm results published in other countries. Large scale experiments will only be possible when adequate supplies of D.D.T. are available.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 2nd.*

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the Resident Magistrate's finding in the case brought under the Defence Regulations which resulted in the City Printery being fined £200 and Roger Mais, a reporter, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment following publication of an article, "Now We Know," last July.*

Great interest has been shown in the thirteen-day trial of an Election Petition case brought by Mr. T. Adrian Gray against the Hon. H. E. Allan, Member for Eastern Portland. The petition was dismissed with two-thirds of costs payable by petitioner. The case was tried before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Savary. Counsel for the respondent was Sir Lennox O'Reilly, and for the petitioner Mr. V. Dudley Evelyn and Mr. W. K. Evans.

The Economic Policy Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. F. C. Benham, has issued a comprehensive report on Jamaica's economic prospects and has suggested methods of meeting the cost of development schemes. The most startling suggestion is a flat 10 per

cent. tax on all incomes over £2 per week, additional to, and separate from, existing income tax. Other proposals include an increase of excise duty on rum and in the import duty on whisky and spirits, motor car and motor cycle licenses, petrol and company taxes, and the abolition of excess profits tax following Germany's defeat. The committee favours the encouragement of the tourist trade, a £3,000,000 improvement scheme at Kingston Harbour, and irrigation and road works as opposed to relief works.

The committee also proposes drastic reductions in the Jamaica Government Railway, or, failing this being possible, the sale to private individual at a nominal sum; failing both the committee considers railway should be scrapped.

Mr. Thomas M. Cowan, Jamaica's new Labour Adviser, arrived in the island early in February and took over from Dr. J. Harris who has been acting as Adviser for the past two years.

Mr. D. Sturdy, Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Agriculture, Jamaica. Until his arrival some months hence, Mr. A. J. Wakefield will act as Director while still carrying out the duties of chairman of the Agricultural Policy Committee.

Mandeville Chamber of Commerce was formed early in February. Mr. Ward, of Ward & Knowles, was elected president, and 38 members formed themselves into the nucleus of the new organization.

New Air Service. The Trinidad-Jamaica air service of British West Indian Airways was inaugurated on December 16th. The plane, a Lockheed 414, left Piarco Airport, Trinidad, at 6 a.m., and arrived at Jamaica at 2 p.m. It travelled via Barbados, St. Kitts, and Ciudad Trujillo. The return flight was made two days later.

GRENADA

Basis for Increases of Wages. The Governor has appointed a committee with a view to giving effect to the wishes of the Legislative Council as expressed in the following Resolution: "Be it resolved that this Council is of opinion that any further increases of wages should be in the form of a bonus based on the cost of living from time to time determined by a committee to be appointed for the purpose." The Labour Adviser, Windward Islands, is chairman; the other members are the Labour Officer, one representative each of Unorganized Labour and St. Andrews Peasants' Association, and two each of the Agricultural Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Grenada Labour Party.

ST. LUCIA

Constitutional Reform. A committee, consisting of all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, is considering the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission with respect to Constitutional and Closer Union.

Economic Development. A representative com-

* See the CIRCULAR of September, 1944, p. 173.

mittee comprising H.H. the Administrator (chairman) and 23 other members has been appointed to make recommendations for the economic development of the Colony. The hope was expressed in the *Official Gazette* that members of the public would not be backward in offering suggestions or submitting schemes or proposals to the committee.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Cost of Living. At December 1st, 1943, the cost of living index figure had risen to 194 compared with the datum year 1935 taken as 100. During 1944 it continued to rise and reached 197 at April 1st, then fell slowly to 193 at October 1st, and remained stationary to February 1st, 1945, to rise again at March 1st, to 195.

Win the War Association. During 1944 the contributions made to the Central Fund of the Win the War Association of Trinidad and Tobago were \$150,866, bringing the total receipts since 1940 to \$607,286. In addition the Association has received \$1,055,382 for War Savings Certificates, \$14,000 for War Savings publicity, and \$5,041 for expense fund. In the course of four years, 1940 to 1944, the Association has donated \$593,217 to 51 war organizations and funds in many countries; England \$461,805, Trinidad \$102,831, and the balance of \$28,580 between Russia, Malta, the U.S.A., China, Algiers and Poland.

Future of Cocoa Industry. At his weekly Press Conference, on January 11th, H.E. the Governor, expressed the view, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, that the future of the cocoa industry of the Colony and of certain other areas was very bright indeed. He said that cocoa authorities considered that the bigger the crop in places like Brazil and West Africa the bigger will be the demand for Trinidad cocoa for blending purposes. H.E. added that he was referring to plantation cocoa, carefully cultivated. The Government has planned to spend on the industry \$400,000 in the near future, and more later, subject to reasonably low production costs.

Dr. G. C. Campbell has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Chacachacare Leprosarium, in succession to Dr. E. C. Muir, who resumes his post as Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies. Presiding at a Conference of Agricultural Credit Societies, held in the Town Hall, San Fernando, H.E. the Governor said he looked forward to their playing a big part in the Colony's agricultural development. In the course of his speech, which is fully reported in the *Trinidad Guardian* of December 21st, Sir Bede said that in Trinidad they must face the prospect of agriculture being carried on to a much greater extent by mechanical appliances. If so farmers must co-operate by pooling their lands and cultivating by machinery provided by their Co-operative Societies.

Important Sugar Pact. An Agreement, described by Mr. C. W. Burrows, Industrial Adviser, as marking a great forward movement in labour relations in the sugar industry of the Colony, was signed on December 4th by representatives of the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation of Trinidad and of the All Trinidad Sugar Estates Factory Workers' Trade Union. On the afternoon of the same day an agreement in similar terms was

reached between Mr. W. H. Gilbert, on behalf of Caroni Ltd., and the representatives of the above-mentioned Trade Union.

The Story of Food Yeast

Dr. A. C. Thaysen, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, read, on March 20th, before the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts a paper on "Food Yeast: Its Nutritive Value and its Production from Empire Sources." The full text of his most interesting and comprehensive address will soon be available in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*. Meanwhile we may quote his concluding statement:—

"This then is the story of a venture in nutrition initiated in this country, developed with the whole-hearted support of the Colonial Office and backed by the great experience of the engineers and directorate of the West Indies Sugar Company, both so freely given. Let us hope that one day we shall find that their efforts, born in the quiet of the laboratory, and now translated into an active industrial undertaking, may prove to have been a contribution to the raising of the nutritional standard of many peoples and directly of their happiness."

Dr. Thaysen will shortly be leaving for the West Indies to conduct further researches.

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:—

Bovril Ltd.
British Insulated Cables Ltd.
International Harvester Export Co.
W. H. Smith & Sons, Ltd.

Bauxite in British Guiana

Reporting on economic conditions in British Guiana, Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, refers to the enormous increase in bauxite production since 1938. At the time of his report, February 3rd, 1945, there had already been, he said, a severe reduction in the production of bauxite owing to accumulated stocks, to offset which the authorities are desirous of encouraging the production of gold. Among other long term improvements in the Colony the installation of a few inland airfields to facilitate interior mining developments are under consideration.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 42.

Across: 1, Trespass; 5, Acarid; 9, Badinage; 10, Cestus; 12, Gratis; 13, Protects; 15, Independence; 18, Savings Bonds; 23, Harriers; 24, Abroad; 26, Dragon; 27, Practice; 28, Ladder; 29, Homeless.

Down: 1, Tobago; 2, Endear; 3, Pension; 4, Sage; 6, Crested; 7, Reticent; 8, Disaster; 11, Freedom; 14, Measure; 16, Asphodel; 17, Overland; 19, Noisome; 20, Debacle; 21, Notice; 22, Idlers; 25, Trio.

Company Reports and Meetings

Unital Enterprises Ltd.

UNITAL Enterprises Ltd. and Caribbean Traders Ltd. have been formed, with British registration, as subsidiaries of Caroni Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., respectively.

Both companies will undertake the purchase and export of factory and estates supplies, the former principally with Trinidad and the latter with Jamaica. Unital Enterprises Ltd. will, in addition, handle the sales of Caroni products in Trinidad. The London address of both companies is Brook House, Park Lane, W.1.

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 £9,564, which, added to £19,871 brought forward, makes a total of £29,435. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., less income tax at 7s. 11d., which will absorb £4,680, leaving £24,755 to be carried forward.

Trinidad Freeholds, Ltd.

In their report for 1943 the directors state that no new wells were brought into production during the year.

The production of crude oil amounted to 25,895 barrels, compared with 19,613 barrels for the preceding year. Royalties earned by the company during 1943 amounted to \$2,039.

During the year the balance of interest owing on equitable mortgage, the promissory note and sundry creditors were reduced in the aggregate by a further \$2,000.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties, state the directors, the lease of the company's Savana Grande oilrights to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., has not yet been executed. All questions have now been settled and it is confidently anticipated that the lease will be signed in the near future.

West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report, which covers the 15 months to September 30th last, the directors state that the profit for the period, after providing for directors' fees, taxation and depreciation amounted to £31,256. After adding the amount brought forward of £9,539 (being £11,671, less £2,132 placed to the credit of the fund for redemption of the 6 per cent. preference shares) there is a balance of £40,795. The dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. preference shares, less income tax, for the three half years to September 30th, 1944, absorbed £20,250, and the directors recommend a dividend of 8d. per share, less income tax at 5s. in the £ on the 700,000 ordinary shares, which will absorb £17,500, leaving £3,045 to be carried forward. The sum of £2,014 arising from the sale of assets previously written off has been credited to general reserve. The 1944 crop amounted to 54,252 tons of sugar, against 56,870 tons in 1943.

The report is accompanied by a statement of the chairman, Sir Leonard Lyle, in the course of which he says: "In my statement last year I referred to the inequity of Jamaica's position in the matter of special preference certificates, and I am glad to say that this matter has now been satisfactorily adjusted. I also commented on the fact that the operation of the cane price formula was such that there was no reward for efficiency and no acknowledgment of the fact that producers such as ourselves had been required to spend a vast amount of money in order to make efficiency possible. This question is still under consideration and I assume will be determined by the Sugar Commission appointed by the local Government, whose report will probably be available during 1945.

"Last year I stated that practically the whole of our profit was made on rum and that the return on actual sugar production was small. The same is true in respect of the period now under review.

"The burden of taxation has fallen with particular severity on companies such as ours which commenced operations so shortly before the outbreak of war. Throughout our period of operation we have been involved in very heavy taxation and the amount left available for development and the building of reserves has been wholly inadequate.

"The company has always stood for an enlightened and progressive outlook, and we have held the view that social and welfare conditions should progress stage by stage with economic development. Although, no doubt, the Colonial Office has the point well in mind, more people in this country should appreciate the importance of not imposing on the Colonies such social and welfare schemes as we in Britain think they should have. We should give counsel and expert assistance whenever we can and encourage amongst our colonial peoples the will to work out a higher civilisation for themselves."

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

In moving the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts (reviewed in last CIRCULAR) the chairman, Mr. A. H. Wight (whose death we reported, with great regret, in the January issue) said that the volume of sales during the year to September 30th last was the highest ever recorded by the company, and for the first time the gross profit on trading exceeded £100,000. The expenses of operation, however, were heavier in almost every direction and the net profit, at £31,543, showed a decrease of £6,384, compared with that of 1942-43.

The company, he continued, had reserves exceeding £100,000 which completely offset the item in the balance sheet for goodwill, secret formulac, and trade marks. The new public bonded warehouse at Morvant was completed on December 10th, 1943, and had been paid for, and the new containers had been erected and were in use.

"There is evidence," said Mr. Wight, "of the re-opening of some of the markets that had been closed to us for several years and we have, during the year under review, made shipments to Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal after a long interval. There is no doubt that many other markets are either entirely without or have very short supplies of Angostura bitters, and that the demand will be considerable as soon as restrictions are relaxed and shipping opportunities become more freely available. Meantime we have been extending and developing the sale of our other products in the territories that are open to us, and we have added to the varieties so as to cater as far as possible to all tastes."

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and the Hon. G. R. Wight, and Mr. R. W. Siegert who had been appointed to the board on January 1st, 1944, to fill vacancies, were re-elected.

The San Francisco Conference

On April 25th the San Francisco Conference meets to work out, on the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the lines of the new system to replace the League of Nations. The rather complicated formula agreed upon at Yalta for the vexed question of voting procedure in the security council means in essence this: that the five Great Powers will act by force, if necessary, to restrain future aggression, or even threats of aggression by any other power; but since they must be unanimous in approving of such action, no forcible restraint can be exercised by the new League in case of aggression by one of the Great Powers themselves. This apparently cynical provision troubles many consciences. It can, however, be defended as a mere recognition of the inescapable truth, that the whole basis of the proposed League is built upon the unity of the predominant Powers; and that once they have fallen out among themselves the League has already become impotent.

Colonial Appointments

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

- BAKER, S. G. (Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Trinidad), Superintendent of Prisons, British Guiana.
- BENSON, E. G. A. (Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana), Agricultural Officer, Trinidad.
- FERGUSON, W. K. (Police Magistrate, Barbados), Magistrate, Trinidad.
- GROSETT, G. E. (Assessor, Income Tax Department), Principal Assessor, Income Tax Department, Jamaica.
- HANSCHHELL, M. A. G. (Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana), Agricultural Officer, Sierra Leone.
- MUNROE, E. L. (Assessor, Income Tax Department, Jamaica), Principal Assessor, Income Tax Department, Jamaica.
- NUNN, G. N. N. (Assistant to the Lieutenant-Governor, Malta), Secretary for Development, Jamaica.
- RODWAY, R. (Assistant Auditor, Trinidad), Senior Assistant Auditor, Kenya.
- RUMBELOW, W. E. (Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Superintendent of Police, Sierra Leone.
- SLINGER, L. A. P., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resident Surgeon, St. Lucia), Senior Medical Officer, St. Lucia.
- TAYLOR, J. N. (Assistant Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad), Education Officer, Kenya.
- TUCKER, D. E. A. (Senior Collector of Customs, Tanganyika), Collector-General of Customs, Jamaica.

British West Indian Airways

During the House of Commons debate on Civil Aviation (March 20th), Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, who had been asked about the Canadian and Caribbean routes, said: In regard to the Caribbean route there is a local company, the British West Indies Airways, which we are assisting in every possible way with crews and ground staff, and shall continue to assist, which will probably come into co-operation in the form of a subsidiary.

Crossword Puzzle No. 42

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To avoid this get a letter half in advance (8) 5 Only a mite (6) 9 Chaff (8) 10 Loaded boxing glove of old (6) 12 " Its rag—anagram (6) 13 Guards from injury although partly damaged already (8) 15 The U.S.A. commemorate this on July 4th (12) 18 Their purchase is urged to help the war effort (2 words, 7, 5) 23 May be hounds or hawks (8) 24 Outside one's own country (6) 26 " Come not between the ... and his wrath," Shakespeare, <i>King Lear</i> (6) 27 It has been said that " the theory of one theory of one generation will be the ... of the next (7) 28 A means of rising (6) 29 The war has made many this (8) | <p>DOWN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Robinson Crusoe's Cave is on this West Indian island (6) 2 Caress (6) 3 Anagram of " one spin " (8) 4 Shrewd (4) 6 Crowned (7) 7 Anagram of " centre it " (8) 8 Set raids if broken up may result in this (8) 11 Enjoyed by those who have 15 across (7) 14 Extent (7) 16 Immortal flower of ancient Greece (8) 17 You need not travel by air to make this journey (8) 19 Offensive (7) 20 Anagram of " clad bee " (7) 21 Observe (6) 22 Drones (6) 25 Faith, Hope and Charity form a well-known this (4) |
|---|---|

The Markets

February 28, 1945

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. per cent.) ...	82½	83½	78½
3½	War Loan ...	104½	104½	104½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	47/-	49/6	41/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	45/-	41/6
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-	13/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/6	29/6	32/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	63/6	65/6	57/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3	59/4½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/-	2/6	2/3
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3	1/9	1/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ...	18/6	20/6	18/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	5/-	2/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	3/10½	4/4½	3/9
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	52/6	55/-	50/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/-	2/-	1/6
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	72/6	82/6	36* 40*
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	55/-	57/6	34/6
2½	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	14/9	15/9	12/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/-	19/-	15/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	4/9	5/9	1/9
15	Trinidad Leasolds	92/6	95/-	80/
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	81/3	83/9	77/6
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	4/-
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	15/6

*When shares were \$100.

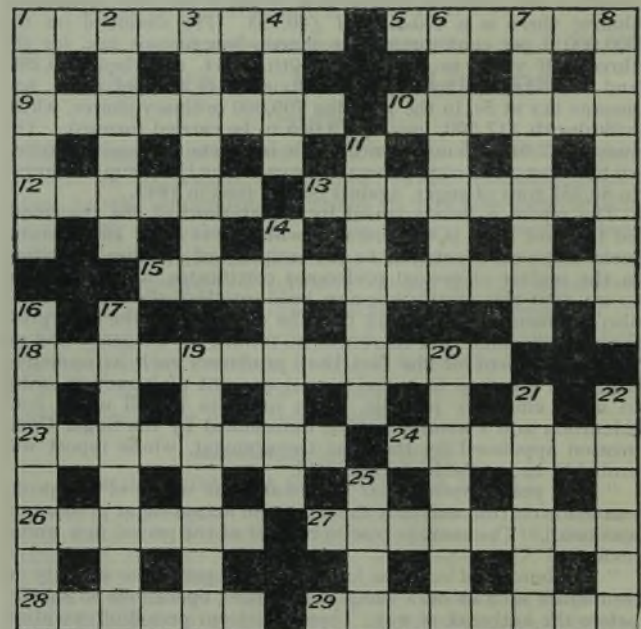
Honey. There is no change from the position as reported in last CIRCULAR.

Pimento. The market is quiet and unchanged at 1-4 per lb., ex wharf.

Ginger continues under Government control. The Ministry of Food has made arrangements to purchase a certain quantity of Jamaica ginger, and merchants in London have been allocated quantities which their datum period exporters may now arrange to ship to the United Kingdom. We understand prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs. In view of the scarcity of defectives, buyers continue to show more interest in other sizes. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace is quiet and unchanged.



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LX

APRIL, 1945

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April, 1945

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1945, at 12 noon.

By order,
R. GAVIN, Secretary.

AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1945, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1944, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) The Chairman to move, that Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be re-appointed, and Sir Alfred Sherlock be appointed, a Vice-President of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years.

(iii) To elect twelve members of the Executive Committee in the place of those who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election.

Economic Policy in Jamaica

THE report of the Jamaica Economic Policy Committee, of which DR. BENHAM, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, was chairman, has just reached this country and will be reviewed in a later issue.

There are one or two observations in this report, however, to which attention might be directed now as they have a significance and a validity transcending far the boundaries of Jamaica. Indeed they are of immense importance for all the West Indian Colonies.

Among other things the committee discusses the employment problem and points out that the main difficulty is that labour costs are high. In most lines it costs considerably more than in the United Kingdom to get a given job done. This is largely true throughout the West Indies. The facts produced before the Trinidad Oil Industry Arbitration Tribunal in 1939 demonstrated it beyond doubt for that industry, and throughout the area instances spring to the mind of industries, including some which have grown up since the war, which stand no chance of surviving the peace because the prices of the articles they produce are higher than those at which similar goods can be imported over a moderate tariff. More goods for local consumption

could be profitably produced and sold, giving more employment if they were cheaper. But, as the committee points out, a very common attitude is that the worker is entitled to a reasonably high standard of living irrespective of how much he produces. If, says the committee, this attitude prevails, and wage rates are too high to provide any incentive for investment, unemployment will become very serious. The remedy lies largely with the workers themselves. If they improve the quantity and quality of their effort, industry will be able to afford to pay them more.

These are strong words and cannot be palatable to large sections of the communities to which they are directed but they needed to be said, and the courage of the committee in saying them must be admired.

More and better output per head! That then is the slogan which it is suggested should provide the key to the solution of Jamaica's economic troubles on the assumption that the paramount aim of economic policy should be to raise the standard of the masses.

To aid in this direction the committee recommends various measures of social security such as improving health and nutrition and by providing instruction in agriculture and other vocations. It opposes government schemes for health or unemployment insurance involving the payment of money benefits. Family allowances are also opposed on the ground that the population is already large relatively to resources and is growing rapidly, but non-contributory old age pensions and poor relief for the workless are regarded as desirable.

Thus, throughout the report the committee keeps its collective eye fixed on the main purpose, to enable or induce workers to work harder and more efficiently and to earn more by producing more and firmly rejects anything that would tend to discourage effort or reduce the amount of work done. In doing so it has performed an excellent service with candour and courage, and amid the welter of controversy that the report has aroused, may console itself with the thought that, on this issue at least, COLONEL STANLEY is with it. In a speech in Jamaica on January 25th he is reported to have said: "One realizes that the way of the agriculturist is always hard, and it is certainly no easier here than elsewhere, and so your problems and difficulties and worries are great. But the worst approach to them, and the approach that I am sure that you will not allow—you responsible members of the community will do your best wherever you meet it to counter it—is to allow among the people of this island a dream of growing up to a rising standard of living perilously and effortlessly maintained by the work and sacrifice of others."

From a Londoner's Notebook

NO foreign statesman in history has been so sincerely mourned in England as Mr. Roosevelt. Certainly none of our allies in any war has commanded such universal admiration—except possibly Frederick the Great; and whereas the English cult of Frederick was based on considerable ignorance of the character of men, Roosevelt was known to the people as few but their native leaders have ever been. His broadcast voice was almost as familiar as the King's or Mr. Churchill's; and although to our regret none of the meetings of the allied chiefs during the war has been held in London, what Roosevelt stood for in the thought and action of the cause was crystal clear to us all.

We believed that from the very first day of war the President understood that the struggle with Hitlerism was as much America's quarrel as that of England and of France; and although the whole tone and temper of American politics were aligned for the maintenance of neutrality, a policy he had no constitutional power to reverse, he set himself from the beginning, first to maintain the allied cause with every aid that was legally possible, and then to guide his countrymen with profound diplomacy, idealism and wisdom until he was able to bring a united nation to restore the balance of the Old World. England, and liberty, have never had a truer friend.

* * *

The last stages of the war in Europe will, I think, finally explode the legend of the superiority of the Germans as strategists over all other races. Their rank and file, we must acknowledge, have fought with unsurpassed courage and tenacity; but their high command has been completely outclassed. At the crisis of Germany's fate their childish policy of dispersion has left something like half the entire strength of the Wehrmacht scattered from Norway to the Po, and from Courland to French Atlantic ports, helpless spectators of their country's downfall.

After the widespread collapse that followed the forcing of the Rhine, we have reached a sort of reversal of the position that obtained through most of the war, when the enemy enjoyed the strategic advantage of "interior lines."

The Allies are now established on the Elbe, in the very heart of the North German plain, and are more and more fighting outwards towards the circumference. All round the Reich the surviving hostile forces (half of them are already prisoners) are being split up into smaller and smaller pockets—in the Ruhr, in the Western Netherlands, between the Zuider Zee and the Ems, between the Ems and the Weser, between the Weser and the Elbe; while General Patch is herding disorganized divisions away from the scene of decision into Bavaria, and other large armies are cut off in Norway and North Italy. Manifestly the war is won, and the process of "mopping up" is already in full swing. When Marshal Zhukov strikes east of Berlin the whole hostile edifice will come crashing down.

* * *

Which of the German pockets will hold out longest does not, in these circumstances, greatly matter. At

the time of writing it looks as if the much publicized "redoubt" in Bavaria has been undermined in advance by the double thrust of the Americans, approaching Nuremberg, and the Russians, advancing from Vienna; so it may well be that the last stand will be in Norway, supposing that the ten divisions there think it worth while to sacrifice their lives in a lost cause after the whole of their own country has been overrun. In any case the enemy, who has now divided both his government and his high command into separate northern and southern compartments, appears not to have sufficient national unity left to be capable of surrender, let alone armistice; and it will be for the Allies, as General Eisenhower says, to make their own arbitrary decision as to when they will regard the organized war as over.

* * *

One immediate consequence of the proclamation will be the breaking up of the British coalition Government, followed closely by the dissolution of our ten-year-old Parliament. About six weeks' notice, after the declaration of victory, is required for a general election, which is now being predicted for July. Sighting shots for the coming fight have already been fired. Mr. Bevin, the Minister of Labour, in a rousing speech, has roundly denounced that half of Mr. Churchill which is leader of the Conservative party; Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, promptly replied, smiting Labour hip and thigh. Honours were by general consent easy, and a truce has been patched up between the colleagues. But both have tasted blood, and no one thinks it can last more than a few weeks.

The Pictorial Pages

THE memorial service to President Roosevelt, held in St. Paul's on April 17th, was one of the most impressive ever held in the Cathedral. Among the congregation, which numbered nearly 2,500, were the King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, King Haakon of Norway, King George of the Hellenes, King Peter of Yugoslavia, the President of Poland, Princess Juliana, Prince Olaf of Norway, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, the U.S. Ambassador (Mr. J. G. Winant), the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Frank Alexander), Mr. Churchill, and members of the Cabinet. The Blessing was pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Fisher). The photograph, which forms the first of our pictorial pages, was taken as the congregation was leaving the Cathedral.

The second of the pages shows the "secret" weapons V.1 and V.2 with which Hitler hoped to win the war. Thanks to the swift Allied advance in western Europe, south-east England has probably heard the last of these devilish inventions which have caused the death or injury of scores of thousands of civilians, and the destruction of thousands of homes—for the most part in the London area. The train containing the V.2's was captured by the U.S. First Army at Bromskirchen.

Awards and Decorations

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

D.S.O.

ACTING WING COMMANDER FRANCIS S. GONSALVES, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 85 Squadron, of British Guiana.

Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, this officer has continued to display sterling qualities as a pilot and squadron commander. He has shown great courage and determination in several extremely dangerous and difficult situations. During November, 1944, Wing Commander Gonsalves shot down two enemy aircraft by night and, while under his command, the squadron has destroyed 41 enemy aircraft, all over enemy territory. He has always been distinguished for fine leadership and outstanding courage, and has done much to build up the efficiency of his squadron.

Bar to D.F.C.

ACTING SQUADRON LEADER D. O. MACDOUGALL, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 355 Squadron, of British Guiana.

Squadron Leader MacDougall has completed two tours of operational duty. Throughout he has displayed outstanding leadership and a fine fighting spirit. Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross he has led the Wing with great gallantry and efficiency on numerous missions. Both in the air and on the ground this officer has set an inspiring example to all.

D.F.C.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT W. H. COKE-KERR, R.A.F.V.R., No. 139 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 CHARLES H. ANDERSON, R.C.A.F., No. 11 Squadron, of British Honduras.

This officer has taken part in a large number of operational sorties. He has always shown great courage and pressed home his attacks with determination and vigour. Flying Officer Anderson has often penetrated deep into Japanese-held territory, seeking out and destroying enemy vehicles and supplies and returning with valuable information. At all times he has set an inspiring example to the other members of his squadron.

PILOT OFFICER D. H. C. WILLOUGHBY, R.A.F.V.R., No. 405 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has completed numerous operations in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.

WARRANT OFFICER J. W. R. DODWELL,* R.A.F.V.R., No. 357 Squadron, of Bermuda.

Warrant Officer Dodwell has flown on many difficult long distance sorties over enemy occupied territory in the Far East. The majority of these flights have involved flying at a low altitude over mountainous terrain in very adverse weather. The valuable information he has obtained has largely contributed to the

success of later operations. Warrant Officer Dodwell has shown great ability, courage and determination.

* This award to Warrant Officer (now Pilot Officer) Dodwell, of which we learned only recently, was made in June, 1944.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 60th 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
BLACKWELL, M. J. ...	Jamaica	—	Captain
BUSHE, P. D. S.	Trinidad	R.N.	Sub-Lieutenant
CHALMERS, C. W. D.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
HALLAM, K. G. R.	Bermuda	R.N.	Cadet
HAWKINS, J. B.	Barbados	R.A.M.C.	Sgt.
HAY, U.	—	R.A.F.	A.C.2
SNOWDON, Mary	Bermuda	W.R.N.S.	Wren
TAYLOR, M. D.	Bermuda	R.N.	Ord. Seaman

R.N.—Royal Navy. R.A.F.—Royal Air Force. R.A.M.C.—Royal Army Medical Corps. W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service.

West Indians for the R.A.F.

A Further 1,550 Recruits Arrive

A further contingent of West Indians, numbering 1,550, arrived in England recently. These volunteers will undertake ground crew duties in the R.A.F., and are undergoing training at a camp in Wiltshire.

They have come from Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, and on their arrival on this side were met by Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Ceremonial Secretary, Colonial Office, and Air Commodore T. E. Howe, Chief Reception Officer, R.A.F.

The CIRCULAR is informed that the men are very happy and surprised that England has so much sunshine!

Promotions in the Services

Warrant Officer C. H. Anderson, D.F.C. (Br. Honduras) to Flying Officer.

Flight Sergeant E. W. Barrow (Barbados) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer J. F. Belle (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer R. S. Biggs (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer P. C. A. Bynoe (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.

Flying Officer D. E. Chance (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer I. S. DeSouza (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Sergeant J. W. R. Dodwell (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.

Warrant Officer C. Eckel (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer C. W. C. Graham (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.

Flying Officer T. M. Ironside (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer A. K. Legge (Br. Guiana) to Flying Officer.

Leading Aircraftman C. Miller (Br. Guiana) to Pilot Officer.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on March 20th, the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MESSRS. LADE & Co. (London)	Messrs. Henry Langridge & Co. Mr. A. L. Jupp.
MR. BARRY KENNETH WILSON (Country)	Miss A. L. Tatem. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. RONALD OSWALD WILLIAMS (Grenada)	Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
LIEUT. D. F. O'DOWD (British Guiana)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. J. M. Campbell.
DR. E. J. SANKERALLI (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Capt. W. F. Watson, O.B.E.
BARBADOS SUGAR PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION (Barbados)	Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. GEORGE GEOFFREY PAGE (Country)	Mr. H. Graham Yearwood. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
MR. RICHARD WILLIAM GRAHAM YEARWOOD (Country)	Mr. H. Graham Yearwood. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
BRITISH WEST INDIES SUGAR ASSOCIATION, INC. (Barbados)	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.

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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

Lady Davson: An Operation

Lady Davson's illness, to which reference was made in last CIRCULAR, failed to yield to treatment and she was advised by her doctors to undergo an operation.

The operation, a severe one, was performed at University College Hospital on April 3rd by Mr. Rodney Maingot, who was born in Trinidad.

Lady Davson is making slow progress towards recovery but some months must elapse before she is strong enough to resume her duties at 40, Norfolk Street.

She has received many goodwill messages including one from the Princess Royal, Patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services).

Sir Frank Stockdale in London

Sir Frank Stockdale has returned to London to assume his new post as Adviser on Development Planning at the Colonial Office. On Wednesday, May 23rd, he will give a lunch-time lecture at the Royal Empire Society on the West Indies. Members of the West India Committee are invited to attend; no tickets are required.

Jamaica's Colonial Secretary

Mr. H. M. Foot Appointed

THE Colonial Office announced on April 3rd that Mr. Hugh Mackintosh Foot, O.B.E., Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, in succession to Major W. H. Flinn, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Mr. Foot was born at Plymouth in 1907, and educated at Leighton Park School, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He joined the Administrative Service in Palestine in 1929, becoming an Assistant District Commissioner in 1932 and Assistant British Resident, Trans-Jordan, in 1939. In 1943, Mr. Foot served for six months as Secretary to the British Military Administration in Cyrenaica. He was appointed Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, in November, 1943.

The Colonial Office also announces that Mr. Frank Leslie Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., Deputy Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland.

Medical Research Committee

For Colonial Territories

THE Colonial Office announced on March 28th that the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Medical Research Council had jointly created a Colonial Medical Research Committee, to advise them on medical research for the benefit of Colonial territories.

The chairman of the Committee is Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., F.R.S., K.H.P., secretary of the Medical Research Council, and the members are:—

Colonel J. S. K. Boyd, R.A.M.C.; Professor P. A. Buxton, F.R.S., Professor of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Dr. A. N. Drury, C.B.E., F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; Brigadier N. Hamilton Fairley, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Dr. W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Professor B. G. Macgrath, Professor of Tropical Medicine at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; Dr. B. S. Platt, Director of the Human Nutrition Research Unit, Medical Research Council; and Major-General Sir John Taylor, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.

The secretary of the Committee is Dr. F. Hawking, of the National Institute for Medical Research, Medical Research Council.

Colonial Fisheries Adviser

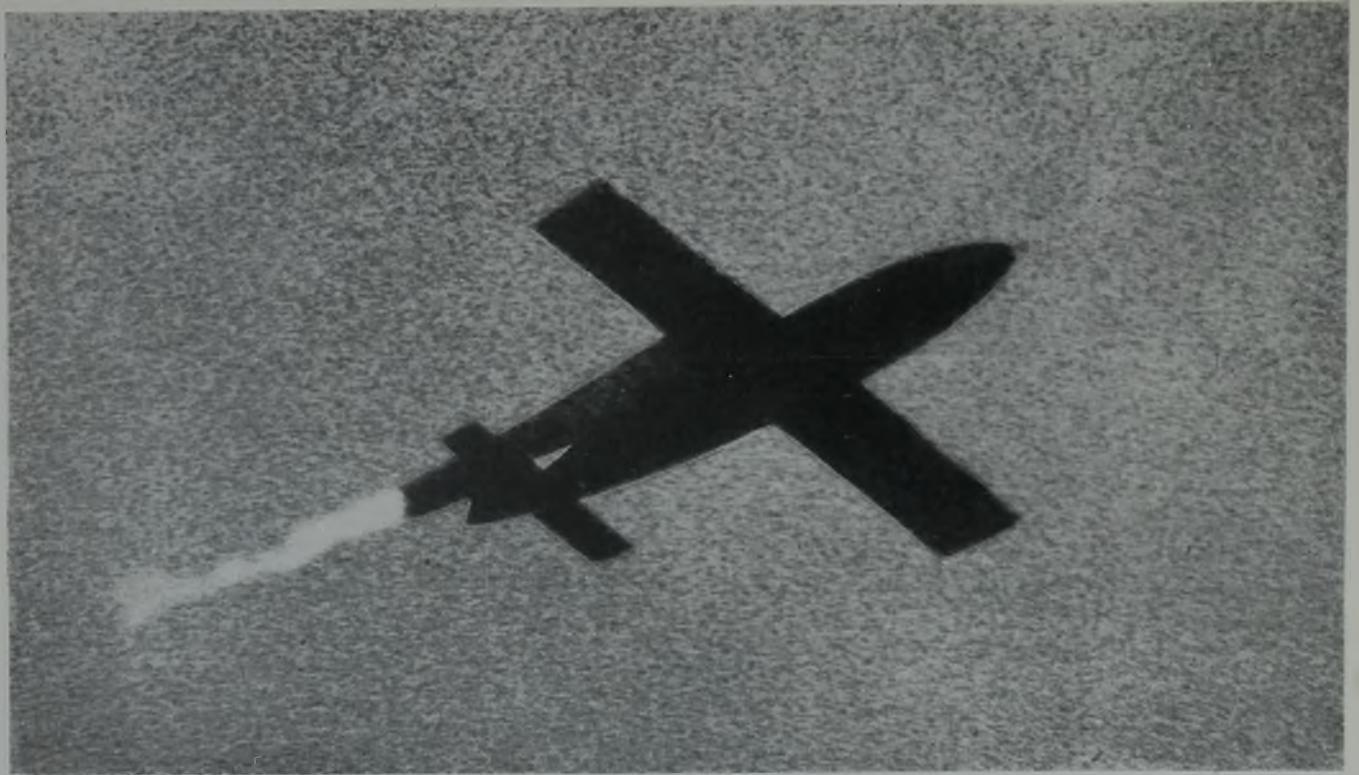
The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. C. F. Hickling, Senior Naturalist on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, to be his Fisheries Adviser, in succession to Dr. E. S. Russell, O.B.E.

Mr. Hickling, who will take up his post shortly, is the first full-time occupant of this post. He has had a distinguished career as a fishery research worker at the Fisheries Laboratory, Lowestoft. During the war he has acted as Port Fishery Captain at Milford Haven.

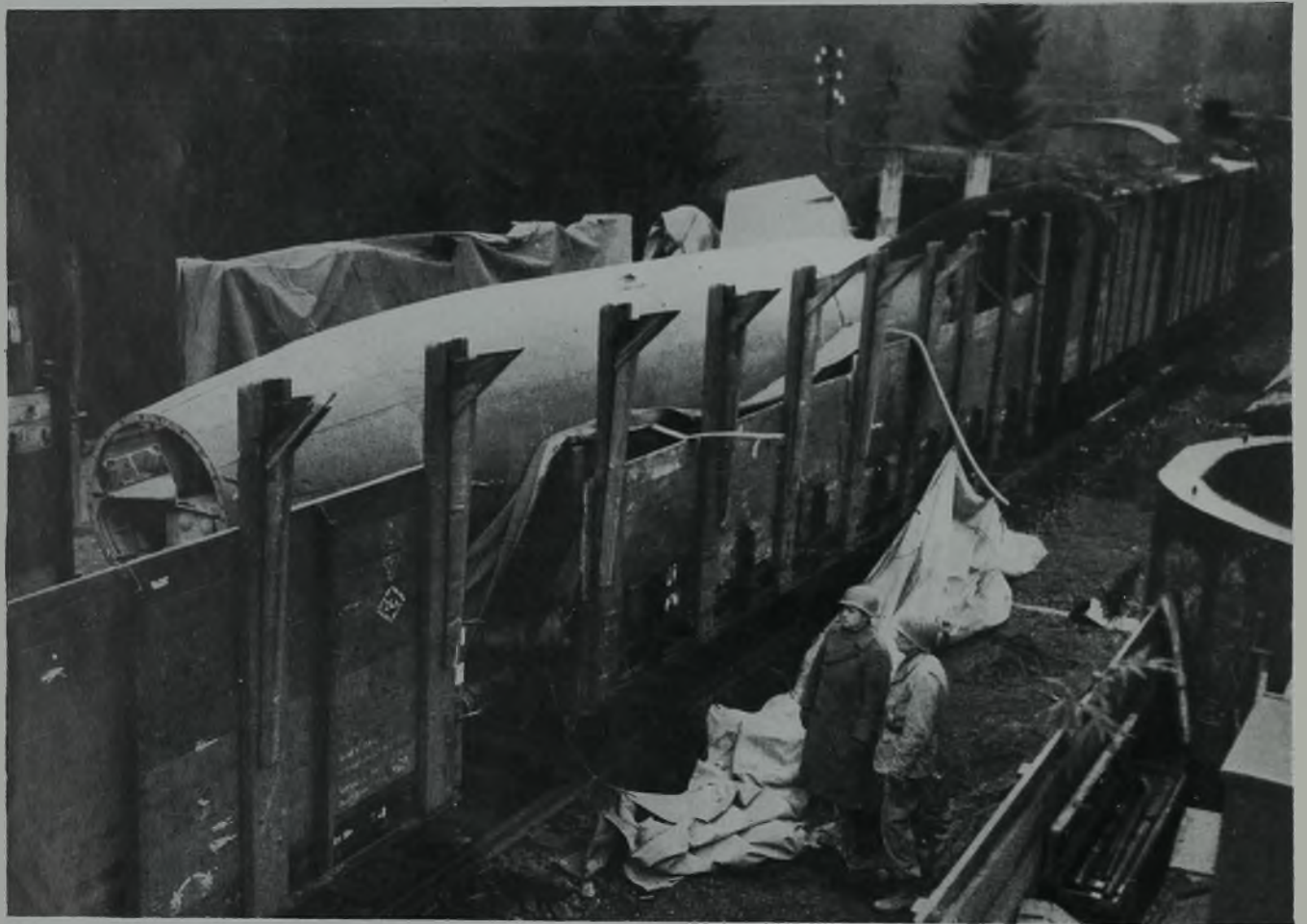
Dr. Russell has held the post on a part-time basis in conjunction with that of Director of Fishery Investigations, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.



LONDON'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT ST. PAUL'S



V 1.



V 2.

[See page 58

GOOD BYE TO ALL THAT !

West African Cocoa Control

Unchanged for 1945-46 Season

IN the House of Commons on March 29th the Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked by Mr. De la Bere whether he was in a position to make some further pronouncement regarding the West African Cocoa Control Scheme.

Colonel Stanley, in his reply, said that in accordance with the undertaking given in the White Paper* he proposed, in presenting the Colonial Estimates for the next financial year, to ask Parliament to vote a grant equivalent to the profits disclosed in Part I of that paper for allocation to the Governments of the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the French Cameroons.

So far as the British Colonies were concerned it remained his intention that these funds should be employed partly to meet expenditure on the cocoa research scheme and partly to provide finance for future marketing organizations. He would propose, however, to instruct the two governments that the funds for the latter purpose should not be drawn on to establish or finance such organizations until he had laid a detailed scheme before Parliament and given the House an opportunity of debating it.

As regards next season it now appeared more probable than when the Command Paper was presented that there will be no substantial change before the end of the 1945-46 season in the present conditions, whereby all cocoa is subject to allocation by the Combined Food Board. The bulk of the marketing work, therefore, would still have to be done in London. In these circumstances he had decided that no new marketing scheme should be brought into operation for the 1945-46 season, but that control of marketing should remain for the time being with the West African Produce Control Board.

Cuba's Sugar Production, 1945

Free Marketing of Portion

A PORTION of Cuba's sugar production during 1945 is to be segregated for free marketing to countries other than the United States. The *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of February 8th details the procedure, promulgated by the Cuban Sugar Institute, which may be summarized as follows:—

(1) That the sales be made to the Government of the country or to an official organization or agency.

(2) That the Institute be guaranteed that the sugars will be used to cover local consumption necessities and not used for speculative purposes within the purchasing country, nor for re-export.

(3) That the importing country will not export sugars produced therein in substitution of sugars sold it by the Institute.

(4) That pending a definite agreement regarding price at which sugars of the current crop are to be sold for

* *Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa, 1939-43, and Statement of Future Policy*, Cmd. 6554. H.M. Stationery Office, 3d. net. A summary of the contents of the White Paper was given in the November and December issues of the CIRCULAR. (ED.).

destinations other than the U.S.A., a provisional price of 3.50 cents per lb. be used, f.o.b. steamer in the port through which the sugars are usually shipped.

(5) That in guaranty of the price which the Institute may fix, up to the limit of 3.50 cents per lb., the buyer will deposit with the Institute letter of credit (irrevocable) for the difference between the total amount of the value of the sugars so purchased, on the basis of 3.50 cents per lb., f.o.b. steamer, of 330 English lb. per bag, 97 degrees polarization, and the value at the basis of 2.65 cents per lb., f.o.b. steamer in the port as per paragraph 4.

The U.K. Sugar Supplies

Mainly Cane from the Colonies

THE following letter to the Editor of *The Times* appeared in that journal of April 13th from Mr. H. Alan Walker, of Brook House, Park Lane, W.1:—

"Is it not time that Ministers desisted from the current practice of misleading the public by statements, true in themselves, but presented in a manner almost certain to induce the hearer or reader to believe something which is untrue?"

"The latest example comes from Mr. Hudson. In his recent broadcast pleading for harvest helpers he stated 'the whole of the civilian sugar ration depends on home-grown sugarbeet.' The effect of this statement on people in this country, with the exception of a few closely associated with the sugar position, is to induce a belief that beet sugar grown in the United Kingdom provides us with all the sugar at present used in the country.

"The facts are very different. Throughout the war the main supplies of sugar have continued to be from cane, mostly shipped from our colonies. The civilian ration, or better still the $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ration, is only about one-third of the total sugar requirement. Beet sugar has barely supplied that.

"Statements such as Mr. Hudson's cause bitter resentment in our sugar-producing colonies, where every effort has been made to keep up sugar supplies in spite of considerable difficulties. I have no desire to detract from the important work of Mr. Hudson's department, but I do hope that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will pour cold water on him from time to time."

West Indies Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1945, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	123,000	Trinidad	80,584
Jamaica	154,920	Windward Islands...	6,599
Leeward Islands ...	48,500	British Guiana ...	146,662
		Total	565,265

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.

Cocoa Research Conference

The Delegates and their Agenda

Arrangements have been made for a cocoa research conference to be held at the Colonial Office from May 28th to June 1st, 1945.

Provisional List of Delegates, etc.

CHAIRMAN, The Duke of Devonshire; CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES A AND B, Sir Gerard Clauson; VICE-CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE A, Dr. H. A. Tempny; VICE-CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE B, Professor J. L. Simonsen.

COLONIAL DELEGATES: Mr. O. J. Voelcker, Mr. A. F. Posnette and Mr. J. Nicol (West African Cocoa Research Institute), Mr. W. J. Beckett (Gold Coast Department of Agriculture), Mr. A. G. Beattie and Mr. L. P. Henderson (Nigeria Department of Agriculture), Dr. F. J. Pound (Trinidad and Tobago Department of Agriculture), Mr. F. W. Cope (Grenada), Professor E. Cheesman and Professor F. Hardy (Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture).

OTHER DELEGATES: Mr. W. M. Hood, Mr. R. Wadsworth and Mr. J. Gordon (Cocoa and Chocolate (War Time) Association), Dr. L. E. Campbell (British Association of Research for the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Trades), Mr. E. C. Tansley (Director of Marketing, West African Produce Control Board).

MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE COCOA RESEARCH COMMITTEE: Sir Guy Marshall, Dr. S. A. Neave (Director, Imperial Institute of Entomology), Dr. S. P. Wiltshire (Director, Imperial Mycological Institute), Mr. F. C. Bawden (Rothamsted Experimental Station), Sir Frank Engledow (Professor of Agriculture, University of Cambridge), Dr. E. J. Salisbury (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew), Dr. W. G. Ogg (Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station), Sir Geoffrey Evans (also representing the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture), Mr. W. A. Robertson (Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies).

The following members of the Colonial Office, in addition to those included above, will attend certain meetings: Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, Mr. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. C. E. Lambert and Mr. P. Rogers.

Provisional Agenda and Time Table.

THE CONFERENCE.

May 28th, 10.30 a.m. The long-term objectives of cocoa research.

June 1st. 10.30 a.m. Plenary Session.

" 2.30 p.m. Press Conference.

COMMITTEE A.

May 28th, 2.30 p.m. Definition of the tasks of cocoa research, up to the point at which the bean is picked:

(a) Varieties of cocoa. Establishment of type collections. Need for further collection.

(b) Propagation of cocoa. Grafting and budding and the suitability and influence of various root stocks.

(c) Hybridization, selection and breeding.

May 29th, 10.30 a.m.

(d) Soil types suited to cocoa cultivation. Criteria of suitability.

(e) Climatic conditions suited to cocoa cultivation, including ecoclimates.

(f) Physiological research on cocoa; its own claims and the need for it in support of other scientific branches. (With members of Committee B.)

May 29th. 2.30 p.m.

(g) Systems of agriculture in regard to cocoa and the relations which they should bear to the agricultural policies of the countries in which the crop is grown; the possibility of including cocoa in systems of mixed farming.

(h) Cultural problems: (1) tillage, (2) weeds, (3) methods of planting, (4) drainage, (5) mulching, (6) manuring, organic matter in the soil, (7) cover crops, (8) provision of shade, and (9) soil conservation, etc.

May 30th, 10.30 a.m. (i) Pests and diseases affecting the cocoa tree.

May 30th, 2.30 p.m. (j) Economic questions:

(1) The optimum length of life of the cocoa tree and means of ensuring continuity of production.

(2) The economics of cocoa production; the special problems of the peasant grower and particularly where cocoa is his only crop.

COMMITTEE B.

May 29th, 11.15 a.m. (with Committee A). Physiological research on cocoa (as above).

May 30th, 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Consideration of research problems beyond those covered by Committee A, under the following heads:

(1) The curing of cocoa—fermentation, drying.

(2) The packing, storage and shipment of cocoa, including insect and fungoid pests of the stored cocoa.

(3) Quality of cocoa and its correlation with manufacturers' requirements.

(4) Processing of cocoa and the utilisation of by-products.

The Committee will be asked to make recommendations for the organization and location of research.

COMMITTEES A AND B JOINTLY.

May 31st, 10.30 a.m.

(1) The general organization in the Colonial Empire of cocoa research work in the fields set out above. The division of tastes between institutions in West Africa and the West Indies. The question of the need for such work in other parts of the Colonial Empire.

(2) Details of organization, including staff provision, provenance of funds, local committee, etc. (a) in West Africa, (b) in the West Indies.

May 31st, 2.30 p.m.

(3) The central co-ordination of British cocoa research work (a) between institutions working in the same field, (b) between the two fields.

(4) The co-ordination of British and foreign cocoa research work.

(5) Publication of the results of cocoa research work.

(6) Advisory work in producing countries.

First Slaves in Barbados

From England, Scotland and Ireland

THE selling into slavery in Jamaica of a young Englishman who had been indentured for work on a plantation in Barbados is brought to notice in the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society*, Vol. XII, No. 1, November, 1944. The article in question, entitled "Beckles of Barbados," deals very fully with the descendants of the Robert Beckles who came to the island prior to the year 1670. Although there is no surviving male member the family is still represented, on the female side, by Edward J. Earwacker Haynes, of Bush Hall.

In 1670 Richard Beckles, of Crosgate, near Durham, went to Barbados to visit his son, Robert. On his return to England he brought an action against Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, Durham, to recover £62 expenses incurred at defendant's request in redeeming and transporting his son, William Whittingham, from slavery in Barbados. William had been bound by indenture as servant apprentice to Thomas Berisford, of Barbados, for three years, but having committed some misdemeanour and being imprisoned, was then sold for £18 by his master as a slave to go to Jamaica.

Robert Beckles paid £20 for his release and incurred other expenses for his passage and equipment. After surmounting disasters en route, Richard Beckles brought him safely back to England.

The editor of the *Journal of the B.M. and H.S.* points out that though it is on historical record, it may not be widely known that the original plantation labourers and servants in Barbados were Englishmen. "Their lot, as indentured Christian servants, was little better, and in some cases worse, than that of the negroes who, later on in the history of this island, replaced them as slaves."

He continues: "In addition to indentured Christian servants, there were political deportees and captured rebels from England, Scotland and Ireland, who were sent to Barbados to work on the plantations. These were also supplemented by petty criminals and by men and even children recruited by press gang and other equally foul methods.

"Slavery, cruelty and death for even minor offences were a product of the mentality and conditions of those days, and though it is truly a doubtful privilege to claim that the original slave workers in Barbados were Englishmen and men from the then independent kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland, it is nevertheless an historical fact.

"For many reasons it soon became very difficult to run plantations with white slave, or near slave, labour, and eventually the introduction of slave negroes from Africa became a trading concern; and as is well known, the descendants of imported Africans obtained first their freedom then equality, and now form the bulk of the population of the West Indies. The original inhabitants, Carib and Arawak Indians, have almost entirely disappeared.

"Possibly the future may hold out some hope and help to present-day slaves—the war slaves of Europe."

Agriculture in Br. Honduras

Climatic and other Difficulties

MR. E. G. STAPLES, Director of Agriculture, records in his *Annual Report* for 1943 the many difficulties which affected planting operations during the year. The weather was again abnormal, being the reverse of that experienced in 1942. The "dry season" was very wet and the "wet season" was dry. This resulted in a reduced acreage being cleared in the "dry season," as the land could not be burnt, and the drought in the "wet season" reduced the yields of the crops planted, especially in the north of the Colony where the maize crop was lowered by about 50 per cent. Rice in all districts suffered especially from lack of rain.

Agricultural Exports Decline.

The agricultural exports continued to decline. Their value in 1940 was \$287,629. In 1942 this was reduced to \$197,168, and in 1943 to \$113,712. This further decrease in 1943 was due to (a) lack of shipping, especially affecting citrus, (b) the hurricanes of 1941 and 1942, which particularly affected coconuts, and (c) Sigatoka and Panama diseases of bananas. Five years previously, in 1939, 522,578 bunches of bananas were exported; in 1942 the number was reduced to 97,412 and in 1943 to only 41,801.

Whilst the exports of coco-nuts and copra in 1943 represented 2,879,415 nuts, a little more than half the number in 1939, it is estimated that between two and three million nuts were used locally during the year for the making of cooking oil and in the local soap industry which has developed since 1939.

Citrus Industry Hard Hit

The citrus industry continued to be the one most severely affected by lack of shipping facilities. To help growers to maintain their groves in a healthy condition they were granted a subsidy of \$10 per acre during 1943. The greater part of 7,000 barrels of grape fruit pulp manufactured in 1942-43 still awaited shipment. About 5,000 cases of fresh fruit were exported to Panama and Mexico and the local market consumed about 15,000 cases. The estimated crop, however, was between 100,000 and 150,000 cases.

Increased Production of Cassava

Progress has been made with cassava. A larger area was planted for local consumption. A small amount of starch was exported to Mexico and supplies were adequate to supply the local demand for cassava bread and starch.

Live Stock Developments

Concerning livestock Mr. Staples reports that milk production has increased, but poor transport facilities and a definite preference on the part of the local population for canned milk limits expansion. With more food available, more pigs were maintained, but production has not yet reached the pre-hurricane and pre-locust level of 1940. Curing has increased, ham, bacon and sausages being made for the local market. The report concludes with an account of the development work of the Department of Agriculture in the different districts of the Colony.

Forestry in the Windwards

(Continued from page 45)

Aid to Sound Land Policy for St. Vincent

THE Colony of St. Vincent consists of the island of St. Vincent and certain of the Grenadines to the southward. The population per square mile of *occupied* land is 1,060 in St. Vincent and about 500 in the Grenadines. The forest lands at present contribute next to nothing to the upkeep of the population, and St. Vincent thus closely rivals, if it does not exceed, the population density of Barbados.

In St. Vincent the people depend almost exclusively upon agriculture for their living, but in the Grenadines the soil is barren and the people are mainly ship-builders, seafarers and fishermen. A very good description of present conditions is given in the sections of the Report on topography, climate, geology and soil, water supplies, housing and communications.

Past Agricultural Development

Under "Local History" an account is presented of the very troubled periods of intermittent warfare until, early in the nineteenth century, St. Vincent settled down to one of peace and prosperity under "King Sugar," disturbed only by the volcanic eruption of 1812. Following on the abolition of slavery in 1838, the sugar industry declined and the principal cash crop is now arrowroot in which commodity St. Vincent supplies almost the entire world market. The importance of arrowroot is fortunate in view of the density of population, since its production makes exceptionally heavy demand for labour. Subsidiary cash crops are Sea Island cotton, cassava (for production of starch) and coconuts.

An account of the present forest administration concludes: "From the foregoing it is clear that the whole position of forest administration is unsatisfactory and in need of radical revision."

Probable Future Development

In 1886 E. D. M. Hooper reported that felling and squatting on Crown Lands were severe, and recommended reservation of forests on the Main Ridge. A. Wimbush reported on the same subject in 1936 and made recommendations. No action has been taken on either of these reports, and the evils have continued and been intensified. Serious deterioration of the forestry position has been temporarily arrested by the efforts of the present staff, but this position is precarious in the extreme. The pressure of population is already heavy, and there are signs of timber famine. In the absence of legal safeguards there is clearly a danger that the increasing demand for land settlement may lead to large scale deforestation and cultivation in the mountains. The increase in area devoted to agriculture would be only temporary. Owing to their excessive steepness the new lands would be fit for agriculture for only a short period, and their denudation would, in course of time, result in the ruin of areas of present agricultural land, and imperil the island's water supplies.

Bases on which Forest Policy must Rest

(1) The necessity for the permanent preservation of existing forest vegetation for protective purposes, in

order to prevent excessive soil erosion and landslides, and to preserve the water supplies which are so vital to the arrowroot industry.

(2) The unsuitability to any form of agriculture of the bulk of the mountain lands of the interior.

(3) The great and increasing density of the population and its dependence on agriculture, with the consequent urgent necessity for optimum land usage, and protection of existing agricultural lands.

(4) The necessity for the fullest permissible exploitation of the timber resources of Crown Lands, and the desirability of their improvement in order to get some production from these non-agricultural lands, and to afford a supply of good, cheap, local building materials.

(5) The poor quality of housing and widespread destruction of timber by termites and fungi.

(6) The present large dependence upon imports for supplies of lumber and the shortage of charcoal.

The Forest Policy advocated for St. Vincent is then briefly stated and followed by detailed recommendations to implement it, including the draft of a suggested Forests Ordinance.

The first step recommended is the selection of the remaining areas of Crown Lands, with certain exceptions, as permanent Forest Reserves, their survey, demarcation and proclamation, and the gradual removal therefrom of all renters to permanent settlement elsewhere, so as to have the Forest Reserves dedicated to forestry in the interest of the general community.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

The Barbados Annual Review, No. 2, December, 1943—November, 1944. A diary of local affairs, compiled by A. Lloyd Mayers. The Stomara Publicity Co., Barbados. The contents include a monthly summary under such headings as personal, education, social and cultural, legislature, agriculture, sport, etc., and full reports of special events, e.g., the First International West Indian Conference, Visit of Parliamentary Delegates and Congress of West Indian Chambers of Commerce, etc.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, U.S.A. Department of Commerce, March 3rd, contains an article on the Jamaica sugar industry dealing with production in the crop year 1943-44, and trade in the calendar year 1944.

The Victory Christmas Magazine, Vol. II., 1944, Barbados, edited by O. Hoad, price one shilling, continues to spread its message of patriotism and cheer. The contents include notes on events of the year, personalities, short stories and poems.

Proceedings of the 1943 Meeting of Sugar Technologists. The 1943 meeting of British West Indian sugar technologists was held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. For the first time the meeting was arranged by the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.). The volume, of 115 large quarto pages, contains full reports of papers and ensuing discussions on the research work of the Department of Sugar

Technology, and various other subjects including for the first time several on field and soil matters.

"The Methods of Agriculture in Standard use on Sugar Estates in various B.W.I. Colonies and Dependencies" are appended.

Empire Digest, Vol. II., No. 5, February, 1945. As part of the plan of dealing in alternate issues with one of the British Colonies in the Caribbean area there are nine articles on British Guiana accompanied by numerous illustrations. The Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, contributes a "Foreword," and also in "The Land of Waters" presents a very interesting account of past history, present conditions and future prospects. Harley V. Usill in "British Guiana" traces the development of the Colony, and discusses its problems. Other contributions are "The British Guiana Regiment," by Major E. J. Haywood; "How Georgetown on the Demerara Came About," by the Hon. Vincent Roth; "Thinking Big About British Guiana," by E. R. Wood, Conservator of Forests; "Guiana Miscellany," by H. R. Harewood; "Stamps of History," Anonymous; and the well-known rhymed narrative poem "The Legend of Kaieteur," by A. J. Seymour.

Bulletin of the Pan American Union, February, 1945, Vol. 79, No. 2. April 14th being Pan American Day this issue is devoted to calling to mind, at this critical stage in the history of humanity, the contribution of the American republics to good understanding among nations. The great contributions of Elihu Root, Cordell Hull, and others, to Pan Americanism are recorded, followed by an interesting series of articles on "Some Economic Problems of the American Republics."

The South African Sugar Journal, January, 1945, Vol. 29, No. 1. Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, New York, in an interesting article on "Sugar the Unknown," indicates some of the numerous problems, covering a very wide field, to be undertaken by the Foundation.

Imperial Review and Empire Mail, March 31st, 1945. The contents include "Some Aspects of Recent Colonial Development," by Sir William McLean; "The Social Consequences of Industrialism in the Colonial Empire," by A. Creech Jones, M.P.; "Some Economic Consequences of Colonial War-time Co-operation," by Alexander Critchley, M.P., and "Progress in the West Indies, Review of Practical Results of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission," by Robert Gavin.

(Continued from next column)

The report states that although these results are distinctly encouraging the adoption of D.D.T. dusts for the suppression of the rice weevil will, of course, depend on the reaction of men and stock to it, even in the very small quantity necessary for weevil control. Moreover, in the case of stored products, such as rice, there is the alternative of non-poisonous dusts which produce their lethal effect more by physical than chemical action. Experiments are being conducted with one of the new so-called "micronized" dusts.

D.D.T. Tested in Br. Guiana

Against Coushi Ants and Rice Weevils

THE British Guiana Department of Agriculture has made some preliminary experiments with D.D.T. dust insecticide against the Coushi Ant (*Atta cephalotes*), and the Rice Weevil (*Calandra oryzae*), the results of which are reported in *The Farm Journal of British Guiana*, Vol. IX, No. 1, January, 1945.

Fatal to Coushi Ants

The tests with the Coushi ant were purely of a qualitative character owing to the very limited quantity of D.D.T. available. Seven soldier ants were placed in a glass container, the floor of which had been dusted with D.D.T., alongside a suitable control of other "soldiers" from the same nest. Within two hours the ants in contact with the insecticide were obviously affected. Six hours later they were on their backs and entirely incapable of locomotion and on inspection, 24 hours from the commencement of the test, all were dead. The ants in the control remained unaffected throughout.

The conclusion drawn is that the Coushi ant is apparently an exception to the statements circularized by certain laboratories abroad that D.D.T. is not effective against ants and termites, but whether D.D.T. would prove economically effective against Coushi ants under field conditions cannot be determined until D.D.T. is on the open market.

Encouraging Results with Rice Weevils

Rather more detailed experiments were conducted with the rice weevil, the worst pest of stored rice in the Colony, in order to obtain information of the tolerance of the insect to D.D.T. Four experiments were made, with different dosages of the insecticide. In each case 100 adult rice weevils, all from one source, were introduced into each of three glass jars containing 500 grammes (a little over 1 lb.) of weevil-free milled rice with which the D.D.T. had been uniformly mixed.

The weevils were examined twice daily and divided into three categories: "dead," "moribund" and "non-moribund." After each inspection the dead were removed and the other two categories returned to the rice. The results, given fully in tabular form, were briefly as follows:

In the first experiment, using one part of D.D.T. dust insecticide per 1,000 parts of rice, practically all the weevils were dead or moribund 24 hours after they came in contact with the rice.

With a reduced dosage of one part D.D.T. to 2,000 of rice it took rather longer for most to acquire a toxic dose.

In the third experiment the dosage was reduced to 1 to 10,000 of rice. After six hours this showed practically no effect, but after 30 to 48 hours very few weevils remained alive.

Finally, with one part of the insecticide to 50,000 parts of rice, practically all the weevils were destroyed after 72 hours. A bulk trial at this and even smaller dosages is to be made when a sufficient quantity of D.D.T. is available.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

Improved Control of Leprosy

(Continued from March CIRCULAR, page 50)

Dr. Muir's Report on Jamaica

IN his report on his second visit to Jamaica, October 28th to November 12th, 1943, Dr. Muir deals first with the various improvements effected since his first visit in August, 1942 (see *Leprosy Review*, January, 1943) and draws attention to those which are still urgently required.

Work of the Sisters Praised

Chief among the latter is an addition to the number of the staff of Sisters. Dr. Muir once more expresses his appreciation of the excellent work done by the Sisters. Not only are they nursing and caring for the sick, but they act as Superintendent, Steward, Clerk and fill all the offices usually held by male officials in similar institutions. This implies work by day and by night. While they have borne the strain of this work he considers it would be wise, as well as just, to increase their number from six to eight.

Much has been done by the Sisters to develop occupations among the patients. Many are showing themselves willing workers and the health, discipline and morale of the institution are steadily increasing. Every support should, he recommends, be given to this important side of the work.

Urgent Need to Revise Law

Dr. Muir in his previous report suggested the revision of the Leper Asylum Law. During this second visit he has been, he says, even more impressed by the need of urgent action "either to alter the Law, or to make it possible to circumvent its most harmful clauses." Dr. Muir gives particulars of actual occurrences to illustrate the necessity for changes in the present laws concerning leprosy, and especially the admission and discharge of patients, and continues: The object of the Law should be for the safety of the citizens. When the present Leper Asylum Act was framed, leprosy was looked upon as a disability, and the leper as one who made himself a nuisance by begging in public. Modern public health laws and the way in which leprosy is spread, especially in the patient's home, were at the time not understood. In respect of leprosy legislation Jamaica is behind other British Colonies in the Caribbean area. He suggests that the Leper Asylum Law be abolished and a Leprosy Act, based upon that of Trinidad, be framed or, alternatively, that there be no separate law for leprosy, but that suitable clauses be included in the general Public Health Law.

Help to Needy Patients and Dependents

In order to overcome practical difficulties often encountered, he suggests that small allowances be given to deserving dependents of lepers in the Asylum, and to discharged patients who cannot otherwise maintain themselves.

In concluding his report Dr. Muir says that he had been impressed, even more than on his previous visit, by the importance of having a specialist permanently in the Colony; a doctor who had made a special study of leprosy and could be consulted in doubtful cases. There would then be fewer cases of mistaken diagnosis,

The rapid clearing up of early neural lesions by intradermal injections of hydnocarpus oil should popularize the treatment and lead patients to come forward earlier for treatment.

The Casualty List

IT is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Killed or Died on Active Service

AIRCRAFTMAN SECOND CLASS G. W. HARVEY (Jamaica)

LANCE-CORPORAL E. E. HENNESSAY (Bermuda).

CORPORAL F. W. MONKMAN.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J. L. RICHARDS (St. Vincent).

Previously Missing, Now Presumed Killed

FLIGHT SERGEANT H. A. KING (Barbados).

Wounded

FLIGHT SERGEANT V. O. LINDO (Jamaica).

PRIVATE L. J. MULLIN (Bermuda).

Return of Prisoners of War

The West India Committee has had the pleasure, during recent weeks, of welcoming several West Indians who, until recently, were prisoners of war. Among these were Sergeant G. Fisher, of Bermuda, who was captured at Arnhem, and Warrant Officer Celco de Freitas, of British Guiana, who had been a prisoner since the latter part of 1942.

Warrant Officer de Freitas was shot down after taking part in a raid on Hamburg, and sent to the notorious Stalag at Lambsdorf, in Upper Silesia, which was subsequently known as Stalag 344. He escaped three times, only to be recaptured on each occasion. When the Russians advanced into Silesia, the camp was evacuated and the occupants forced to march, in severe winter conditions, for 500 miles across Germany to Zeiganhain, where they arrived at the end of March, 1945. They were there for only a week when they were liberated by the American 3rd Army—appropriately enough on Good Friday.

Sergeant Fisher and Warrant Officer de Freitas are now enjoying a well-deserved rest, and good food, in the country.

The Archbishop's Resignation

The Most Rev. A. H. Anstey, Bishop of Trinidad, Archbishop of the West Indies, has returned to England in ill-health. He has resigned the Primacy from February 1st, and will resign the Trinidad Bishopric at a date yet to be fixed.

Dr. Anstey, who was ordained in 1898, was Principal of the St. Boniface Missionary College, Warminster, from 1904-10, and Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, from 1911 to 1918, when he was appointed to Trinidad. He was elected Archbishop of the West Indies in July, 1943, in succession to Dr. Edward Arthur Dunn.

The Bishop of Jamaica is acting as Primate until the election of the new Archbishop.

Dr. Bentley to Resign

The Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, C.B.E., Bishop of Barbados, will resign from his diocese on June 1st. He was appointed to Barbados in 1927.

Notes of West Indian Interest

DE wisest man sometimes fool.

* * *

Mr. H. M. FOOT, whose appointment as Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, is reported elsewhere in this issue, is a brother of Mr. Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

* * *

FOR the construction of school buildings and houses for teachers in the Windward Islands a free grant of £500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

* * *

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has announced that the registered letter and parcel post services to British Guiana, which were recently suspended, have been resumed, but that neither letters nor parcels can yet be accepted for insurance.

* * *

MRS. J. R. MILLAR, to whom a daughter (Penelope Ann) was born recently at Fulmer Chase, Bucks., was before her marriage Miss Peggy Moseley. She came to this country from the Bahamas in February, 1943, to join the W.A.A.F.

NOTICE was given in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of February 1st that the issue of coupons for rice during February to holders of identification cards would take place at the various registration centres on February 1st. The ration for the month was 3 lb. per person.

* * *

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., to be Deputy Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir William Battershill, K.C.M.G., who will assume the office of Governor of Tanganyika about the end of April.

* * *

FLYING OFFICER C. H. ANDERSON, who, as announced elsewhere in this issue, has been awarded the D.F.C., arrived at Belize, British Honduras, on April 18th, on leave after service in India. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by a large crowd who accompanied him to Government House where he was received by Sir John Hunter.

* * *

COLONEL STANLEY stated in Parliament, on March 21st, that supplies of penicillin were now available from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or Canada, as was most convenient, for civilian use on the same basis as in the United Kingdom. Briefly this permitted the treatment of all civilian cases for which penicillin was known to be effective.

* * *

MR. KARL C. SCOTT JACOBSEN, who, we regret to learn, died in Philadelphia, on March 6th, was born in Jamaica and educated in Jersey. Mrs. Jacobsen, who survives her husband, was also born in Jamaica, and was, before her marriage, Miss Marie Malabre. Mr. Karl Jacobsen's brother, Mr. S. M. Jacobsen, has suffered a double bereavement, his sister Miss Enid

Jacobsen, having died in January last.

* * *

MISS PEGGY HILTON, who was married in London on April 3rd to Flight Sergeant Val Sturup, R.C.A.F., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hilton, of Nassau, Bahamas. She has been serving in the W.A.A.F. since February, 1943. Her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sturup, of Toronto, Canada, formerly of Nassau. Many relations and friends attended the reception held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ian Anderson in Park Lane.

* * *

MR. SUMMERS, Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, in reply to a question in Parliament on April 10th, said that advice was being sought from the British Industries Fair Exhibitors' Advisory Committee as to the earliest date at which it would be practicable and desirable to hold the next fair. There were many difficult problems which must limit the effectiveness of any fair held at short notice. He hoped that an early decision might soon be forthcoming regarding a fair in 1946.

* * *

MRS. KATHLEEN H. TINNE, who, we regret to learn, died at Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, on April 13th, was the wife of the late Mr. John A. Tinne, of Liverpool, second daughter of the late Hon. A. P. P. Mackay, of British Guiana. Mr. Tinne, who died in 1933, was a partner in the firm of Sandbach, Tinne & Co., and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. He represented the Wavertree Division of Liverpool in the House of Commons from 1924 to 1931.

* * *

By courtesy of the Dean and Chapter, a special service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, May 23rd, at 5.30 p.m., in connexion with the appeal by the Province of the West Indies for £100,000. By kind permission of the authorities there will be a parade, with band, of West Indian R.A.F. and A.T.S. personnel, and a broadcast and film will be made of the parade. Business men of the City and those interested in the West Indies are specially invited and tickets may be had from the Rev. A. H. Webb, organizing secretary of West Indies Church Appeal, c/o S.P.G., 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee have included Miss Joyce Burnham, recently appointed as Social Welfare Officer in Trinidad; Mr. W. S. Jones, local managing director in Georgetown, of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.; Mr. T. A. Twyman who has returned to this country after a business visit which included Antigua, Montserrat, Trinidad and Jamaica; Miss Betty Campbell, recently appointed as Nutrition Officer, Trinidad; and Dr. A. C. Thaysen, who as reported in last issue is leaving shortly for the West Indies.

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:—

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J. L. H. RICHARDS

Flight Lieutenant John Leicester Hazell Richards, whose name appears in the Casualty List in this issue, lost his life as the result of an aircraft accident at the beginning of this month. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war in 1939 and served for a time as a gunner in the Royal Artillery, transferring later to the R.A.F. In August last he was reported missing after a raid on enemy territory, but within a fortnight returned safely to England.

Flight Lieutenant Richards was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Richards, of St. Vincent. He came to England some years before the war and assisted the West India Committee at several trade exhibitions; in 1938 he was in charge of the West Indian Sea Island cotton stand at the Empire Exhibition, Scotland. He was married in June, 1942, to Miss June Richardson, and a daughter was born in May, 1944.

John Richards was a popular young man and he will be mourned not only by his family but by a wide circle of friends.

MRS. H. A. TEMPANY

Mrs. Annie Frances Agnes (Anne) Tempany, who died at West Kensington, London, W., on March 30th, after a long illness, was the wife of Dr. H. A. Tempany, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

She was the daughter of the late Mr. Robert Goodwin, of Antigua, and was married to Dr. Tempany in 1911 when he was Government Chemist and Superintendent of Agriculture, Leeward Islands. Mrs. Tempany accompanied her husband to several places including Mauritius and Malaya, and was everywhere held in great affection by all classes of the community.

Colonial Secretary of Leewards

The Colonial Office announced on April 9th that Mr. W. A. Macnie, O.B.E., Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, British Guiana, had been appointed Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands, in succession to Mr. T. W. Davies.

Mr. Macnie was born in British Guiana and has served that colony as District Inspector of Police, District Commissioner and Senior District Commissioner.

The Sugar Agreement

The International Sugar Agreement, signed in London on May 6th, 1937, was to remain in force for a period of five years. It was extended for two years from August 31st, 1942, as reported in the CIRCULAR, October, 1942, p. 166. The West India Committee has been informed that the Agreement has been extended up to August 31st, 1945, and that provision has been made for consideration of a further extension beyond that date if by then a new Agreement has not been concluded.

West Indies at Westminster

Grenada: Loss of "Island Queen." The Commission appointed to inquire into the disappearance of the vessel reported that there was no direct evidence to determine the cause, but that it might have foundered consequent on capsizing in a squall. The Commission expressed the opinion that the Grenada Shipping Rules had not been fully enforced, and recommended some amendments of those Rules, which, when the Governor last reported, were being considered (March 21st).

Oil Development in Trinidad. Colonel Stanley said he had seen a statement in the Press that the National Mining Corporation had acquired leases and options covering 24,516 acres of oil-bearing lands in Trinidad, including 18,900 acres of Crown Lands. The Governor had not yet given his consent to the transfer of the Crown leases concerned. Colonel Stanley was unable to say whether the capital and directorate of the Corporation were wholly British. No change in the law was contemplated, as the bulk of the oil produced comes from Crown oil rights, and the royalties accrue to the Colonial Governments. (March 21st).

The Jamaica Constitution makes no provision for the appointment of Ministers, but five elected members of the House of Representatives are assigned to particular departments, in the work of which they participate fully in a consultative capacity.

The five members who have been elected for appointment to the Executive Council are Mr. H. E. Allan, Mr. A. Bustamante, Mr. E. R. D. Evans, Mr. J. A. McPherson and Mr. F. A. Pixley. (March 21st).

Social Security. In reply to the question as to what general progress is being made regarding the introduction of social security provisions in the Colonies and in which Colonies there are provisions for old-age pensions or the beginnings of a health and unemployment insurance system, Colonel Stanley said that Colonial Governments had been informed of his views on the several possibilities of Government action, and in some Colonies local committees were actively examining the feasibility of such action. Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana had made legal provision for non-contributory old-age pensions, but no Colony had yet provided for health or unemployment insurance. (March 28th).

Air Communications. Colonel Stanley, replying to a question about post-war development and extension of air communications, said that British West Indian Airways, Ltd., of the capital of which the Government of Trinidad hold a substantial share, already maintain services covering many of the British West Indian islands. The extension of those services to the remaining British Colonies in the Caribbean is under consideration. It must depend, among other factors, on the availability of additional aircraft and personnel.

British Guiana and Trinidad Franchise. The draft of the Order in Council in respect of British Guiana has been laid before both Houses of Parliament as required by the British Guiana Act of 1928, and the local legislation is in hand in the Colony. The terms of the Order in Council for Trinidad are still under consideration, in consultation with the Governor. (April 18th.)

The United Kingdom's Sugar Supplies. Sugar is required by this country not only for the civilian domestic ration, but also for the manufacture of a great many foods, for Service requirements both in this country and overseas, for catering establishments, for Allied troops in this country, and other essential needs. Of our total requirements something between 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. is supplied by the home beet sugar industry, and the balance is imported from other countries. Of the available combined allied supplies, the entire quantities allocated to the United Kingdom are already being imported. (April 17th.)

A Trinidad Detainee. Uriah Butler was detained under Section 16 of the Trinidad Defence Regulations in order to prevent his acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or defence. It has now been decided to release him from detention. (April 11th.)

The Royal Commission Report. The Government has decided that the report of the West India Royal Commission shall be published and Colonial Governments were asked some little time ago to estimate minimum requirements of copies with a view to simultaneous release here and in the West Indies. The date of publication will be fixed after the copies required have reached the West Indies. (April 11th.)

Opening of Barbados Legislature

Sir Grattan Bushe's Speech

SIR GRATTAN BUSHE, the Governor, opened the Legislative Session 1944-1946 of the Barbados Legislature on November 30th last.

In his Address he referred to the new and liberal franchise upon which the General Assembly had been elected and to the fact that for the first time women had been given the right to vote and the right to sit in the House of Assembly. The days when a small community could manage its own affairs in quiet isolation from the stress and strain of world politics had passed away and Barbados, with other countries, stood upon the threshold of a new epoch in which all must take their part in the common effort and in which none could lag behind. He was sure that the three hundred years' old Barbados constitution, like Britain's, could adapt itself to the necessities of the time.

Revenue (including a balance of £244,260) for the financial year to March 31st, 1945, was estimated at £1,288,686 and expenditure at £1,024,312 leaving an estimated surplus at that date of £264,374. The estimated surplus on the year's working was thus just over £20,000 of which slightly more than half was needed to meet increases in teachers' salaries. On this point the Governor added:—

" Though these increases, and the other increases in the rates of pay of Government officers which have already been made, will add considerably to the Colony's financial burden, I am convinced that the Government acted in the best interests of the community as a whole in undertaking this review of the salaries of its servants.

" The Government has also under consideration the question of affording some help in the way of living bonus to those with lower category of Government pensions, and to those in receipt of old age pensions.

" I wish to add this warning. When we have been through the whole gamut of necessity, it does not mean that the time has arrived for those who were first served to line up asking for more. There must be finality, and when the proposals which I have outlined have been fulfilled, finality in the present state of affairs will, in my view, have been reached."

His Excellency then proceeded to outline a five year plan of works of a capital nature comprising:—

District markets in Bridgetown and fish markets there and at Oistins; a new block of Government offices and a fire station; reconstruction of the Law Courts; repairs to the wharf wall; additions and improvement to the Mental Hospital; draining of Constitution River; rebuilding of the fire damaged Commercial Hall; provision for housing; improvement of tenantry roads and road construction in St. Andrew and St. Joseph extensively damaged by recent heavy rains. Referring to further plans to meet educational needs he said that he was not yet in a position to give details nor to assess the proportion of the total cost of the capital programme which might be met by grants or loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The amount the Colony would be able to spend on these projects must, however, depend upon the extent of the assistance given, considered in strict relation to the burden of recurrent expenditure which

must always be a predominating factor in the consideration of new enterprises.

Ordinary recurrent expenditure which was £531,887 in 1939-40 was expected to be £861,000 in the current year and would be even higher next year and was not susceptible of reduction. That the island had been able to pay without recourse to public loans, not only for the increased ordinary expenditure, but also for such capital works as had been undertaken and for the expensive, if necessary, emergency organisations and other war measures and for the subsidization of essential commodities, was gratifying. It was primarily met from increased revenue from income tax and customs duties.

He expected no increase in total revenue unless changes in existing rates or new sources could be found nor did he anticipate any substantial reduction in expenditure. The additional proposals he had made would entail a small deficit on the year's working but he could make no predictions about increased taxation next year until he had seen the final figures for the year.

" But there will be at least one matter of income tax law with which I shall ask you to deal. In my view the flat rate of tax now paid by companies (5s. in the £ Ed. W.I.C.C.) is too low as compared with the highest individual rate. Moreover, while the amount of any dividend distributed by companies is brought into assessment at the appropriate rate of the individual shareholder, the amount so distributed is at the discretion of the companies, and undistributed profits of companies have accordingly only paid tax at the companies rate. Such a position makes the tax inequitable."

After referring to the shortage of staff and the impossibility of obtaining skilled personnel for development programmes, Sir Grattan announced legislation dealing with penal reform involving the extension of the probation system to adults and the imprisonment in certain young offender cases. A measure dealing with housing and town planning would also be brought forward while proposals for the amendment of the health services and of the legislation relating to liquor licensing were under consideration. Government was also studying the report of the Committee appointed to make recommendations as to the constitution and functions of an organisation to be established to assist and rehabilitate persons demobilized from war service. The number of persons concerned was in excess of 1,500.

The Governor concluded: " There are many other designs which it would be possible to suggest for the weal and welfare of Barbados and its people. But though I see no reason at the moment to display any alarm at our financial commitments, it must be remembered that the future is uncertain and our potential sources of revenue strictly limited. I think, therefore, that while we must face up to the demands of a new outlook we would be well advised to employ a cautious approach."

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 43

Across: 1, Paradise; 5, Astern; 9, Invested; 10, Impose; 12, Cellar; 13, Reprieve; 15, Enterprising; 18, Careless talk; 23, Umbrella; 24, Latent; 26, Avatar; 27, Ridicule; 28, Emends; 29, Fragment.

Down: 1, Prince; 2, Revolt; 3, Disdain; 4, Seep; 6, Samurai; 7, Esoteric; 8, No energy; 11, Despite; 14, Sessile; 16, Accurate; 17, Cribbage; 19, Leeward; 20, Leading; 21, Secure; 22, Attest; 25, Tier.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

AT the annual general meeting of the Antigua Branch of the British Red Cross Society, held on March 23rd, Colonel Steeman gave an inspiring address on the work of the British Red Cross and St. John throughout the British Empire with particular reference to wartime suffering in Britain and Europe, and post-war plans. During his brief stay of four days in Antigua Colonel Steeman also addressed schools and guides, and after a quick flight to St. Kitts returned in time to bid good wishes to the newly-formed Red Cross detachment in St. John's.

The death occurred suddenly on March 21st of Reginald St. Clair Stevens, first president of the Antigua Trades and Labour Union, and the fourth elected member of the Legislative Council.

There is still no rain; the island is very dry and water conditions serious. The sugar crop is progressing very favourably.

The Rev. Canon Hilborne, of St. George's, has been promoted Archdeacon of Antigua, and will shortly be transferred to work in Montserrat, which is included in the diocese of Antigua.

Village Councils. The text of a Bill to make provision for the establishment of Village Councils in certain villages in the Island of Antigua and the administration of those villages by those Councils, was published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of January 25th. The Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council of Antigua.

Agricultural Development. The Imperial Government has granted £287,100 as financial assistance for the following approved Agricultural Development Schemes:—

- (a) Land Settlement and Development Board: free grant £58,100 and loan £24,000.
- (b) Central Agricultural Station: free grant £120,000.
- (c) Department of Agriculture, Staffing, etc.: free grant £30,000 and loan £2,000.
- (d) Rehabilitation of Estate Agriculture: free grant £12,333 and loan £40,667.

Water Shortage. During January to May the supply of water very largely depends on what has been stored in November and December, usually months of high rainfall. In 1944, however, the rainfall in those months was less than half that normally expected. The *Antigua News Letter* of February 3rd reports that supplies are already low and that unless heavy rain falls before the

dry season sets in—possible but very unlikely—we are faced with a very serious outlook till the rains break in May or June—it may be even later.

BARBADOS

The Drought Continued. The Department of Agriculture reports that February was very dry. The total average was 1.20 inches; the lowest 0.39 in St. George and the highest 2.28 in the highlands of St. James. These adverse conditions have hindered the growth of all crops.

Lower Sugar Crop Expected. The old cane crop ripened very quickly and harvesting began in practically all districts. In the coastal and sandy areas the foliage of the canes is completely brown in a number of fields. In general satisfactory yields have been obtained, averaging over 33 tons to the acre for plant canes and ratoons in some of the dry areas.

Harvesting began late in all districts owing to labour difficulties, and this, together with the large acreage of canes burnt, will result in a lower output of sugar. The estimate, at the date of the report, March 19th, puts the total crop at the equivalent of approximately 130,000 tons sugar.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Retail Price of Sugar.

By an Order of the Governor in Council, effective from

November 22nd last, the maximum retail price of sugar imported into British Honduras and sold in Belize for consumption within the Colony was established at eight cents per pound.

Manufacturers' Agents Association. The Commission Agents of Belize decided, at a meeting held on February 8th, to form The Manufacturers' Agents Association. The objects of the Association are, reports the Information Officer, to protect the rights and interests of Commission Agents and their principals against powerful combines and unscrupulous dealers, and to establish and maintain a standard of trade essential for the wealth and prosperity of the country.

DOMINICA

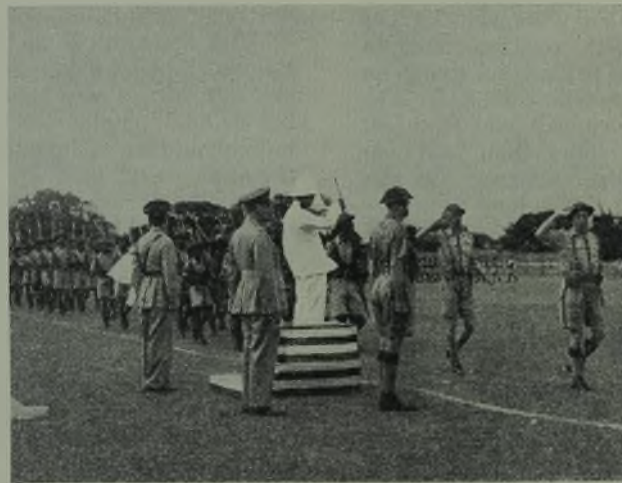
River Control. The Secretary of State has approved of grants, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, of £15,000 for the Dominica River Control Scheme, and £7,150 for the erection of a suspension bridge over the Roseau River.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 6th.*

The island is again in the grip of severe drought. No rain has fallen in most parts since November. The

(Continued on next page)



The "Stand down" parade of the Barbados Home Guard. The Governor, Sir Grattan Bushe, taking the salute

reservoir and catchments at Mandeville are dry. Water supplies are limited to a few hours use in Port Antonio and Montego Bay. Crops, cattle and peasantry are badly affected. The public is aroused to the absolute necessity of expenditure on an all-island supply scheme.

The chief topic of debate has been the Benham Economic Report. It is agreed that the island faces ruin unless new exports, or tourist business, can attract fresh capital here. There is opposition to the proposed expensive schemes and higher taxation. The general feeling expressed is that the experts are slowly helping Jamaica into helplessness. Dr. Benham has patiently answered questions in the Press and at public meetings—and asked for better alternative proposals.

The Hon. R. W. Youngman is going to St. Kitts in May for a meeting of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean.

The first all-Jamaica tennis tournament since 1940 is now being held at the St. Andrew Club.

The sudden death is reported of Mr. William Siddeley, of the United Fruit Co.

The Hon. E. P. Arrowsmith, Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands, paid a brief visit to Jamaica in mid-March to ascertain the possibility of obtaining more ships for the export of Turks Island salt.

A Gift of £1,000 has been received by the Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from Lady Cuffe, wife of the Hon. Sir Noel Livingston, President of the Legislative Council.

Labourers for U.S.A. Two American Army officers arrived in Jamaica at the beginning of March to recruit 500 men to work as munition handlers at one of the big arsenals in the United States.

ST. KITTS

A Government Veterinary Service is to be established for St. Kitts. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act a free grant of £3,800 has been approved. This includes a sum of £1,300 for the establishment of a laboratory and assistance with recurrent cost of the service for a period of five years.

ST. LUCIA

Cost of Living. A memorandum by the Labour Commissioner, published in *The Gazette* of January 27th, shows the Cost-of-Living Index Figures monthly from September, 1939, to December, 1944. The December figures for these years, compared with August, 1939, taken as 100, were respectively 105, 118, 135, 168, 180, 183.

ST. VINCENT

Arrowroot and Cotton. The Administrator has appointed a committee to consider the decline in the output of arrowroot and cotton, and to report as to what measures should be taken to increase production in these two of the Colony's main industries.

Cost of Living. At the end of December, 1944, the Cost-of-Living Index Figure was 181 compared with the basic year (August, 1939) taken as 100. In December, 1943, the figure was 185, the highest point then reached. During 1944 it fluctuated between 184 and 188 up to September, and then dropped, for the last three months, to 180, 181, 181, respectively.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

War Efforts. A financial statement published in *The Gazette* of January 6th shows that including contributions received during October and November, 1944, the total raised by the Turks and Caicos Islands War Efforts Central Committee had reached £1,321. In addition 1944 Poppy Day collections for Earl Haig's Fund realized £23 11s. 6d.

Sources of New Products

Sweet Potatoes and Orange Juice

WITH the object of exploring the economic uses of a number of natural products of the West Indies an Economic Research Council, working under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Council, was recently established. The work of this Council will, it is hoped, assist materially in promoting new industries turning to economic use many products and by-products of the West Indies whose commercial values have scarcely been realized hitherto.

The *Canada West Indies Magazine* for December draws attention, not for the first time, to the variety of products of the Caribbean area, possessing potentialities of profitable development, meriting intensive effort in scientific research. In an article entitled "New Products from Sweet Potatoes and Orange Juice," it gives particulars of some recent developments in the use of two products available in large supply in the West Indies.

As the results of experiments at the Alabama Experiment Station the sweet potato has become the source of a breakfast food, the first and only one in North America not made from some grain or cereal, and possessing the advantage of not requiring the addition of cane sugar. The sweet potato is also put up in confections and milk powder. It is reported that the discoverers have already received requests for manufacturing rights from manufacturers in the United States, Mexico, Cuba and South America.

Hard tablets of concentrated orange juice, which hold all the flavour and almost all the vitamin content of the natural juice, are reported to have been successfully produced by Mr. L. P. Geer, a chemist of Florida.

The Barbados Elections

The General Election for the House of Assembly which was held in Barbados on November 27th resulted in a win for Labour. Elections were held in 10 of the 12 constituencies—the representatives for St. George and St. Lucy were returned unopposed—and the successful candidates were:—

City: Mr. A. E. S. Lewis, Mr. T. B. Pierce.
 St. Michael: Mr. M. E. Cox, Mr. V. C. Gale.
 St. James: Hon. E. K. Walcott, Hon. J. H. Wilkinson.
 St. Peter: Mr. J. T. C. Ramsay, Mr. M. Tudor.
 St. Andrew: Mr. J. B. Springer, Mr. J. A. Haynes.
 St. Thomas: Dr. H. Cummins, Mr. D. F. Blackett.
 St. Philip: Mr. W. A. Crawford, Mr. G. Garner.
 St. John: Mr. H. Blackman, Mr. B. L. Barrow.
 St. Joseph: Mr. G. H. Adams, Mr. I. S. Smith.
 Christ Church: Mr. G. B. Evelyn, Mr. G. E. Talma.

Company Reports and Meetings

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

IN their report for the year to September 30th last the directors state that the crop for the year under review was 5,350 tons compared with 5,482 tons in the previous year, the tonnage of canes crushed being 53,863 compared with 57,506. Estate canes showed a small increase of 750 tons, but farmers' canes were less by 4,400 tons. The labour shortage in Trinidad continued during the year but the company was able to reap the crop with the exception of 34 acres which it was estimated would yield 1,000 tons of cane.

Following the issue of the Benham Committee's Report, the Trinidad Government passed the Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance of 1944, granting assistance for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 to the sugar industry and also continued the replanting subsidy of \$40 per acre during 1944. The total assistance from the Trinidad Government to the company during the period under review, state the directors, was £11,244 which has to a considerable extent been absorbed in increased wages although practically half this sum was provided for interest on the capital value of the factory. In addition a fund of £5,244 for each of the three years is being placed to the company's credit for replacement of factory and estate machinery and equipment. This fund will remain available until such time as the company is able to use it in replacements of a durable nature.

The profit for the year after providing for all charges and depreciation amounts to £20,345, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £10,172, makes a total of £30,517. After deducting taxation reserve of £10,500, there remains a balance of £20,017, and the directors recommend the transfer to reserve for contingencies of £2,500, and the payment of dividend for the year of 4 per cent. less income tax, which will absorb £5,411, leaving £12,106 to be carried forward.

STR EDWARD ROSLING, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "Our principal difficulty during the past year has again been one of shortage of labour despite output bonuses, overtime pay for excess over 8 hours and a system of holidays with pay on the lines recommended by the Benham Committee.

"Juice was better than in the previous year, 10.07 tons of cane being required per ton of sugar compared with 10.49 last year. Weather was not quite so favourable but we were able to reap 1,673 acres compared with 1,575 acres.

"The average price realized for our sugar was £21 1s. compared with £18 17s. 10d. in 1943. Expenditure in Trinidad on the other hand increased by £16,400, i.e., from £16 2s. 9d. a ton in 1943 to £19 12s. 2d. a ton in 1944. This increase is due to higher wages to which I have referred and also to increased cost of stores and fertilizers. It must be borne in mind that these figures do not reflect a full year's cost of the wages increases granted in 1944.

"The Trinidad Government Loan of £9,200 is due for repayment at the end of June this year and it will be repaid on the due date. No interest has been paid on this loan since it was granted in 1930.

"So far as the 1945 crop is concerned we commenced grinding at the end of January and reports to date show that labour is slightly better and juice and weather conditions normal. We have available this year 1,813 acres, compared with 1,673 acres reaped last year. On the other hand the quantity of farmers' canes is expected to fall still further to 10,000 tons, so that I am afraid this year our crop will remain at about the same figure as the last two years.

"Our factory is now equipped to handle a crop of 10,000-12,000 tons of sugar and obviously until we are able to return to an output of that figure our costs must be disproportionately high. Even when that happens it must be realized that wages will not return to their pre-war figure.

"So far as estate canes are concerned in 1946 these should show a slightly better tonnage, and we hope to increase our replantings for this crop to 650 acres (against 580 for 1945). If we are able to maintain our replanting for 1947 and sufficient fertilizers and labour are available to keep the cultivations in good order, then in 1947 estates tonnage should be back to a

more normal figure, subject of course to weather conditions, froghoppers, etc. We do, however, rely on cane farmers for a substantial proportion of our canes as before the war we received about 40 per cent. of our canes from farmers. In 1938 the quantity was 47,446 tons. Farmers in some areas have begun to take more interest again, and I hope we shall see a gradual improvement although it may be some years before a satisfactory total is reached. The replanting bonus of \$40 and a minimum price of \$5.50 for canes has not proved the inducement to farmers that was anticipated.

"The factory has been maintained as far as possible under war-time difficulties of supply, but we shall of course have to incur substantial expenditure after the war. In this connexion the Replacement Fund provided by the Trinidad Government will be very useful.

"In the balance sheet a deduction from the value of the Estates for sales during the year is due to acquisition by the Government of about 40 acres of land for a sanatorium site at Eldorado."

Caroni, Ltd.

The directors announced on April 18th that the preference dividend for the six months ending May 31st, 1945, payable June 1st, 1945, will be paid out of funds provided by Tate and Lyle, Ltd., under the preference dividend guarantee agreement. Warrants will be posted on June 30th.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held on April 12th when a resolution was submitted, and passed unanimously, converting the £580,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and the 4,200,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each into stock. The object is to save a considerable amount of clerical work. The rights and privileges of shareholders are not affected.

Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

A meeting of the company has been called for April 26th for the purpose of reducing the issued capital from £353,000 to £141,200 by cancelling 6s. on each issued 10s. share, to enable the large debit on profit and loss account to be written off. The proposed reduction of capital is the first step towards a re-organization of the share and loan capital.

It is proposed to offer shareholders one new share of 4s. each at par for each 4s. share held, carrying the right to a two-year option at par over two further shares for every three applied for. This issue would be guaranteed for a cash commission of 2½ per cent. and an option over 500,000 shares on the same terms as offered to shareholders. The 5½ per cent. debenture debt, £52,000, would be converted into 4s. shares, and debenture holders given an option on the same terms as granted to shareholders. And 150,000 4s. shares would be issued to the vendors of the Siparia property.

Almost all these transactions will require sanction from the Treasury. This will be applied for as soon as the shareholders approve the capital reduction. Subject to that sanction, the issued share capital would become £364,000 in 4s. shares, while a further 1,144,000 shares (£228,800, nominal) would be under option.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the balance of profit carried to the appropriation account, amounted to £1,165,690 (as compared with £1,002,526 for the previous year), and, after adding the balance of £143,391 brought forward, there was to the credit of that account the sum of £1,309,081.

After providing taxation £720,000, reserve for post-war contingencies £250,000, interim dividends, totalling 15 per cent., less income tax, £182,389, and directors' additional remuneration £12,296, there remains to be carried forward £144,396.

The increase in earnings for the year was in part attributable to a temporary reduction in the volume of stocks of oil and products.

As at June 30th, 1944, the company was not liable to Excess Profits Tax, either in the United Kingdom or in Trinidad.

In addition to the specific reserves already provided for the

replacement of oil stocks in the United Kingdom and for deferred drilling, there are post-war contingencies for which the directors consider allowance should now be made. Accordingly, in the accounts submitted, an initial appropriation of £250,000 has been effected in this connexion.

Two interim dividends, totalling 15 per cent., less income tax, having already been paid instead of the customary interim and final dividends, the directors, as indicated in the notice to members dated December 6th, 1944, do not recommend the payment of any further dividend in respect of the year ended June 30th, 1944. The terms in which these dividends were declared differed from those applicable to dividends paid for previous years, in that the rate of dividend was not declared as "less Trinidad income tax." The effect of this changed procedure, which the board intends to continue in future, is apparent in the accounts.

It may now be stated that during the five years ended June 30th, 1944, crude oil processed by the company in its refining operations aggregated 62,967,000 barrels. During this period, 29,169,000 barrels of crude oil were produced from the company's own fields, and purchases of crude oil, including the company's share of oil from joint-interest fields, amounted to 34,150,000 barrels. Footage drilled during the five years was 1,017,000 feet on the company's fields, and 355,000 feet on joint-interest fields.

It is not yet permissible, state the directors, to publish figures directly relating to the company's principal war-time activity—the production of aviation spirit, fuel oil and motor spirit for delivery to the Allied Forces.

The company continues to operate on a joint-interest basis the Cruse and Wilson fields of Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd., and the Morné Diablo area of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd.

The closest contact possible under present conditions has been maintained between directors and officials in this country and the management in Trinidad. The chairman, the managing director, the assistant managing director and certain officials have visited Trinidad during the last twelve months.

The total area controlled by the company in Trinidad at June 30th, 1944, was 125,073 acres, of which 123,660 acres comprised oil rights.

BRIGADIER R. S. G. STOKES, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report says:—

"The company has continued to concentrate its efforts upon serving war requirements. Operational policy remains under Allied Government control in respect of volume, type and disposal of products and of prices obtained.

"The company's primary task has been the manufacture of 100 octane aviation spirit and other critical products to the maximum capacity of all refining facilities under its control. Details of its initiative and achievements in meeting war demands, in close co-operation with the British Government, will be given to shareholders when circumstances allow.

"Operational results of the last five financial years, for field and refinery, are shown in the following table, which brings up to date the records published in our annual reports before the war:—

	Year ended June 30th,				
	1940 Feet	1941 Feet	1942 Feet	1943 Feet	1944 Feet
Footage Drilled:					
Own Fields ...	136,253	373,056	178,463	131,147	198,221
Joint Interest Fields	98,116	122,297	60,823	50,901	22,816
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Crude Oil Produced	5,479,800	4,603,900	5,487,500	6,798,200	6,799,800
Crude Oil Purchased and from Joint Interest Fields	7,101,800	7,578,300	7,071,300	6,386,800	6,012,000
Refinery Through- put of crude oil	12,404,600	12,169,800	12,455,200	13,109,900	12,827,100

"Crude oil drawn from outside sources is shown to have declined substantially in volume during the period, whilst our own production has been correspondingly increased.

"The greater proportion of the crude oil purchased has been obtained from Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., under the mutually advantageous agreement which has been in force for many years. In the last annual report of that company, it was announced that its oil production, exclusive of casing-head gasoline, totalled over 20,000,000 barrels during the five years to September 30th, 1944, and 3,760,000 barrels during the last of these years.

"Shortages in supply of crude oil, whether obtained from our own fields, from joint interests or by purchase, have been balanced by heavier production at Forest Reserve. The exploitation of this field, which is the mainstay of our present

oil resources, has had to be pressed beyond the standards of optimum efficiency.

"It has been possible in the past to guard against any danger of too rapid a depletion of oil reserves by the appropriate regulation of exploratory drilling, but the shortage of materials experienced during the war has prevented the company from operating in well-ordered economic balance. Limited supplies of steel, equitably rationed under Government control, have been used to yield the greatest short-term benefits, measured in terms of maximum barrels of oil per foot drilled. In order to strengthen our future oil reserve position, we plan to extend exploratory drilling into new or partly developed areas and to deeper horizons, offering good speculative chances of success. We hope also that the exploration of properties beyond our own boundaries, in which we hold large joint interests, will add substantially to our profitable resources.

"Refinery operations have been performed at a high standard of efficiency, in spite of difficulties arising from a shortage of equipment and trained staff. A number of creditable records were established. The overloading of certain units and the progressive obsolescence of plants in general will necessitate heavy expenditure, after the war, upon urgent replacements or upon the introduction of more modern methods. By the time that detailed refinery requirements are known and the plant is ordered and erected, upwards of 10 years will probably have elapsed since the last major additions and improvements were effected, for an expenditure of £800,000, when the cost of labour and materials stood at a comparatively low level.

"Many uncertain factors make it difficult to assess the company's prospects when it emerges from the present phase of controlled activities. Heavy expenditure, which cannot yet be determined, will have to be incurred upon the replacement of obsolescent plant. The world price of oil products should, upon the removal of restrictive control, trend in favourable conformity with the average price of other commodities and of services, to which the cost of our operations is directly related.

"A reduction of tax and other burdens would tend to prolong our economic life. The risks we can take in the search for new resources or in elaborating methods of production to increase oil recovery from the proven areas, will be governed by the measure of our financial strength. Although the company's proven reserves have been heavily depleted in the last five years, the time has not arrived when shareholders need be warned of any early decline in productive capacity below the standards recorded before the war."

West Indian Cotton

WE are indebted to Mr. C. C. Skeete, president of the British West Indian Cotton Association, for statistics relating to the production and exports of Sea Island and Marie Galante cottons, 1943-44, and the estimated production, 1944-45. The British Virgin Islands did not export any cotton in 1943-44, and none is apparently expected this season.

Island	Production 1943-44		Exports 1944		Estimates 1944-45	
	Acreage (400 lb.)	Bales lb. per acre	Bales (400 lb.)	Acreage (400 lb.)	Bales	lb. per acre
			Sea Island			
Anguilla ...	70	11	64	11	50	7
Antigua ...	988	314	127	312	1,111	289
Barbados ...	893	154	69	154	1,103	165
Montserrat ...	3,074	1,506	196	3,509	3,500	1,452
Nevis ...	2,544	757	119	747	3,000	825
St. Kitts ...	342	148	173	474	1,500	625
St. Lucia ...	27	19	279	19	30	18
St. Vincent ...	2,473	794	128	791	2,000	585
TOTAL ...	10,411	3,703	—	6,017	12,294	3,966
			Marie Galante			
Grenada ...	3,000	342	45	342	3,000	375
St. Vincent ...	400	54	54	54	400	75
TOTAL ...	3,400	396	—	396	3,400	450

Colonial Appointments

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

- CONWAY, H. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Grenada), Superintendent of Police, St. Lucia.
- CROAL, G. H. (Senior Clerk, Customs Department, British Guiana), Assistant Comptroller of Customs, British Guiana.
- HARLEY, P. J. (Superintendent of Police, St. Lucia), Superintendent of Police, St. Vincent.
- LILLEY, R. (Senior Assistant Auditor, Nigeria), Auditor, British Guiana.
- MORTON, G. J. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palestine), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.
- STURDY, D. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika), Director of Agriculture, Jamaica.
- WARD, F. T. (Agricultural Superintendent, Windward Islands), Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika.

First Appointments

- BRUCE, Miss A., Nursing Sister, Trinidad.
- CONOLLY, Miss E. G., Matron, Grenada.
- COWAN, T. M., Labour Adviser, Jamaica.
- LAURANCE, A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ophthalmologist, Trinidad.
- MOORE, Miss I., Secretary, Council of Social Welfare, Bermuda.

U.K. Food Subsidies

In January last the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question in Parliament, gave the figure of £218,000,000 as the annual cost of food subsidies in the United Kingdom. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury stated, on March 23rd, that their current cost, which is revised monthly, had risen to £225,000,000 per annum owing to increases in the cost of sugar, tea, milk, cereals and eggs. The principal items in the latter total in millions of pounds sterling, were: bread, flour and oatmeal 65, potatoes 28, meat 24, milk 20, sugar 17 and eggs 16.

Crossword Puzzle No. 43

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 " Spare aid " (anagram) (8) 5 Backward (6) 9 Anagram of " dive nets " (8) 10 Command (6) 12 The wine this is often empty now (6) 13 May be an interval of ease (8) 15 It has been said that every difficulty yields to the — (12) 18 Constant warning has been given to avoid this during the war (2 words, 8, 4) 23 Anagram of " rule lamb " (8) 24 May be hidden talent (6) 26 Incarnation, of a Hindu deity (6) 27 Make fun of (8) 28 Corrects (6) 29 Anagram of " men graft " (8) | <p>DOWN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A merchant this is usually very wealthy (6) 2 To shock (6) 3 Scorn (7) 4 Leak (4) 6 Old warrior caste of Japan (7) 7 Only for the initiated (8) 8 Incapable of active work (2 words, 2, 6) 11 Hatred (7) 14 Describes a leaf which has no stalk (7) 16 Anagram of " acute car " (8) 17 A card game (8) 19 West Indian group of islands (7) 20 Anagram of " in glade " (7) 21 Confident (6) 22 Affirm (6) 25 Row (4) |
|---|---|

The Markets

April 3, 1945

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 per cent.)	82½	83½	78½	79½
3½	War Loan ...	105½	105½	103½	104½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	47/-	49/6	41/-	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	45/-	41/6	45/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9	32/3	33/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	65/6	67/6	58/6	60/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6	42/6	44/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	83/9	66/3	60/-	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/9	2/3	2/-	2/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/3	1/9	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	20/-	21/3	17/6	19/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/6	4/6	2/3	3/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	3/10½	4/4½	4/-	4/6
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	52/6	55/-	51/-	53/-
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	2/-	3/-	1/3	2/3
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	72/6	82/6	36*	40*
2½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	55/-	57/6	34/6	35/6
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/3	16/3	12/6	13/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/9	17/9	16/-	17/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	4/3	5/3	1/-	2/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	91/3	93/9	83/1½	85/7½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	83/9	86/3	79/4½	81/10½
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6	3/9	4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	16/6	17/6

*When shares were \$100.

Honey continues under Government control. Present price 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port.

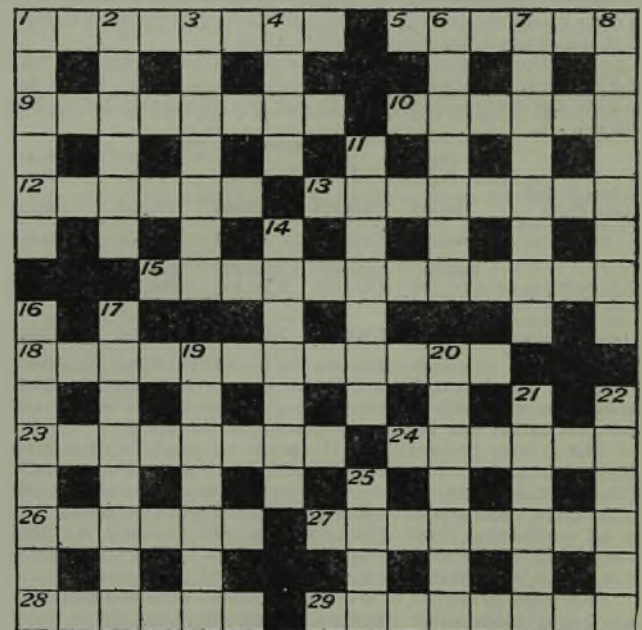
Raw Lime Juice. Although the ban on imports into the United Kingdom has been removed the quantity to be exported from the West Indies is to be strictly limited, and each island has been given a quota. Individual shippers, after ascertaining from their local authority the quantity they may export and the probable price, should cable their agents in London who will then contact the Fruit Juices Control.

Pimento. The market is quiet and unchanged at 1/4 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger. There is no change from the position reported in last CIRCULAR.

Nutmegs. Defectives continue scarce and buyers in consequence show more interest in other sizes. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged.



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LX

MAY, 1945

No. 1169

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LONDON, W.C.2.

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CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

May, 1945

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1945, at 12 noon.

By order,
R. GAVIN, Secretary.

AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1945, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1944, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) The Chairman to move, that Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be re-appointed, and Sir Alfred Sherlock be appointed, a Vice-President of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years.

(iii) To elect thirteen members of the Executive Committee in the place of the following who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, but are eligible for re-election.

A. M. ARMOUR
A. E. V. BARTON, C.B.E.
R. BEAUMONT
W. J. BLANCHARD
J. M. DE BUISSON
J. M. CAMPBELL
ALEXANDER ELDER

H. J. J. FREEMAN
F. A. GREENAWAY
THE HON. DUDLEY G. LEACOCK
THE HON. SIR NOËL B.
LIVINGSTON, P.C.
MAJOR A. A. NATHAN
HAROLD DE PASS

Victory in Europe

THE task to which Great Britain and France set their hands nearly six years ago is accomplished, after an agony of the human race such as was not imagined in the worst forebodings of that September day. At a cost that only history can compute, the curse of Hitler, in Mr. Churchill's phrase, is lifted from the brows of mankind. The proud German armies, which in the terrible summer of 1940 seemed to hold the destiny of Europe in the hollow of their pitiless hand, have been ground into powder in a defeat unparalleled in the long annals of war. The survivors of those who planned a universal despotism, to be established by force and fraud upon the ruins of all the civilization that men have struggled for three thousand years to build, await the justice that will be decreed by the outraged conscience of the world. "Woe to the bloody city!" Only the voices of the

Hebrew prophets, who cried from the house-tops the doom of Nineveh and Babylon, could find words for the awful totality of Germany's ruin.

The King has given thanks in St. Paul's Cathedral to Almighty God for the great deliverance; and it would be presumptuous not to acknowledge, in so tremendous a confounding of the forces of evil, the operation of a Power that moves in ways beyond man's understanding. Yet the divine protection works through human instruments; and it is in the ultimate concourse of nearly all the peace-loving nations of the world beneath the banner of liberty that we may see the best testimony to a purpose of righteousness that overrules the devices of men. It is indeed to the unity of aim and endeavour that has progressively revealed itself among the peoples that we owe our release from the threat of a more hateful and hopeless barbarism than that which overwhelmed the Roman Empire. The task has required, not only a closer identification between the Powers, great and small, engaged in the struggle than has been known in the history of alliances, but a complete merging of plans and operations between the three fighting services of sea, land, and air, and a fusing within the nation of the whole life of men and women, civilians and members of the services, into one great instrument of the single mind and the sustained will. With this noble spirit of unity, which has won them the victory that seemed five years ago an impossible dream, the allied nations emerge from the mighty conflict; and on its continuance into the years of peace rests the hope of the future.

Yet from the vantage point that we have now gained, and the international unity in which we rejoice, we look back across the years to the time when we had no occasion to say that the adversaries of the German tyranny were "united," but merely that they were one. The glory of the ultimate victory is shared round the world; to the British people is reserved the eternal honour of having remained alone.

To defy Power, which seems omnipotent;
To love, and bear; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;

Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent
Of the defiance it had flung in the face of the aggressor. On the foundation of that lonely stand the whole majestic unity of to-day has been built up, nor could the nations have come together without the binding force that British valour provided.

Yet although the British Isles were for a time of fearful peril isolated and besieged, their people knew that they were never alone. If they had been alone,

(Continued on page 77)

From a Londoner's Notebook

VICTORY DAY, 1945, seemed to find London in a different mood from Armistice Day, 1918—although I was on active service then and cannot write from first-hand knowledge. The end of the last war broke like a thunderclap into the middle of a working day; in a few minutes everybody was out in the streets and an orgy of revelry went on for the next fifteen hours or so. This time everything had been planned in advance—some people thought a little overplanned; two days' holiday had been arranged, and a steadier, less noisy rejoicing swelled gradually in volume as the hours went by. The Germans, in the person of Count Schwerin von Krosigk, had already publicly acknowledged their unconditional surrender over the wireless; and, although the official allied pronouncement was deferred till three o'clock on the afternoon of May 8th, everybody knew in the morning what it was to be.

* * *

Probably most readers of these words heard that pronouncement for themselves. I missed it, because I was waiting in the House of Commons for the fuller statement that the Prime Minister was to make immediately afterwards. At the appointed time he did not appear, and some of the recognized parliamentary humorists, like Petty Officer A. P. Herbert, had to keep the ball rolling with an impromptu debate about the Clandestine Outlawries Bill—that mysterious measure which is given a first reading at the beginning of every session, in order to assert an ancient privilege of the House, but of which nobody has ever seen the text. Not till later did we learn, though we might have guessed, why Mr. Churchill was so late. It had taken his car about a quarter of an hour to travel the hundred yards from Downing Street to Palace Yard, in spite of all the efforts of the mounted police to clear a passage through the vast multitude of wildly cheering people in Whitehall.

* * *

Directly he appeared from behind the Speaker's chair the cheering broke out in the House of Commons. In ordinary parliamentary reporting "cheers" means a low muttering of "Hear, hear," and "loud cheers" means the same thing repeated three or four times. But this was the real thing, members jumping up on the benches to wave their order papers and shout applause, while I even saw strangers in the public galleries joining in—a gross parliamentary offence—without rebuke. It was a memorable demonstration, and Mr. Churchill was visibly moved as he repeated his broadcast address and then added a warm tribute to Parliament itself for having provided war-time government with a strength of loyal though critical support never surpassed in any crisis of history. Afterwards there was a pleasant scene when the Prime Minister crossed the floor to shake hands with the leaders of the Opposition, before going in procession behind the Speaker to give thanks for victory in St. Margaret's church.

* * *

All the demonstrations, however, were eclipsed after dark, when the crowds, which had been strolling quietly

in the streets or sitting in the parks all day, came flocking in their hundreds of thousands round Buckingham Palace, singing the National Anthem and calling for the King. Again and again the four members of the royal family came out on the balcony—illuminated now after all the years of the black-out—to acknowledge the cheering; and once the two Princesses, escorted by officers of the Guards, came down to mix with the crowds. But in spite of all the acclamation of the ladies of the royal house, there was no mistaking that the loudest applause and the deepest feeling was for the King himself—a wonderful and spontaneous testimony to the people's appreciation of the unique part His Majesty has played in personifying and inspiring the whole war effort of the Empire, even though the needs of security withheld at the time full knowledge of his unresting activity.

* * *

For the rest, most households managed, in spite of war-time shortages, some kind of a private party, with the popping of corks from bottles jealously hoarded through the long years. There was dancing in Piccadilly Circus and bonfires in suburban streets. In harmony with the quiet and orderly celebrations was the dignified floodlighting of some of the famous buildings of the war-scarred city. The unearthly beauty of St. Paul's under the white lights, lifting the Cross serene and benedictory above the great expanse of desolation that surrounds the cathedral walls, remains in memory as a parable of all that we have endured and surmounted.

* * *

We have only taken the first step towards peace; but with the enemy in Europe defeated and the danger to our own island from bombs or V-weapons eradicated, thoughts turn at once to the replacement of the present House of Commons, now nearly ten years old. A general election in the early summer, however, seems now less probable than it did a few months ago. The Liberals have declared against it; and, although I write before the Whitsun meeting of the Labour Party, who might precipitate an election by deciding to leave the Coalition at once, it is generally agreed that they would be ill-advised to do so. Everybody's second thoughts seem to be that an election in a hurry would be a mistake, and that any party that made it necessary would ultimately lose credit thereby. In the coming months there will be vast movements of population, both through the shifting of industry and the reorganization of the services, some of which have to be sorted out to provide the armies of occupation in Germany, while 750,000, or 4,000 a day, are to be demobilized between June 18 and the end of the year. The services themselves are for the most part disposed to take their political responsibilities seriously, and would like time to adjust themselves and renew acquaintance with the problems of civil life before they are called on to record their votes. A more technical point, but important, is that the present register of electors, hastily prepared under war conditions, is decidedly imperfect. Taking all these considerations into account, October is generally thought the likeliest date for the election.

The War Services Fund

THE Colonial Comforts Fund has made a generous contribution of £500 to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee. The Colonial Comforts Fund was inaugurated on December 1st, 1941, and a report of the proceedings on that occasion was published in the CIRCULAR of December 11th, 1941. The present chairman is Sir George Tomlinson.

In addition to this sum the Committee's Fund has received the following contributions:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Kitts War Relief Committee	100	0	0
Messrs. Smith & Harting	2	2	0
V. Budd, Esq.	5	5	0
Chas. Thorley, Esq.	2	2	0
S. S. de Freitas, Esq., British Guiana	5	0	0
P. E. Ryan, Esq., St. Kitts	5	0	0

Further contributions, which are urgently required, should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee (War Services), 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

(Continued from page 75)

they could not have survived. The fellowship that was really strong enough to stand alone was the world-wide community of the British Imperial Commonwealth; and for the second time in a generation it was Germany's failure to understand that this great fellowship of free nations would act as a unity in the defence of freedom that brought her to disaster. Even at the moment of greatest weakness after Dunkirk, no passive defence of the British Isles was attempted; but a world-wide strategy was planned, and the best armed of the meagre land forces available sent thousands of miles away to hold the essential links of sea power and maintain the lines of communication with the other British communities across the oceans. It was well understood by the men who took that grave decision that they might thereby lose England; but the sublime act of faith in the Empire made it possible to win the war. It enabled every people professing allegiance to the Crown to take up its share of the honourable burden; and the unanimous response marshalled the vanguard of the international host of later years.

In the great brotherhood a place of honour belongs to the ancient and loyal communities in the Caribbean Sea. It fell to them to play a unique part in building up the United Nations, because it was on West Indian soil, leased to a powerful and friendly neutral, that there began that intimate collaboration between the two great English-speaking powers that has since brought such mighty consequences. But beyond this, the sons of the West Indies have sailed all the oceans, fought in every theatre of the land war, flown far and wide over the enemy's territories. It was in the centenary year after the abolition of the historic wrong of slavery in the islands that Hitler began in Germany his work of establishing a darker and crueller servitude than any the New World had known. The descendants of the men, masters and slaves alike, who began the new era in the West Indies a hundred years ago, have repaid their debt to Wilberforce and the liberators, fighting side by side to bring back freedom to the ancient nations of Europe.

Awards and Decorations

C.G.M.

FLIGHT SERGEANT JAMES M. HALL, R.A.F., 180 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This airman was air gunner in an aircraft detailed to attack the railway yards at Bocholt in March, 1945. During the bombing run the aircraft was hit by fire from the ground defences. Pilot Officer Perkins* was severely wounded. His right thigh was smashed; he also sustained injuries to his back. His suffering became intense. Nevertheless, this brave pilot, tended by Flight Sergeant Hall who stood at his side, flew the aircraft to an allied airfield. As the airfield was reached Pilot Officer Perkins was in great distress. Although the aircraft had sustained serious damage it was decided to attempt a landing. Flight Sergeant Hall assisted to remove his wounded comrade into the second pilot's seat and then himself took over the controls in an effort to bring the aircraft down. During the descent, Pilot Officer Perkins, injured as he was, advised and directed his resolute air gunner in the control of the aircraft so well that a successful crash-landing was effected. Pilot Officer Perkins displayed outstanding fortitude, great courage and unbeatable determination in the face of extreme suffering. Flight Sergeant Hall also proved himself to be a valiant crew member. His coolness, courage and resource set a fine example.

* The pilot of the aircraft who was awarded the D.S.O.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 61st 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
Demetrius, N. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Harrison, D. L.	Dominica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Heath, E. W.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Helwig, K. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Hughes, J. A.	Jamaica	R.N. Regt.	Cadet
McParlane, N. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Outerbridge, I. M.	Bermuda	R.N.	Chaplain
Peacock, N. D.	Br. Guiana	R.N.V.R.	Elect. Sub. Lieut.
Perry, A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Flying Officer

In addition to the above, the following eight officers of the North and South Caribbean Forces have arrived here for special training in this country:—

Name	Colony	Rank
Browne, H. MacD.	Bermuda	Lieutenant
Castagne, P. S.	Trinidad	Captain
Dunlop, J. W. T.	Barbados	2nd Lieutenant
Grannum, W. N.	Trinidad	Lieutenant
Heald, C. E. II.	Br. Guiana	Captain
Pemberton, C. W.	Bahamas	Lieutenant
St. Prix, T. E. C.	St. Lucia	Lieutenant
Taylor, D. K. S.	Jamaica	Lieutenant

R.N. = Royal Navy. W.R.N.S. = Women's Royal Naval Service. R.A.F. = Royal Air Force. R.A.M.C. = Royal Army Medical Corps. R.N.V.R. = Royal Navy Voluntary Reserve.

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer K. Cerny (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Warrant Officer H. Hughes (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer H. H. McLaren (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer H. O. Newman (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Major G. M. Paterson (Grenada) to Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Captain W. R. Paterson (Grenada) to Major.
 Captain C. Pearman-Wilson (Bermuda) to Major.
 Pilot Officer J. Perry (Antigua) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer C. N. R. Pinks (British Honduras) to Flying Officer.
 Pilot Officer J. W. Pitts (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Sergeant C. L. Robison (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer R. J. Rodriguez (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Warrant Officer J. E. N. Scoon (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.
 Flying Officer K. E. White (British Guiana) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer L. I. C. Willems (British Guiana) to Flying Officer.

The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Killed in Action

SERGEANT V. P. DIAS (British Guiana).
 CORPORAL C. K. FRASER (St. Vincent).
 GUARDSMAN E. F. MUNN (Jamaica).
 FLIGHT LIEUTENANT D. G. ROCHFORD (Trinidad)

Previously Missing, Now Believed Killed

SERGEANT J. E. ALVES (St. Kitts).
 FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J. W. S. SKINNER (Barbados).

Wounded

PRIVATE P. ADAMS (Bermuda).
 PRIVATE A. A. SOUSA (Bermuda).
 LANCE-SERGEANT C. A. USHER (Bermuda).

Missing

FLIGHT SERGEANT H. D. CHARLES (Trinidad).

Returned Prisoners of War

Warrant Officer R. T. Abbott (Trinidad).
 Flight Lieutenant Ian Bourne (Trinidad).
 Sergeant S. A. H. Davis (St. Kitts).
 Corporal A. E. Flower (Jamaica).
 Pilot Officer M. A. Guilfoyle (Jamaica).
 Flying Officer T. M. Harries (Trinidad).
 Lance-Corporal A. M. Hassel (Barbados).
 Sergeant C. C. Honychurch (Barbados).
 S.Q.M.S. K. A. Munn (Jamaica).
 Lance-Corporal E. E. Reid (Jamaica).
 Flying Officer C. L. Robison (Jamaica).
 Warrant Officer J. K. Rostant (Trinidad).
 Sergeant A. I. Thompson (Bahamas).
 Lieutenant J. D. G. Young (Jamaica).

British Colonial Sugar

Maintenance of Fair and Stable Prices

IN the House of Commons, on May 9th, Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether consideration was being given to measures designed to stabilise the price of sugar in British Colonies with a view to assuring to the people dependent on sugar growing a reasonable standard of living.

Colonel Stanley replied that up to December 31st, 1946, all exportable surpluses of Colonial sugar would be purchased by the Ministry of Food on a price basis calculated to ensure a reasonable return to producers. After purchases by the Ministry of Food come to an end, whenever that may be, it was probable that any longer term arrangements for maintaining a fair and stable price for sugar would be a matter for international co-operation, and the framework of the International Sugar Agreement was being kept in being in order to provide machinery for any necessary international discussion.

Mr. Harvey then asked whether work on the long term arrangements was being undertaken at present, and Colonel Stanley replied that a considerable amount of study of the problem was going on.

Colonel Sir Arthur Evans pointed out that three years were necessary for the production of a sugar crop, and asked Colonel Stanley whether he would bear that fact in mind in any future international arrangements. Colonel Stanley said he would certainly do so.

Income Tax Bill, 1945

Allowances to Apply to Colonial Plantations

The Income Tax Bill, 1945, recently introduced in the House of Commons to provide for changes in the taxation of industry after the war, which were announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech last year, gives an initial allowance of 10 per cent. of the cost of new industrial buildings, and an annual allowance of 2 per cent. to write off the balance of the cost.

As introduced the Bill did not cover buildings used for the purposes of plantations outside the United Kingdom, e.g., in the West Indies. Following representations by the Committee, however, the Chancellor, in the Committee stage, moved amendments designed to bring within the Bill, for the purposes of the allowances mentioned, not only buildings used in connexion with oil wells or for manufacturing or processing wherever situated, but also in connexion with the growing and harvesting (including the collection) of crops outside the United Kingdom. Sports pavilions and other buildings provided for the welfare of employees also qualify for the allowances and the new concession carries with it the inclusion of dwelling houses for occupation by persons employed on or in connexion with the growing and harvesting of crops on plantations or at oil wells where these buildings are likely to become of little or no value when the plantation or oil well is no longer worked.

The Bill, of course, affects only companies registered in the United Kingdom.



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1944-45

To be submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 12 noon on Tuesday, May 29th, 1945

THE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report and the audited Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1944. The report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1945, except in so far as references to Accounts and Membership are concerned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on June 20th, 1944, 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 Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Treasurers*: Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E., and Mr. J. M. Campbell.

The death of Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner on December 1st, 1944, and of Mr. Alexander Duckham on February 1st, 1945, are recorded with great regret.

Mr. E. D. A. Herbert resigned from membership of the Executive Committee on May 18th, 1944.

The Chairman, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, Mr. H. Alan Walker and Mr. T. H. Naylor visited the West Indies during the year, and Captain W. F. Watson returned from Trinidad to take up residence in this country. Mr. B. E. King has gone to Barbados under the auspices of the British Council.

Secretariat. Mr. Robert Gavin, M.A., LL.B., formerly Secretary of the B.W.I. Sugar Association (Inc), was appointed to the Secretaryship of the West India Committee on October 19th, 1944, to succeed Major C. Wynne-Roberts. It is with regret that the Executive records the death of Major Wynne-Roberts on February 13th, 1945.

Mr. G. P. Osmond, M.B.E., Chief Clerk of the Committee, resigned on January 31st, 1945, after 45 years' service.

The Executive Committee is deeply grateful to the Secretariat and staff for their unremitting efforts to maintain the high standard of work which it has become accustomed to expect of them. Undeterred by bombs, flying bombs, and rockets, they have carried out their duties conscientiously and well.

Meetings. Monthly meetings of the Executive and Treasurers were held as necessary, and Special meetings of the Executive and its Sub-Committees were convened from time to time. During the summer months of 1944, when the flying bomb menace was at its height, meetings were not so regular as in other years, and the Committee is indebted to the West Indian Club for use of an underground room on several occasions.

Membership. The total membership for the year 1944 again showed a slight increase over the previous year. It is hoped that the upward trend will continue.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
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
1939	81	1,997	1944	92	1,828

Correspondents. The Executive Committee would like to express its sincere appreciation to those Correspondents who have continued to supply the CIRCULAR with items of news from the Colonies. It records with regret the death of Mr. I. J. Potter, M.B.E., who for many years acted as its correspondent in Trinidad, and of Mr. Ulric White, an indefatigable if unofficial correspondent of British Guiana. Mr. E. T. Ward, whose

regular monthly Agricultural Notes from St. Lucia were much appreciated, has been transferred to Tanganyika.

Visit of M.P.'s to the West Indies. Under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association Captain Peter MacDonald, Captain L. D. Gammans, Mr. J. Henderson Stewart and Mr. J. Wilmot, paid a short visit to the West Indies and British Guiana. On June 20th, 1944, the Executive Committee had the pleasure of hearing from Captain Gammans his impressions of his first visit. A meeting arranged to meet his three colleagues had to be postponed owing to unforeseen circumstances.

Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Sir Frank Stockdale has been appointed Adviser on Development Planning to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his place as Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies has been taken by Sir John MacPherson, lately Head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington.

Colonel Stanley's Visit to West Indies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley, M.P., accompanied by Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and his private Secretary, Mr. C. H. Thornley, visited Bermuda, Jamaica and British Honduras in January, 1945. In Bermuda he addressed the House of Assembly and in Jamaica attended the opening meeting of the new House of Representatives. He was the first Secretary of State for the Colonies ever to have visited British Honduras. Everywhere he was received with enthusiasm and his forthright speech and obvious sincerity were greatly appreciated.

"The West India Committee Circular." The CIRCULAR still continues to operate under the heavy burden of paper restrictions and rising costs. Advertising space has had to be rationed, and thanks are due to the advertisers for their co-operation in this respect. Every effort is being made to maintain the general interest of its contents while continuing to record the facts and statistics relating to agriculture, trade and industry of the West Indies, which make it such a valuable journal of reference.

Knights of the Round Table. The Knights of the Round Table Club gave a Dinner in honour of the British West Indies at the Savoy Hotel on April 19th, 1945. Sir Frank Stockdale, in the absence of Colonel Stanley, replied to the toast of the evening and Mr. Kroyer Kielberg proposed "The West India Committee" which was replied to by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman.

Visitors. There was a rising stream of visitors to the Committee's Rooms during the year. They included Sir John MacPherson (British Colonies Supply Mission, Washington), Mr. W. L. Murphy, Colonial Secretary, Bermuda and Mr. H. J. Hobbins, Deputy Director of Sugar for Canada. Two meetings, one following a lunch, were held with Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, while Mr. C. Burrows and Mr. J. C. Muir, Industrial Adviser and Director of Agriculture respectively of the same Colony, met members of the Executive Committee interested in informal lunches prior to their departures to take up their appointments. The Committee welcomes these friendly manifestations of interest in its work and looks forward to renewing many contacts too long interrupted by the exigencies of war.

Publicity. It is unfortunate at a time when an unprecedented interest is being shown in the West Indies not only as an aspect of the greater interest being taken in the Colonies generally but also as a part of the world either to settle in or to visit, that there should be virtually no publicity literature

available owing to paper restrictions. This has added considerably to the burden of work falling on the staff who have had to devote a large amount of time to interviews with, and letters to, enquirers. It is, however, regarded as an important side of the Committee's activities from which the Colonies will benefit as soon as travelling becomes possible again. Co-operation with the Press Section of the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Information and the B.B.C. has continued. The Secretary has written various articles on the West Indies for books, papers and periodicals and both he and Mr. W. G. Freeman have lectured on the subject to societies and institutions.

The *Canada West Indies Magazine* and the *Empire Digest*, another Canadian publication, have recently been devoting special issues to the various British West Indian Colonies which it is hoped will do something to bring knowledge and understanding of them to a wider public.

Sugar. Under the arrangements made by H.M. Government to purchase all Colonial exportable sugars up to 1946, on a "target" basis, the Committee continued to assist the Ministry of Food in matters connected with the purchase of the West Indian sugar crops and to negotiate on behalf of producers in connexion with the basic export price and other points of concern, some of which are detailed below.

Basic Price. The question of price for the export crop for the quota year ending August 31st, 1945, was discussed at meetings of the Executive during the autumn of 1944. Following on the receipt of information that the Colonial Office had asked the Governors of the producing Colonies to ascertain the views of the local sugar associations and to submit them, with comments, to the Secretary of State, the Executive Committee decided to obtain the views of those associations direct as time did not permit a delay until they could be co-ordinated at the General Meeting of the B.W.I. Sugar Association in December. The facts obtained were communicated to the Ministry of Food late in November and in the view of the Executive Committee indicated that an increase of 2/6 per cwt. would meet the needs of all Colonies except Trinidad. Meanwhile new facts available at the B.W.I.S.A. meeting showed that an increase of even 2/6 per ton would be "quite inadequate." This view and the facts supporting it were communicated to the Director of Sugar (Sir William Rook) on December 14th. On the following day he stated that it had been decided to increase the price by 2/- per cwt. subject to two modifications in the conditions of purchase:

- (i) the date of application of the lag payment scheme and the payment of 1½d. per ton per week on account of warehousing, etc., charges to be deferred by one month;
- (ii) shippers would be asked to agree to a revision of the insurance arrangements and to pay the first ½ per cent. of the war risks whether called war risk or surcharge on marine risk, while continuing to be responsible for the basic marine rate.

The Ministry's decision was considered at a meeting of the Executive held on January 15th, 1945, following upon which the Director of Sugar met the Executive by invitation at a Special Meeting on February 1st. Notwithstanding the strong case put up by the Committee the Director maintained that the increase of 2/- per cwt. was as full as could be justified by the evidence before the Ministry including a good deal from producers. In regard to the modifications in the lag payment scheme and the payment on account of warehousing, etc., he gave an undertaking that if the shipping position deteriorated he would review the position. In point of fact unforeseen delays in shipping did begin to occur, and on February 21st the Ministry reverted to the former "lag," etc., arrangements. Arrangements were also made designed to secure that in future the co-ordinated views of West Indian producers as to the price for the following year could be made available to the Ministry of Food by mid-October at the latest.

The Trinidad sugar industry, while its prospects were materially improved by the Government assistance given following on the report of the "Benham" Committee, continued to suffer from fluctuating official action. The "replanting" bonus for 1945 was halved and an announcement delayed till April, well through the spring planting season, and heavy increases in railway haulage rates, both for cane and sugar, announced in January have not yet been finalised.

The report of the committee of investigation into the Jamaica sugar industry is still awaited.

Sugar Preference Certificates. The revised quotas of sugar

qualifying for the special Colonial preference for the year 1944-45, referred to in the last report, were finally fixed as follows:—

Colony.	No. of Certificates to be allocated.
Barbados	357
British Guiana	600
Jamaica	451
Antigua	100
St. Kitts	105
Trinidad	480
St. Lucia	25
Fiji	550
Mauritius	1,124
East Africa	34
Total	3,826

Costing. A uniform system of presenting production costs and other relative data was worked out by a conference of accountants held under the auspices of the B.W.I.S.A. in May, 1944. The report of the conference was ratified by B.W.I.S.A., subject to slight amendments, at its Annual Meeting in December. Copy of the report is in the hands of the Colonial Office.

Special Sugars. Following on a requirement of 25,000 tons of yellow crystallised sugar for 1944, it was a disappointment to find the Ministry of Food suggesting the production of only 13,000 tons during the 1945 crop. The Committee pointed out the commitments which producers had already made on the assumption that requirements would be similar to the previous year and the Ministry eventually fixed a figure of 17,000 tons for yellow crystallised; 1,500 tons molasses sugar and 150 tons muscovado.

Sugar Research in B.W.I. The B.W.I.S.A. has had under consideration proposals for the co-ordination of research work in the sugar industry in the B.W.I., but sees difficulty in the way of financing a research organisation in the present unsatisfactory financial status of the industry and the uncertainty of the future. The Committee is in process of examining the situation through a research Sub-Committee of the Executive.

Cocoa. The West India Committee's interest in British West Indies cocoa during the past year has been focused mainly on the efforts to rehabilitate the industry in Trinidad.

In Memoir No. 8—*Studies in the Witches' Broom Disease of Cacao*—published January, 1944, R. E. D. Baker and S. H. Crowley, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, have written: "Control methods are discussed and it is considered that in areas where the disease is severe, all the known methods are either ineffective or uneconomic and that probably the only solution to the problem lies in the discovery of a resistant variety of cacao." In this connexion the Committee suggested to the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, in May, 1944, that the search for a resistant variety may prove a very lengthy business and asked for their views on the position, especially in regard to any possible need for Government assistance. The Chamber replied in September that the Government's scheme, "involving an ultimate expenditure of \$4,000,000, was originally designed to create a witches' broom resistant type of cocoa, and while it is hoped that the seedlings and cuttings from Brazil will eventually prove resistant, yet this process is such a very long one that Government are now experimenting with the production of high-bearing cuttings from local stock, with a view to making available within the next few years, a large number of plants, which although prone to witches' broom disease, will be heavy bearing and will give some return to the grower in those districts where the incidence of the disease is lowest." The Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago informed the Committee in February, 1945, that the general opinion of planters on the cocoa subsidy scheme is favourable, but it is unlikely that any substantial area of new cocoa will be planted until Government is in a position to supply witch broom resistant plants in quantity and until a stable economic price is assured. The Society claims that the annual exports of Trinidad cocoa have shrunk from 30 million pounds to 10 million.

Representatives of Rowntree & Co., Ltd., and Joseph Terry & Sons, Ltd., visited Trinidad and Grenada in January, 1945, to obtain information regarding the position of the cocoa industry. In Grenada they were advised that the Colony's cocoa rehabilitation scheme was expected to improve the quality

and output in the not far distant future.

A report on cocoa control in West Africa, 1939-43, and statement on future policy was presented to Parliament in September, 1944. It states: From the outbreak of war, His Majesty's Government has guaranteed the purchase of the total cocoa production of the British West African Colonies. In fulfilling the guarantee His Majesty's 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 realised for payment directly to the producers or, in agreement with the Colonial Governments concerned, for expenditure on objects of benefit to them. In the House of Commons on March 29th, 1945, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced that he proposed to ask Parliament to vote a grant equivalent to the profits disclosed in Part I of the report for allocation to the Governments of the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the French Cameroons. So far as the British Colonies were concerned it was his intention that these funds should be employed to meet expenditure on the cocoa research schemes and partly to provide finance for future marketing organizations. He would propose, however, to instruct the two Governments that the funds for the latter purpose should not be drawn on to establish such organizations until he had laid a detailed scheme before Parliament.

A Cocoa Research Conference under the aegis of the Colonial Office Cocoa Research Committee has been arranged, and will be held in London at the end of May.

Oil. During the year the oil industry has continued to produce to the capacity of the island refineries. Figures of production covering the war-time period of statistical "black-out" will shortly be available.

The decrease in exploratory drilling forced upon the industry during the war by shortage of supplies will, it is hoped, be rectified in the near future by improvement in the steel situation.

Bananas. For the purpose of convenient reference the history of the Imperial subsidy paid per count bunch to banana growers in Jamaica is given below from the time it came into effect until the present date.

Inclusive w/e to w/e	Number of Weeks	Gross Price	Deduction for Leaf Spot	Net Price to Growers
9/11/40	1	3/6	Nil	3/6
16/11/40—1/11/41	51	3/-	Nil	3/-
8/11/41—31/10/42	52	3/6	3d.	3/3
7/11/42—1/1/44	61	3/3	3d.	3/-
8/1/44—23/9/44	38	3/9	3d.	3/6
30/9/44	—	4/10	4d.	4/6

Production fell in the first 7½ months of 1944 as may be seen by the following:

1943	Purchases under subsidy to August 21st—	5,695,000 stems.
1944—	.. subsidy to August 19th—	4,007,000 stems.

Whilst disease played its part in this fall yet the fall would appear to be principally attributable to the reduction in the subsidy in the 61 weeks from November 7th, 1942, to January 1st, 1944. At the request of the growers an enquiry was made early in 1944 by Government into the cost of banana production. The result was given in May as average of four shillings per count bunch. By that time it was estimated that production had dwindled from a pre-war cultivation of about 200,000 acres to a cultivation of about 75,000 acres.

On August 20th, 1944, the Island was struck by the worst hurricane it had experienced since that of 1903. Estimates have been made that up to 80 per cent. of the banana cultivations were blown down.

As will be seen from the table above, the Government then raised the price payable under the subsidy. It also gave assistance to growers partly by way of loan and partly by way of grant up to a combined maximum of £12 an acre. It also offered loans for new planting up to £12 an acre.

It is obvious that production for 1945 will be very small.

Cotton. The Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, on which the West India Committee is represented by Mr. T. Souness, has been occupied by questions affecting the future of the Sea Island Cotton industry. Meetings have been attended by Mr. A. J. Wakefield, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Agriculture for the West Indies, and Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, C.M.G., formerly cotton adviser at

the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Two of the main problems of Sea Island Cotton growing (i) Plant breeding and seed control and (ii) Control of Pest and diseases, have been dealt with in the West Indies and put on a sound basis. The problem of very low average yields remains. Increased yields are essential to meet Egyptian competition and sufficient work has been done to show that the correct use of manures and improved methods of cultivation would substantially increase yields. Development of this work is vital to the industry.

The 1943-44 crop of 3,703 bales of Sea Island cotton shows a slight reduction in comparison with the previous season. The entire crop of clean lint was again purchased by the Ministry of Supply.

The crop of Marie Galante cotton amounted to 396 bales.

Cigar Industry of Jamaica. The following export figures from the Colony's trade returns show the increasing value of this important industry:

Exports to:	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
United Kingdom	£4,302	£9,038	£24,050	£66,320	£90,937
United States	—	—	—	\$36,316	\$71,756
Dollar Areas	—	—	—	—	\$215,960

In February, 1945, His Majesty's Government informed the Government of Jamaica of arrangements which had been made for dollar exchange to be made available for the purchase of Havana or other suitable wraps for the manufacture of cigars in Jamaica for export to the United Kingdom.

Stocks of Havana wraps were exhausted in October, 1942, and since then the development of the industry has been due to the commercial and financial enterprise shown, by those concerned, in purchasing available stocks of Sumatra and Java wraps.

The Committee and the British American Tobacco Company, which had made representations in August, 1942, to the Authorities concerned regarding this question of dollar exchange, supported representations by the Jamaica Imperial Association to the Jamaica Government in December, 1944, which culminated in the satisfactory result reported above.

Rum Propaganda Committee. The thirteenth campaign of the Committee terminated on March 31st and the annual report will be issued in the near future.

Once again there was a large demand for rum from all parts of the United Kingdom, and stocks were reduced to a low level. In August last it was announced that permission had been given to import 500 tons of matured West Indian rum into the United Kingdom and a proportion of this spirit arrived during the last three months. This was the first rum to arrive here for general consumption since early in 1941, but the quantity involved cannot have more than a temporary effect on the supply position. It is hoped that efforts to secure additional shipping space to the United Kingdom for this commodity will be successful.

As in previous years the expenses entailed in this propaganda were met by contributions from producers in British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, and a number of firms in the home trade.

Customs Union. A resolution of the West Indian Conference held in Barbados in April and May, 1944, relating to inter-Caribbean trade and suggesting that the various Governments should consider the question of the abolition of import duties on foodstuffs produced within the area, was the subject of a despatch dated October 9th, 1944, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the West Indian Governments.

The despatch, which was referred to in the January issue of the CIRCULAR, intimated that the only way by which the recommendation of the Conference could be put into operation without giving rise to the infringement of existing Treaty obligations would be by the establishment of a full Customs Union and also that the questions raised therein, and the possibility of setting up a Customs Union should be discussed in Colonial Legislatures, with Chambers of Commerce and other associations concerned. Doubts as to just what was meant by the phrase "Customs Union," as applied to British West Indian Colonies led to a number of questions being addressed to the West India Committee on various points. Particulars of these questions and the replies suggested by the Committee were duly forwarded by the Committee to each Chamber of Commerce, and to the Colonial Office. A meeting of the Directors of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce is to be held in St. Kitts early in May to receive their reports concerning the despatch and to endeavour to

evolve a Customs Union scheme agreeable to all the West Indian Colonies.

Social Policy in Dependent Territories. At the meeting of the International Labour Conference held in Philadelphia in May, 1944, a recommendation on minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories was passed. Mr. C. W. Murray, a member of the Executive Committee, attended the Conference as Technical Adviser to the British Employers' Delegate, Sir John Forbes Watson.

Later in the year Sir John called a meeting of firms and associations interested in Colonial labour matters and suggested to them the desirability of co-operating in regard to questions of interest to them as employers of labour in the Colonies, which were increasingly likely to come before the I.L.O.

As a result a decision has been taken in principle to form a representative body in London to act as the mouthpiece of Colonial employers in these matters. A Provisional Committee of ten selected on a geographical basis—Col. H. C. B. Hickling and Mr. Robert Gavin for the West Indies—has been set up to consider the form and scope of such an organization. The Executive Committee feel it would be desirable that the appropriate organizations in the West Indies should themselves seek membership of such a body when formed rather than the West India Committee, and the two West Indies members of the Provisional Committee in communicating with them, have so suggested.

Their reactions to those proposals are so far not known.

Trade Representations. The Committee's work as Trade Representatives of Trinidad and Jamaica in the United Kingdom has again been handicapped by necessary war-time controls but inquiries have been handled with promptitude. The reports which the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee (Chairman Mr. J. Gordon Miller) and the Jamaica Standing Committee (Chairman Mr. Alexander Elder) periodically make to the Governments concerned have been held over meantime owing to extreme pressure of work and staff difficulties.

War Services. The West India Committee (War Services) which had been dealing with some 2,000 West Indian service men and women a year ago, now finds itself tackling a wide range of welfare services for around 10,000 individuals, the new arrivals being mainly recruits for ground staff duties in the R.A.F. This has demanded even greater efforts from the Ladies' Committee and an already overworked staff who have responded magnificently. It entailed, too, a third appeal for funds in August, 1944, addressed on this occasion mainly to firms and individuals in the United Kingdom, which has so far realized £3,375. As the estimated expenditure on the present scale of activities (which must continue for some considerable time) is at the rate of £4,000 or more a year, however, additional finance will have to be found before many months have passed. In this connexion the Committee is in communication with the Colonial Office. In addition to the expenditure above mentioned there is, of course, a considerable amount of supplementary War Services expenses incurred and borne voluntarily by the West India Committee, such as the accommodation given in its offices and the provision of clerical and other assistance.

It is desired again to express thanks to the Law Land Company, Ltd., for placing rooms for the work at the Committee's disposal for War Services; to Blackburn Aircraft Co. for similar assistance; to the W.A.A.F. and R.A.F. for attaching personnel for temporary clerical work; to Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants, for auditing the accounts free of charge and to all those other individuals and organizations who have so helpfully co-operated in the work including the voluntary war organizations in each Colony and in this country and the various Government Departments.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal again visited the Committee's Rooms and met members of the Ladies' Committee and staff, and service personnel on leave in London. The Christmas Party was once more a great success. The B.B.C. kindly recorded the proceedings for transmission to the West Indies.

It was with great regret that the Executive Committee received the news of Lady Davson's breakdown in health which unfortunately proved more serious than was at first anticipated. While she is now progressing favourably following on a severe operation, it will be some months before she is able again to participate largely in the War Services work into which she has thrown herself with so much zeal and which she has guided so ably during the past five years. The Executive Committee feel sure that they record the feelings not only of the Committee

but of all those to whom her work has meant so much in wishing her a complete and speedy recovery.

J. GORDON MILLER,
Deputy Chairman.

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
May 15th, 1945.

ROBERT GAVIN,
Secretary.

Victory

One's heart beat quicker when the French succumbed,
For gone were Holland, Belgium, Denmark too,
Norway was conquered, Italy now a foe.
Britannia stood alone, what could she do?
Spoke one great voice "surrender shall we never,
"On beaches will we fight, in streets, on hills."
Britain awoke to this great clarion summons,
A decade's lethargy was cast aside.
The Nation's spirit enlivened and brave,
Laughed at defeat and scoffed aloud at fear.
"The few" rose in their planes against the Huns,
And tumbled hundreds to their sudden death.
But day and night the deadly bombs rained down,
Revered old landmarks disappeared in dust,
The streets were strewn with rubble and the dead.
But work went on and Britain's strength increased.
From far-off lands the Younger Lions came
Proud of their place beside the Dam at bay.
Speeding unasked, free, unimpelled,
To share the blood and sweat, the glory too.
The bombs continued, but the work went on,
Tanks, guns and ships poured forth in endless stream
The African task was ended, Rome was won,
The European Fortress loomed ahead.
"D" day now dawned, once more we were in France,
No Dunkirk now, from strength to strength we passed.
The Rhine could not delay us, nor the Elbe,
Berlin was taken, German might was crushed.
So fly the banners now of Victory,
Let bells peal out the gladsome tidings too,
The iron mouths of guns boom Victory
The throbbing drums proclaim our Victory
Let cheering thousands fill the crowded streets,
The Nazi threat to freedom is no more!!
Thank God who brought us to the shore at last,
Weary but cheerful, brave, though Tempest tossed.

—E. C. Jackman.

Vocational Training in Trinidad

The need for wider education, the expansion of vocational training and the establishment of farm institutes has become more pronounced. The Board of Industrial Training opened a Junior Training School in 1942 at San Fernando and during 1943 another was opened at Arima. These schools provide youths with two years technical training in preparation for apprenticeship. In addition day classes for indentured apprentices are conducted by peripatetic teachers in workshops in the oil industry. Fair progress has been made, but attendance at schools and classes leaves room for improvement. During 1943 United States engineers and architects gave valuable assistance to the Board, delivering lectures on plumbing, reinforced concrete, irrigation, drainage and safety in industrial occupations.

Br. Cotton Growing Association

Forty Years Successful Work

SIR WILLIAM H. HIMBURY, the chairman, in his statement presented with the annual report and statement of accounts to the 40th annual general meeting of the Association, held on May 8th, said that the period ended December 31st, 1944, was the 40th year of the Association since it was incorporated by Royal Charter in August, 1904. Operations were commenced before that date, but he thought they might justifiably take note of the occasion to pay tribute to those men whose vision and foresight were the means of starting the Association and also to all of those who have continued the work, whether as President, Vice-Presidents or as Members of the Council. It was a matter of interest that there were some members of the original Council still with them: Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, at one time chairman, who did so much in the formation of the Association and in its early activities; Mr. Charles M. Wolstenholme, of Liverpool, who had valued more samples of Empire and Sudan cotton than any other broker—both of these are now vice-presidents; also Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. G. Powys Dewhurst and Mr. Lennox B. Lee.

Looking back he felt they could derive satisfaction from the fact that their efforts had not been without merit, and that the movement had been a success. There was no doubt that the introduction of cotton growing had been an influence for lasting good and benefit, and had contributed to the progress and well being of all those countries where the industry had become established. From its inception the movement had been built upon enterprise and co-operation. The Association had always had the aid and goodwill of the cotton trade in all its branches, and of the administrative and agricultural services where cotton is grown. Recognition must also be given to the innumerable native growers without whose industry and interest nothing could have been accomplished.

Tribute to the Earl of Derby

Referring to the resignation of the Earl of Derby from the Presidency, owing to health reasons, Sir William said Lord Derby had held this office since 1910, and during the whole of that time had displayed a keen interest in the affairs of the Association. "We acknowledge with gratitude his services and long connexion with us. No words from me can adequately express the debt we, in Lancashire, owe to Lord Derby. We are gratified that he has consented to become the Patron of the Association, and that we are assured of his continued interest in our Association."

The Department of Overseas Trade is issuing a new series of *Commercial Reviews*. The complete set, of which 10 have been published, will deal with 26 countries giving for each an account of its pre-war economy, the changes which have occurred in the last five years with special reference to industrialisation and a survey of the post-war market for United Kingdom goods. The British East Africa Review is the only one dealing with a British country which has yet been issued. They are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, 6d. or 1s. each, or £1 for the complete set delivered as published.

Microbiological Research

Colonial Institute in Trinidad

THE Colonial Office announced on May 1st that it has been decided to establish in Trinidad a Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, for the general study of microbiological problems in tropical conditions. The Institute will be under the general supervision of the Colonial Products Research Council, and will be financed from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940.

The first Director of the Institute will be Dr. A. C. Thaysen, M.Sc., Ph.D., of the Chemical Research Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He has been responsible there for the fundamental work on which the Food Yeast factory, now in course of erection in Jamaica, has been planned.

Dr. Thaysen is leaving at once for Trinidad to discuss the siting and construction of the Institute's laboratories and connected matters. It is hoped that, when the Institute is under way, it will be possible to afford facilities for post-graduate work by visiting scientists in addition to the work of the staff of the Institute itself.

Jamaica's Sugar Association

AT the annual general meeting of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., held on April 18th, the Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett announced that after 15 years' service as chairman of the board of directors, he would not offer himself for re-election, owing to other activities, and because he was unable to give the necessary time to the Association's affairs.

The meeting expressed much regret at this decision and unanimously passed a resolution creating the position of president, which is to be filled from time to time by the appointment of a retiring director whose services to the Association and the sugar industry it is desired to recognise and honour. A further resolution appointing Mr. Kerr-Jarrett to this position was carried with acclamation.

The vacancy on the board of directors caused by Mr. Kerr-Jarrett's resignation was filled by the election of the Hon. A. S. Campbell. The remaining directors who served previously were re-elected, viz.: the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. L. B. Whitaker, Mr. H. V. Lindo, the Hon. A. M. Pawsey, Mr. K. S. Calder, Mr. J. B. Cuthill and Mr. O. M. Clarke.

At a directors' meeting held on the following day the offices of chairman and vice-chairman were filled by the election of the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood and Mr. J. B. Cuthill respectively. The latter is also chairman of the Association's Research Committee.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death in Jamaica, on May 11th, of Lady (Amy Blanche) Cuffe, wife of Sir Noël B. Livingston, President of the Legislative Council of Jamaica. Lady Cuffe was formerly the widow of Sir Charles Cuffe, K.C.B.

Colonial Development

Views of a Group of Conservatives

A SMALL group of Conservative M.P.'s under the chairmanship of Mr. P. W. Donner, and with the assistance of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, a former Governor of Nigeria, have recently published a memorandum on colonial development.

While their conclusions fall generally into line with what is already accepted policy on the question, this may well confirm their essential validity. They state the long range aim as follows: "... to make them (the Colonies) self-supporting at a high standard of living. How high that standard will be will depend, in the long run, on themselves, on their capacity, their will to work, and of course their natural resources. We can improve the standard of living by better nutrition, by health measures and by education. We can only stimulate their capacity and their will to work. It would be a great mistake to overlook the extent to which the future of the colonial peoples must depend on their own efforts."

They advocate geological surveys to discover mineral resources and the acquisition of mineral rights in their territories by colonial Governments which do not already own them. Agricultural research should be expanded and intensified, the soil erosion problem tackled and irrigation possibilities explored. The organization of marketing and grading of colonial produce should be studied and assistance given both by home and colonial Governments towards the development of better standards, better packing, higher quality and improved distribution, either by co-operative or other means, the object of which should be a steadier market and fair prices to the colonial producer. The land tenure question should be carefully studied.

Improvement in the standard of living, in their view, however, will be largely dependent upon a change in our outlook on industrialisation. "Hitherto Colonial Office action has, in the main, been limited to welfare work and to eleemosynary grants of all kinds. And the emphasis has been laid upon welfare rather than upon development, although it is of course true to say that some of the moneys provided by the U.K. taxpayer have had limited pump-priming effects. The Colonial peoples themselves have lacked the necessary capital, experience and managerial skill, and the only source that could have taken the lead, British capital and British enterprise, has not been definitely encouraged." To remedy this they suggest planning, with more expert advice than they now possess, both by the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments. They consider it would be more effective to employ highly skilled and experienced industrialists as Government servants, temporary or permanent, than to turn Government servants into industrialists, although they think there are a few men in the service who with industrial training and experience would be valuable. In addition the Colonial Office should provide up-to-date information to British industries as to existing opportunities.

The industries mainly advocated are processing and secondary industries natural to the dependency and the capacity of its people seeking primarily to supply the local market, and only catering for the export market

when they make a preponderant use of local raw materials. Cottage industries and handicrafts of all kinds should be encouraged. The fullest possible use of private enterprise should be made, but the possibility of forming infant industries with public capital should not be overlooked. The primary need is the attraction of long-term investment capital, and the creation by the Government of such conditions as will enable it to flourish. The advice of Canada should be sought in connexion with the development of the West Indies.

After referring to the necessity for improved educational facilities they state: "Every step towards self-government must be justified by adequate education, by the development of critical faculties and the power of expression. Unless this education is widely extended and diversified the result may be dominance by a small and exclusive intelligentsia. The danger is greatest in those territories which partake of the nature of a plural society."

They conclude by a reference to the growth of regionalism and the necessity for British Colonies in any particular to speak with a united voice at regional conferences, e.g., the British West Indian Colonies in an enlarged Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to include Mexico, Cuba, San Domingo, Haiti, French and Dutch Guiana, etc.

Citrus Growing in Bermuda

Mr. H. St. George Butterfield, Chairman of the Citrus Committee of the Bermuda Board of Agriculture, records, in *The Bermudian* for March, progress made in encouraging citrus growing in the Colony. In August, 1943, Mr. J. M. Waterston, Plant Pathologist of the Department of Agriculture, was sent to Florida to obtain information which would be of value. A summary of his report, *Fruit Culture in Bermuda*, published in 1944, will be found in the CIRCULAR of January, 1945, p. 13.

The Bermuda Citrus Growers' Association, formed on July 24th, 1944, has now, Mr. Butterfield reports, 147 active members, and to date 3,545 citrus trees, comprising orange, grapefruit, lime, lemon, etc., have been planted throughout the island and are showing excellent results. With such an encouraging beginning he urges that local interest in fruit growing must be fostered by protective legislation such as compulsory control of pests and putting into effect of stringent laws for the punishment of thieves or the destruction of fruit trees.

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1945, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	125,500	Trinidad	77,613
Jamaica	153,800	Windward Islands...	6,200
Leeward Islands ...	48,500	British Guiana ...	144,880
		Total	556,493

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.



THE ROYAL FAMILY AND MR. CHURCHILL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE



A GREAT RECEPTION FOR MR. CHURCHILL IN WHITEHALL

[See page 91



GERMAN DELEGATES SURRENDER TO FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY



FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE TO SURRENDER. THE U-249 AT WEYMOUTH [See page 91

Notes of West Indian Interest

CLOVEN foot can wear polish boot.

* * *

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. HUNTE, of Barbados, is the 338th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

* * *

MR. T. OSWALD MILLER has joined Elder Dempster (Canary Islands) Ltd., the steamship agents and general merchants, of Liverpool.

* * *

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the death, at Edinburgh on May 11th, of Mr. P. G. C. Foster, chairman of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Fenchurch Street, E.C.

* * *

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on February 25th, at Montfort, Vacoas, Mauritius, of Mr. Albert James Wilson, M.B.E. He had been a life member of the West India Committee since 1934.

* * *

MRS. ELLEN ELIZABETH HERRIOT, who, we regret to learn, died at Spencer House, Dovercourt, Essex, on April 25th, was the widow of Mr. W. Scott Herriot, a director of the Mirlees Watson Co., Ltd., and a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

* * *

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that they have appointed Mr. R. F. Smith, Senior Executive Engineer, and Mr. M. B. Fitzgerald, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad, and Mr. R. T. Toogood, Irrigation Engineer, Hydraulic Department, Trinidad.

* * *

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT C. V. PEREIRA, D.F.C. and Bar, whose engagement to Miss Elsie Hildon was recently announced, is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pereira, of Maravale, Trinidad. His fiancée, who is a nurse in the V.A.D., is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hildon, of Saltburn, Yorkshire.

* * *

ANOTHER recent engagement is that of Flight Lieutenant L. R. G. Smith, elder son of Colonel and Mrs. D. Gordon Smith, of Port-of-Spain, and Miss V. Cooper-Reade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper-Reade, of Fulham, London, S.W.

* * *

It was with great regret that we learned that Lieutenant Antony Gerahty, Irish Guards, had been killed in action last month in Western Europe. He was the younger son of Sir Charles Gerahty, a former Chief Justice of Trinidad and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal, and of the late Lady Gerahty. He was only 19 years old.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee have included Colonel G. R. Alston, of Trinidad; Mr. L. H. Palmer, secretary of the Sugar Manufacturers' Associa-

tion of Trinidad; and Sir Geoffrey Davson, who has now returned to his regiment in Germany after a brief leave in London, which enabled him to visit his mother, Lady Davson, in hospital.

* * *

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT DAVID GEORGE ROCHFORD, whose name appears in the Casualty List published elsewhere in this issue, was killed on May 1st in a flying accident in the Far East. He was aged 24 and had served in the R.A.F.V.R. since December, 1940. Much sympathy will be felt for his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rochford, of Trinidad, and his grandmother, Mrs. Gordon Gordon.

* * *

WE also have to announce with great regret the death in action of Lieutenant Martin Leake, M.C., who was killed in Germany on April 15th. His parents, for whom much sympathy will be felt, are Dr. and Mrs. Martin Leake, who have many friends in Trinidad where they lived from 1924 to 1927, when Dr. Leake was Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

* * *

MAJOR R. G. BUCHANAN, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomson Hankey & Co., has returned to this country after being a prisoner of war since September last. During the attack on Arnhem he was landed with his battalion by glider and was slightly wounded in the subsequent fighting. In common with nearly all prisoners in German hands he has suffered a great loss of weight.

* * *

THE Governments of Guatemala and the United States agreed to co-operate in order to assure to the American nations an adequate supply of anti-malarial products. In furtherance of this agreement, which became effective on July 15th, 1944, the Guatemalan Government has now, reports *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, authorized the establishment of a Cinchona experiment station, and appointed a director and other administrative officials.

* * *

FROM May 1st, 1945, arrangements for the appointment to the Colonial Service of engineers who are normally required to possess academic or professional qualifications, and also of qualified architects and town planners, formerly undertaken by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, will be conducted by the Colonial Office. Information regarding appointments of this nature will, in future, be obtainable from the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), 15, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

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.

British West Indies Dinner

By the Knights of the Round Table Club

A DINNER in honour of the British West Indies was given by the Knights of the Round Table Club under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay at the Savoy Hotel on April 19th.

In the absence, owing to illness, of the guest of honour, the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Frank Stockdale, who had returned from the West Indies a few days before to take up his new post as Development Planning Adviser to the Secretary of State, replied to the toast of the "British West Indies" proposed by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The toast of "The West India Committee" was proposed by Mr. F. Kroyer Kielberg and responded to by the deputy chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, in the absence of the chairman who is in the West Indies.

Toast of the West India Committee

Mr. F. Kroyer Kielberg said: I feel greatly honoured at having been asked by our Knight President, Viscount Finlay, to propose the toast of the West India Committee, the oldest Association of its kind in Great Britain. It gives me added pleasure because I have been given the privilege of coupling with the toast the name of my old and honoured friend, Mr. Gordon Miller, who for over 50 years has been an outstanding champion of British West Indian interests, and who imparted to me my first knowledge of the West Indies and their industries.

The West India Committee, formed almost 200 years ago, was in its early days known as "The Standing Committee of West Indian Planters and Merchants," who held their meetings in various London taverns at a period when the British Empire was still in its infancy. It was very largely due to the vigilance and energy of the West India Committee that the sugar industry, the mainstay of most of those ancient Dependencies, was steered safely through the many hazards that have periodically confronted the industry.

Few industries have passed through more tempestuous times, and there have been periods when the extinction of the British West Indian sugar industry seemed inevitable, through the ruthless competition of bounty-fed continental beet sugar. In fact, had it not been for the untiring efforts of the Committee, the industry might easily have been irretrievably ruined in those anxious days.

However, when the outlook was blackest, the Committee, under the capable chairmanship of the late Sir Neville Lubbock, secured a Parliamentary grant of £250,000 in aid of the West Indian sugar industry and thereby helped planters to live through the ruinous days before the Brussels Convention came into force. The leading men of the Colonies and the members of the Committee were, however, not content merely to obtain the State's grant but, realising the danger of the islands continuing to put all their eggs in the sugar basket, decided in every way to foster and encourage the growth of other commodities besides sugar. The national importance of the fruitful and beneficent activities of the Committee were fittingly recognised

by the Royal Charter granted to the Committee in 1904.

Amongst the many other services rendered the West Indian Colonies by the Committee, I may mention the help it has given them in securing adequate representation at exhibitions of Empire produce in the Mother Country. The extensive, well-arranged and carefully planned pavilion erected in the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924-25 was largely the result of the Committee's tireless efforts. The official report of this exhibition truly said that a measure of the undoubted success of the West Indian and Atlantic Pavilion must be attributed to the energy and abilities of Sir Algernon Aspinall, then secretary of the West India Committee. Sir Algernon, as everyone connected with the West Indies knows, contributed more than any other man to the prestige and influence enjoyed by the Committee to-day. His many friends and admirers greatly regret that he is most unfortunately prevented from being with us to-night.

I shall not weary you by mentioning by name all the many other distinguished men who have been intimately associated with the Committee and contributed to its success during its long history, but confine myself to mentioning how much I regret the unavoidable absence of the President, Viscount Hailsham, of the Earl of Harewood, and last but not least we miss the chairman of the Committee, Sir Ivan Davson, who is at present on a business visit to the West Indies, but I am glad to see that great servant of Empire, Sir Donald Cameron. It is a compensation to me, however, to be able to greet the Committee's senior representative, Mr. Gordon Miller. No man is held in greater esteem in these Colonies and his liberal generosity in connexion with the Glasgow Exhibition in 1938 is still remembered with gratitude. He possesses those sterling qualities of his native land—vision, energy, undaunted courage and an absolutely unquenchable faith in the future of the British Empire and its Colonial Possessions. During the very long period that Mr. Gordon Miller has been associated with the West Indies, there have been days when men of lesser calibre would have thrown in their hands, but nothing could quench in him the flame of faith in, and love for, the West Indian Colonies which had inspired him from his early youth and which still burns as brightly as ever. There is, therefore, no name that it would give me greater pleasure to couple with the toast entrusted to me than that of Gordon Miller.

Gentlemen, I give you the Toast of The West India Committee, coupled with the name of that bonny fighter for the West Indies, Mr. Gordon Miller.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller Replies

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, in reply to the Toast proposed by Mr. Kroyer Kielberg, said: Sir Knight President, My Lords and Gentlemen: I am speaking from the position of a deputy chairman of the West India Committee, upon whom the honour has fallen of replying to the toast so felicitously proposed by Mr. Kroyer Kielberg. May I first give expression to the thanks of those Members of the West India Committee present to-night, to you, Sir Knight President, and to the Knights of the Round Table Club, for your kind hospitality and for the

opportunity given at a British West Indies Dinner to meet, in this happy social atmosphere, so many men, each distinguished in his own sphere of activity, whose interest in the West Indies, thus stimulated, cannot fail to be of value to Great Britain's oldest Colonies.

To Mr. Kielberg I would desire to extend, on behalf of the West India Committee, our sincere thanks for his generous tribute to the services rendered by this old Association to the West Indian Colonies. I would tender also my own thanks for his very kind words. May I add that, in a long business life, if one event gave me more satisfaction than others it was this—after years of effort and despite a progressively depressing outlook, I was privileged, in the end, to interest Sir Leonard Lyle and Mr. Vernon Tate in the great staple industry in the British West Indies. As a result, there have been established in the Islands of Trinidad and Jamaica, for all to see and follow, examples of what modern scientific methods can attain in efficient production of sugar.

But to return to the West India Committee. The Royal Charter of Incorporation declares that it is formed:

"of British subjects personally interested in the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and its object is, by united action, to promote the interests of such industries and trade and thus increase the general welfare of those Colonies."

Our main preoccupation, therefore, is with the economic and social advancement of the West Indian Colonies and, as you have already heard something of the past, I propose to dwell for a moment or two on some aspects of the present and the promise of the future.

I firmly believe that, in the days to come, the West India Committee will find still greater opportunities for service to those Colonies and to the peoples of every race and creed who dwell therein. The great adventure of responsible self-government has been initiated. Let us hope that there will arise, from among the people, outstanding personalities in character, courage and integrity—not self-seekers but seekers to serve—and that wise counsel and strong leadership will prevail. Nevertheless, the future lies with the people themselves, by wisdom in their choice, to place men in office who will "rise to the heights" and be worthy of the trust.

Colonel Stanley has already defined the principles of good government, and it should not be beyond the wit of those in authority, in *any* Colony where wrong ideas are apparent, to take such steps as will induce a due sense of responsibility, and help to restore confidence. Among an emotional and cosmopolitan people, many of little education, one finds weird ideas on current topics—ideas, for instance, of a democracy which involves neither self-sacrifice nor self-discipline, and of a millennium in which "hard work will cease from troubling and the weary continue to rest!"

You have heard from Sir Frank Stockdale that over the next decade Great Britain will make a considerable monetary contribution towards development and welfare in the Colonies. If I gauge accurately, then the spirit of the message likely to accompany the gift may well be: "Put your house in order. Self help is a duty.

Fraternally, we'll walk beside you and seek to guide your footsteps over the stiles, on the road to a fuller life and brighter future." But, when all is said and done, the future prosperity of the West Indian Colonies will still depend, not on grants, however generous, from the Imperial exchequer but on agriculture, which is the mainspring of the people's economic life, and to make that prosperity possible and provide for the well-being of the community as a whole, a long term policy of stability for agriculture is indeed essential.

Since war began, the West India Committee's welfare activities, on behalf of thousands of volunteers from the West Indies, have expanded far beyond expectations. Our staff, voluntary helpers, and the accommodation, have all been taxed to the uttermost to deal with the affairs of the many service men and women from overseas. But the contacts and the friendships established with virile youth, who will "carry on the torch" when they return to their homes, are of good augury for the future. These loyal subjects of His Majesty who have "fought the good fight" well deserve the reward of a brighter outlook in which there should be greater opportunities, through hard work and efficiency, to achieve, in their own native land, higher standards than prevailed in the past.

The Committee's relations with the Colonial Office—to use familiar words—"continue to be friendly." From the highest to the lowest official we receive courtesy, consideration and help over problems as they arise. If, on occasions, we are particularly pertinacious and persistent in our representations, or if we have to write or say words which carry a punch, then, of a certainty, the questions involved will be, in our view, of very special urgency and importance. But the Committee, as a "liaison" body, is promptly and fully informed on West Indian affairs—sometimes, I think, even before the Colonial Office itself—and our watchword is co-operation in all matters pertaining to the good of the Colonies and of the public weal.

One recent event has given intense satisfaction in the British West Indies, and that is the first visit of the Secretary of State to Jamaica. We trust that ere long the visit will be repeated and the tour extended to include all the Colonies in the Caribbean area. The evidence of loyalty and enthusiasm among the masses is remarkable when men, prominent in public affairs on this side, pay such official visits. The people are not slow in their appreciation of sincerity of purpose in the individual, and I have this tribute from the West Indies to the Right Honourable Oliver Stanley, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies: "A seeker after truth, with an infinite capacity for taking pains; his high calling in the cause of humanity; the King's Messenger who has blazed the trail for social betterment in the Colonies beyond the seas."

Sir Knight President, my Lords and Gentlemen, am I greatly daring if I express the fervent hope that one day we shall again see a member of the Royal Family graciously pleased to visit faithful subjects in these lands of sunshine in the West? In such an event, *we* know what a West Indian welcome would be!

Thank you again, Mr. Kielberg, for proposing the Toast of the West India Committee, and you, Sir Knight President, my Lords and Gentlemen, for your cordial reception.

The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1944

1943		1943	
£		£	
29,012	ENDOWMENT FUND £ 29,012	23,720	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under £ 23,720 (Market Value at 31/12/44, £24,912)
3,763	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND 3,810	3,637	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost 3,637 (Market Value at 31/12/44, £3,700)
763	SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC. 1,110	497	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost (less depreciation) 488
123	SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE 187	795	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation, made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost 795
1,954	SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNEXPENDED .. 2,008	170	STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost .. 147
	BANK OVERDRAFT £ 1,128		SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE 1,235 (Less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS) 100
	Less NO. 2 ACCOUNT .. 284	1,879	————— 1,135
1,846	————— 844	39	SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1945 17
		1	CASH IN HAND 2
		7,383	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT— Accumulated deficit to 31st Dec., 1943 6,723 Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year — .. 307 Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year —
		660	————— 7,030
		6,723	—————
£37,461	————— £36,971	£37,461	————— £36,971

J. GORDON MILLER,
E. CASSLETON ELLIOTT, } *Treasurers.*
HAROLD J. J. FREEMAN, }
ROBERT GAVIN, *Secretary.*

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1944, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

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

May 7th, 1945.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1944.

1943		£	1943		£
4,669	To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF			By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,	
	ENDOWMENT INSURANCE	5,600		AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISE-	
1,475	RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES	1,462		MENTS (<i>less</i> Commission), sales of THE	
1,196	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	1,213	3,764	WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and	
44	NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS ..	53	945	other publications and Amounts received	
400	LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	420		from Subscribers to the "Circular" ..	4,011
119	BLOCKS	128	750	INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	945
452	POSTAGES AND CABLES	443		JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Con-	
151	TELEPHONES	139	162	tribution from Government of Jamaica)	750
42	AUDIT FEE	42		CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN-	
111	OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING	128	12	MENTS for Special Purposes	161
146	SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	219	350	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIA-	
40	DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE	40	799	TIONS AND OTHERS :—	
59	INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT	78	500	Barbados Publicity Committee	12
94	WAR EXPENSES	78	91	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association	350
660	<i>Balance being Excess of Income over Ex-</i>		134	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Asso-	
	<i>penditure for the year</i>	—	690	ciation	693
			290	British West Indies Sugar Association	
			800	(Inc.)	500
			25	The Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd. .. .	68
				The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar	
				Factory Ltd.	115
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association	
				(of Jamaica) Ltd.	633
				The Sugar Manufacturers' Association	
				of Trinidad (Inc.)	303
				Trinidad Oil Companies' London Com-	
				mittee	800
				West Indian Sea Island Cotton Asso-	
				ciation (Inc.)	25
			3,691	SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	3,504
			346	BALANCE, being Excess of Expenditure	365
				over Income for the year	307
9,658		£10,043	£9,658		£10,043

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1944.

	Balance at		Expenditure	Income	Balance at			
	31st December, 1943				during	during	31st December, 1944	
	Due to	Due by					Year	Year	Due to	Due by
Committee	Committee			Committee	Committee			
RUM PROPAGANDA	£ —	£ 1,330	£ 2,465	£ 2,514	£ —	£ 1,379		
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION	—	427	595	*600	—	432		
ACCOUNT	—	197	—	—	—	197		
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	£ —	£ 1,954	£ 3,060	£ 3,114	£ —	£ 2,008		

* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1945.

The West India Committee

AT recent meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
THE ANTIGUA SUGAR ASSOCIATION (INC.) (Antigua)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson.
ST. KITTS SUGAR ASSOCIATION LTD. (St. Kitts)	Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C. Mr. J. M. du Buisson.
D. L. FLACK & SON, LTD. (London)	Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
SGT. PATRICK L. O'DOWD (British Guiana)	Mr. Sydney A. Bacon. Lt. D. F. O'Dowd.
MR. ROBERT R. DE ROUX, J.P. (Jamaica)	Mr. A. M. Armour. Mr. Storks de Roux. Mrs. Eva de Roux.
MISS KATHLEEN W. INCE (Bahamas)	Hon. A. Kenneth Solonion, C.B.E., K.C. Mr. A. M. Armour.
TRINIDAD OIL COMPANIES' LONDON COMMITTEE (London)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. BASIL SWAIN (British Guiana)	Mr. R. A. Linley Mr. G. H. Eccles
MR. LEON TAUREL (Trinidad)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Lieut.-Col. G. R. Alston, M.C.

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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

The Executive Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on May 15th, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., Mr. Rolland Beaumont and Mr. W. J. Blanchard were elected members of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Algernon Aspinall, Sir Alfred Sherlock and Mr. E. D. A. Herbert. Sir Algernon retains his position as a Vice-President and it is proposed to elect Sir Alfred to a similar position at the Annual General Meeting on May 29th. Reference to the services which he has rendered to the West Indies will appear in the next issue.

Mr. A. E. V. Barton is Managing Director of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., and until his retirement last year was in the Colonial Civil Service, having been Collector, or Comptroller, of Customs in Kenya, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Nigeria.

Mr. Rolland Beaumont, a former member of the Executive, recently resumed the Managing Directorship of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

Mr. W. J. Blanchard is a Director of Caroni Ltd. and of West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, Vol. XVIII, No. 13, March 24th. "Post-war Construction in the West Indies," prepared in Construction Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, describes post-war prospects in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Articles on the remaining West Indian countries or areas will appear in forthcoming issues of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Political Future of the British Commonwealth and Empire (Longmans, 47 pages, 1s. net). Based on the report of a Political Study Group (chairman Sir Drummond Shiels) of the Royal Empire Society. The Earl of Clarendon, chairman of Council of the Society, expresses, in a Foreword, the belief of the Council that this contribution to the study of the many problems which await solution will be welcomed by all who feel that the outlook and objectives of the British Commonwealth and Empire are of vital importance, not only to its own peoples but also to the welfare of the world.

Empire Digest, Vol. II, No. 7, April, 1945. In continuance of the plan of dealing, in alternate issues, with one of the Caribbean Colonies there are eight articles with special reference to Barbados in addition to a Foreword of great general interest by Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, Governor of the Colony. Harley V. Usill in "The Island of Barbados" deals with social, economic and political problems. Other interesting contributions are "The Flying Fishes of Barbados," by Guy Perrin; "Military History in Barbados," by Lt.-Col. A. St. G. Coldwell; "Education in Barbados," by Howard Hayden, Director of Education; "Barbados: Unsettled and Settled," by R. W. E. Tucker, Entomologist Dept. of Agriculture; "Holiday Happiness," by T. Walker Paton, Government Information Officer; "Stamps of History," by E. M. Shilstone; and "Such Specks of Earth," by H. C. Collier. There are also 15 attractive illustrations.

The Negro in the Caribbean. By Eric Williams, B.A., D.Phil. (Oxon). Panaf Service, Ltd. Price 5/-.

When Dr. Williams learns that a series of ill-selected and sometimes scurrilous quotations from hundreds of Commissions, Committees and commentators on the West Indies, garnished with statistics and *ex parte* statements often blatantly incorrect, is not sociology, he may write something worthy of his subject. In the present work those defects ruin an otherwise promising attempt to evaluate the position of the negro in the area.

Press and Public. The Annual of the Jamaica Press Association, Vol. I, No. 1, 1944-45, price one shilling. As stated in an editorial foreword *Press and Public* aims at providing a closer link between the people who make the news and the people who write it. In

"Yesterday and To-day," H. S. Burns summarises 227 years in the life of the Island's Press. Michael de Cordova writes on "Fifty Years a Manager." Among other items of interest the services to the Colony of the late Herbert G. De Lisser and the late Edward Jordan are recorded under "Two Famous Journalists." Particulars are given of the newspapers and magazines published in Jamaica.

Race Relations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, by Eric Williams, reprinted from the American Quarterly Review *Foreign Affairs*, January, 1945.

West Indies at Westminster

Br.W.I. Freight Rates. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport was asked whether he was aware that freight rates between the United Kingdom and the British West Indies in pre-war years were high compared with other overseas destinations and that, during the war, they have been subject to extremely heavy surcharges; and whether he would endeavour, at an early date, to effect a substantial reduction in the interests of the small and impoverished Colonies.

Mr. Noel-Baker replied that it was difficult to make direct comparisons between pre-war tariff levels to different areas, but war-time surcharges (including one to take effect on May 15th) had not been unduly heavy on the West Indian routes in comparison with the average to other destinations, or with increases in rates to the United Kingdom. Such increases had been necessitated by increase in cost of the services. It would be the aim of the Ministry to reduce rates when justified by a fall in costs. (May 2nd.)

Citrus Fruit Import Duties, U.K. and U.S.A. Sir A. Evans asked what was the import duty in the U.S.A. on Jamaican citrus fruit and the corresponding duty in the United Kingdom on American citrus and Jamaican citrus.

Mr. Emrys-Evans stated that fruit in its natural state (citrus fruit is not mentioned by name) shipped to the U.S.A. from any source is subject to an import duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. The U.K. import duty on citrus fruit from the U.S.A. is grape fruit 5s. per cwt. all the year round; oranges 3s. 6d. per cwt., April 1st to November 30th, at all other times 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; other citrus fruit 10 per cent. *ad valorem* all the year round.

Citrus fruit produced in Jamaica is admitted into the United Kingdom free of duty. (April 25th.)

Export of Sugar Products. The Minister of Food regretted that the supply position did not at present permit the export of food products made from sugar, apart from the minimum requirements of certain Colonies and Dependencies. (April 18th.)

Expenditure on Development and Welfare. Apart from certain research and survey schemes, primary responsibility for the economical spending of Colonial Development and Welfare grants or loans will rest with the Colonial Governments to whom they are made, and this spending will be subject to the same safeguards as other Colonial Government expenditure. It will also be a major objective of the Colonial Office to see that waste does not occur. (April 12th.)

British Beet Sugar in 1944. It is estimated that the total production of beet sugar in the British Isles during 1944, expressed in terms of refined sugar, represented 24 per cent. of the total sugar supplied to all users in the United Kingdom in that year. The percentage was affected by the poor crop for 1944-45. A normal yield would have brought the figure to 28 per cent.

Asked whether this 24 per cent. was distributed exclusively for domestic purposes and the remainder, for the use of manufacturers and the Armed Forces, was supplied from cane sugar, the reply, on behalf of the Minister of Food, was: "No, Sir. Obviously when the raw beet enters the factory for refinement it quickly loses its identity." (April 25th.)

Processed Tropical Products

Growing Importance of Trinidad

Trinidad is gradually becoming the processing centre for tropical products in the British West Indies (Eastern Group). As a result, reports Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Port-of-Spain, in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, February 24th, there is being built up a market for wooden and cardboard containers for the packaging of such products as canned citrus-fruit juice, bottled rum, bitters, soap and matches. Current annual requirements are estimated at about 1,205,000 wooden crates and about 1,000 tons of cardboard cartons. When supplies are freely available the tendency will probably be towards increased imports of cardboard cartons rather than box shooks. In the pre-war period there was also a market for about 3,000 field crates and between 40,000 and 75,000 Florida citrus crates per annum for packing fresh grapefruit.

There are modest markets for crates and cardboard cartons for bottled rum and soap in Barbados and for bottled rum in British Guiana.

Prior to the war there was a small demand for tomato lugs in St. Lucia, citrus crates in St. Lucia and Dominica and mace boxes in Grenada. Mr. Newman says it may be assumed that Trinidad and, to a lesser extent, British Guiana and Barbados will be the main markets for wooden and cardboard containers in the area.

The Pictorial Pages

NOR since the Coronation in May, 1937, has London seen such vast crowds as those which gathered on VE Day, May 8th.

Scores of thousands made for Buckingham Palace and called for the King—an instinctive demonstration to the Crown. The first of the illustrations in this issue shows the King and Queen on the balcony of the Palace, accompanied by the two Princesses and Mr. Churchill, acknowledging the cheers of the mighty crowd.

The lower picture on the same page shows the Prime Minister proceeding from Downing Street, after his broadcast speech from the Cabinet Room at No. 10, to the House of Commons. As can be seen, he received a great ovation.

The second of the pictorial pages shows St. Paul's and Big Ben floodlit, with searchlights in the background, and the third, the tremendous crowd at Trafalgar Square.

The illustrations on the fourth page show two phases of the German surrender. That at the top, taken on May 3rd, shows representatives of Admiral Doenitz and Field-Marshal Keitel being received by Field-Marshal Montgomery at his H.Q. at 21st Army Group. The lower picture shows the first German submarine, the U 249, to surrender to the Royal Navy.

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 Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 24th*

THE Cathedral was filled last Sunday when a memorial service was held for President Roosevelt. The Colonial Secretary represented the Governor, who was visiting the neighbouring island of St. Kitts. Representatives of the Leeward Islands Battalion, Defence Force, Police, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and U.S. Army and Navy all attended this inspiring service when Bishop Newnham Davis in a short address paid tribute to the memory of this great world statesman.

News of the death of Mrs. Tempny, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodwin, of Antigua [reported in last CIRCULAR], has been received in the island with great regret.

Army Fortnight, Antigua's third drive for victory, opened yesterday with a drumhead service. To-day a full-size model tank parades throughout St. Johns with police band, etc., in attendance, also U.S. planes drop patriotic pamphlets. Antigua has already held fortnightly drives in aid of the Air Force and Navy.

The marriage will take place on April 30th of Captain John Goodwin, of the B.W.I. Regiment, at present stationed in Trinidad, and Claudia Goodall, of St. Kitts.

BARBADOS

Manufacture of Salt. The Secretary of State has approved the expenditure of £1,162 from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, for the manufacture of salt in the St. Lucy area, on the understanding that the salt will be produced for local consumption only.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 24th*

The Legislative Council on April 20th approved the Colony raising a loan of \$5,000,000 at 3½ per cent. interest; the loan to have currency for forty years with right of redemption at expiration of thirty years. The primary object is further to stabilise the financial position of the Colony by securing at once the necessary funds for capital works contemplated, and to maintain a reasonable reserve fund out of current surplus. Among the purposes of loan mentioned was the reconstruction of public buildings burnt in the recent fire in Georgetown and reconstructing or rebuilding Georgetown Public Hospital, which is probably the largest hospital in the West Indies, occupying two whole city blocks.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 30th*

The Arbitration Board finding in favour of the employee dismissed by the Standard Fruit Company has terminated the ten-day waterfront strike.

A short, sharp, earthquake shook the island at 2.10 a.m. on April 27th.

Sir Harry Luke, head of the British Council in the West Indies, is visiting Jamaica accompanied by his

nephew, Mr. Anthony Boys. He expects to visit the Turks and the Cayman islands.

Members of the House of Representatives have voted in favour of a message from the Governor in Executive Council, raising their annual salary from £400 to £550.

Mr. W. H. Simms, a member of the P.N.P., was returned unopposed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Councillor Sidney Barton from the Kingston and St. Andrew Council.

Fire did serious damage to the medical administrative building at Up Park Camp on April 8th. Drugs and valuable fixtures were destroyed in the gutted dispensary and laboratory.

Mr. E. L. Morris, Deputy Postmaster-General, has been appointed to succeed Mr. W. A. Campbell, as Postmaster-General on the latter's retirement on May 13th.

The first all-Jamaica tennis championships since 1941 resulted in W. Coke defeating Clinton Nunes in men's final and Mrs. A. P. Cover-Ramsay winning ladies' final against Mrs. R. J. Bunting.

Lady Huggins is a patient at the Nuttall Hospital.

Former Administrator, General Alan O. Ritchie, died April 30th.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mobile Medical Units. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Trinidad and Tobago on January 16th, forecast, reports the *Trinidad Guardian*, the Government's intention to bring efficient medical and health services into every corner of Trinidad and Tobago. Emphasizing the need for nursing and ambulance divisions His Excellency said Tobago, with a population of 30,000, had only three qualified medical men. A well-trained nursing division would be of immense value in abnormal times.

Sugar Beet Prices in Ontario

The Government has granted a subsidy of \$1.55 on 1945 sugar beets up to a maximum of \$225,000. This amount, reports the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, April 5th, provides subsidy on 145,161 tons, and the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd. will pay the same subsidy on all beets delivered over that tonnage. In addition the sugar company is voluntarily providing floor prices on all 1945 sugar beets delivered of \$9 per ton for factory delivery and \$8.25 for outside delivery. This provides a price of \$11 per ton, factory delivery, for the average beet (16 per cent. sugar content) at current returns for sugar, pulp and molasses. The premium is 60c. per ton for each extra 1 per cent. sugar content.

On the basis of \$5.75 per cwt. of granulated sugar the price per ton of sugar beets (including subsidy) delivered at the factory will range from \$9.20 (sugar content 13 per cent. or less) to \$13.40 (sugar content 20 per cent.).

The Edible Oil Conference

Promotion of Br.W.I. Self-Sufficiency

AN Edible Oil Conference was held in Barbados during January to consider measures for promoting the greatest possible self-sufficiency in vegetable oils and fats in the British Caribbean area. The conference, which was attended by delegates from Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent was presided over by Mr. F. C. Benham, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare. The subjects discussed included improvement of coco-nut cultivation, stabilisation of copra prices, factory development and regional marketing.

The full text of the report of the Conference, as reported in the *Barbados Commercial Journal*, February, 1945, follows:—

(1) We understand that there is a general shortage of oils and fats which is likely to continue for some time. We agree that in order to assist the war effort it is desirable for the British Caribbean area to supply its own requirements, as far as possible, in oils and fats. Taken as a whole, the area produces less than its own requirements. It therefore follows that exports outside the area should be prohibited unless and until the production of the area comes to exceed its requirements. This prohibition, however, should continue only so long as is necessary in the interests of the war effort and as part of wartime controls extending into the immediate post-war period.

We recommend, however, that one exception should be made to this general rule for a period not exceeding two months. Dominica lacks copra-dryers and the climate is too rainy for sun drying. She should be requested to provide herself with dryers of the simple Malayan type which can readily be made from local materials, and to turn her nuts into copra. But while this is being done, up to a period not exceeding two months, we consider that she should be allowed to resume her former practice of exporting dried whole nuts; otherwise the nuts might rot on the ground. During this period she should supply whatever dried whole nuts the other British West Indies require from her, and should be permitted to export any surplus to Puerto Rico or elsewhere outside the area, under licence. The same applies to Nevis.

(3) Appendices II* and III* show that the expected exportable surplus of copra from the Windward Islands (including some 540 tons from Dominica of which 240 tons have hitherto been in the form of nuts (1,250,000 nuts) but could and should be converted into copra by putting up dryers) will about cover the copra requirements of Barbados (3,000 tons a year). We are confident that it will in fact expand enough for the edible oil and coco-nut meal requirements of St. Lucia and Dominica to be provided by the Barbados Factory. We recommend, therefore, that the copra required by Barbados should be obtained from the Windward Islands.

The copra figures do not include the relatively small amount of dried whole nuts supplied through the huckster trade to Barbados and other British colonies. This trade might be allowed to continue under licence.

(4) We have discussed at length the question of the price to be paid by Barbados for this copra.

The delegates from the Windward Islands have submitted that they were receiving low prices for copra for a number of years, and are now giving up export markets (Venezuela, Colombia and—for wholenuts for desiccating—Puerto Rico) yielding them \$240 or more per ton. Further, their Governments depend to a considerable extent on the taxation of copra (through export duties and through income tax and land tax on the producers) as a source of revenue; and the islands are relatively poor.

In Barbados

In view of these considerations, Barbados agrees to pay, and the Windward Islands to accept, a price of \$168 per ton f.o.b. subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Existing contracts between Barbados and the Windward Islands, going up to June, 1945, shall stand.

(ii) This price of \$168 a ton shall be maintained for three years, that is until January 31st, 1948, provided that the Governor of Barbados has power under defence regulations or otherwise to protect the Barbados factory against imports sufficiently to make a moderate profit during this period.

(iii) In arriving at this price it was contemplated that it would permit existing taxation to be maintained or increased, or new taxation to be imposed, for general revenue purposes and a cess to be levied for the establishment of a reserve fund (controlled either by the Government or by a Coco-nut Producers' Association) and used to assist coco-nut growers in the improvement of their industry and in the stabilisation of future prices.

(iv) The price of the edible oil supplied by Barbados to St. Lucia and Dominica shall be based on the price paid for copra by Barbados, plus manufacturing costs and a moderate profit. The price of the coco-nut meal supplied by Barbados to St. Lucia and Dominica shall not exceed two B.W.I. dollars (\$2) f.o.b. per 100 lbs.

We approve of these arrangements.

Trinidad Position

(5) Trinidad estimates that it will produce some 14,000 tons of copra a year, and the three factories between them have the capacity to convert this amount into refined oil. Trinidad produces compound lard, margarine and soap. Her available export surplus, after supplying her own requirements, will be equal to 360,000 gallons of edible oil, 360,000 lbs. of margarine or compound lard and 12,000 50-lb. boxes of soap. This can and should cover the import requirements of the Windwards, the Leewards and Barbados, as set out in Appendix III, except that St. Lucia and Dominica will be supplied with edible oil from Barbados. Trinidad should export the remainder of her surplus (in the form of oil and other manufactured products) to British Guiana.

The prices charged by Trinidad for her export products should be based on a copra price of some \$168 a ton plus manufacturing costs and moderate profit.

Needs of British Guiana

(6) British Guiana at present has a deficiency equivalent to some 1,850 tons copra, only part of which can be covered from Trinidad after Trinidad has supplied the Leewards, Windwards and Barbados. The remain-

* Not reproduced here.—(Ed. W.I.C.)

ing deficiency will have to be supplied from outside the area.

The factory in Georgetown is at present working to full capacity. If it were expanded to create a larger demand for copra, many coco-nuts now converted into oil (with a 40 per cent. extraction) would instead be made into copra and processed by the factory (getting over 60 per cent. extraction), and British Guiana could supply nearly all her own requirements from her own nuts. We therefore strongly recommend that priority should be given to the machinery needed to expand this factory.

Jamaica Output

(7) Jamaica normally exports margarine and compound lard to British Honduras and the Bahamas. At present, owing to the hurricane of August, 1944, which destroyed some 40 per cent. of her coconut trees, she cannot supply her own requirements. But she has the manufacturing capacity, and we consider that she should be permitted to manufacture margarine and compound lard for export to British Honduras and the Bahamas if a surplus over requirements were to arise in the rest of the British Caribbean Area which could be sent to Jamaica in the form of copra or oil, provided that this was the most suitable method from the general standpoint of making the best use of shipping. Should Trinidad have any difficulty in supplying the quantity and quality of the particular products required by the other colonies while having the necessary copra available, the existing facilities in Jamaica should be made use of (subject to satisfactory shipping arrangements) by the transfer of copra, crude oil, or refined oil to Jamaica for conversion there into margarine and/or compound lard for the islands needing these products.

Trinidad and/or Jamaica, as the case may be, will need relatively small additional supplies of hard fats from outside the area for the manufacture of margarine and lard; but these should correspond with the quantities Jamaica formerly used for the purpose.

A Memorandum which has been submitted suggests that the price of copra throughout the Area should be fixed at \$5.50 to \$6.00 B.W.I. per 100lbs. equal to \$123.20 to \$134.40 per ton. We have recommended that the prices paid for imported copra and coco-nut products should be based on a price of some \$168 a ton for copra. We make no recommendation as to the internal prices of copra used by a colony in making products for its own consumption. Labour costs and other conditions differ between colonies, and we consider that each colony should decide for itself.

No Clearing House

(9) We have considered whether there should be a kind of clearing-house to regulate the movement between colonies of copra and its products. We think that this is not necessary. The requirements of each colony will be known, and also the source from which they are to be supplied. The Food Controllers in the various colonies should keep one another informed of any changes in the situation calling for an alteration in the programme, and should see that any necessary adjustments are made.

(10) We consider that no money should be provided by Development and Welfare for the erection or expansion or improvement of any factory producing coco-nut products. We consider that any persons or firms or associations should be at liberty to put up a factory, or expand an existing one, at their own expense and risk, in

(Continued in next column)

The Markets

May 3, 1945

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 per cent.)	83	84	78½	79½
3½	War Loan ...	103½	103½	102½	103½xd
12½	Angostura Bitters...	47/-	49/6	41/-	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	45/-	41/6	45/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	17/6	20/-	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	29/-	30/-	32/3	33/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	67/-	69/-	59/-	61/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	44/6	46/6	42/-	44/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3	61/3	63/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 8% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/9	3/3	2/-	2/6
	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/3	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	20/-	21/3xd	17/6	19/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/6	4/6	2/3	3/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/7½	5/1½	3/10½	4/4½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	55/8	57/6	53/6	55/6
	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	1/9	2/9	1/3	2/3
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	72/6	82/6xd	36*	40*
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	55/6	57/6	34/6	35/6
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ...	15/3	16/3	13/3	14/3
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	17/-	18/-	16/-	17/-
	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	5/-	6/-	4/-	5/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ...	89/4½	91/10½	84/4½	86/10½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	91/3	93/9	79/4½	81/3xd
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6	6/-	3/9	4/9
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/6	18/6	16/6	17/6

*When shares were \$100.

Honey continues under Government control. Present price 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento. The market is quiet and unchanged at 1/4 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger is under Government control. Prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs. Defectives continue scarce and buyers in consequence show more interest in other sizes. Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

(Continued from preceding column)

any colony in the Area, provided that the Government of that colony does not prohibit them from doing so.

(11) We have considered whether an association should be formed to keep the problems we have discussed, and any allied questions permanently under review. We consider this is not necessary at present; it will suffice for the Comptroller for Development and Welfare to convene a conference similar to the present one whenever it appears to him to be desirable to do so.

Stipulations

(12) The Barbados delegates wish to record that, in view of certain figures submitted by the Trinidad delegates and the present internal prices for copra in the colonies of Jamaica and British Guiana, they consider a basic price of \$134.40 f.o.b. per ton for copra would yield a sufficient profit to the producer. In order to reach an agreement, they accepted the price of \$168 per ton on the understanding that part of the price would be used for purposes of revenue and stabilisation.

The Jamaica delegate has expressed agreement with the main principle of the Barbados stipulation, as he strongly feels that so long as coco-nut growers are receiving a price permitting a reasonable profit, additional proceeds resulting from temporarily high sales prices should be reserved for future stabilisation of prices and for specific constructive uses aimed at the improvement of coco-nut cultivations, and the lowering of costs of production by increasing of yields.

In regard to factory development, he feels that each proposal should be carefully examined by the Government of the colony concerned, as it has been amply demonstrated that excessive and unsound developments of this nature are likely to prejudice rather than to aid the results obtained by the coco-nut growers.

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Cocoa Research Conference

IN the April issue of the CIRCULAR particulars were given of arrangements which had been made under the auspices of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a cocoa research conference, to be held at the Colonial Office during the last week in May.

The terms of reference of the conference were defined, in a Colonial Office statement, as being to "discuss such subjects as the long term objectives of cocoa research, including the control of pests and diseases, the selection of high yielding disease resistant types of cocoa of good quality, cocoa soils, systems of agriculture in regard to cocoa and the relations which they should bear to the agricultural policy of the countries in which the crop is grown, the general organisation in the Colonial Empire of cocoa research work, and programmes of research aiming at the improvement of the cocoa industry in the Colonies."

The agenda put before the conference for discussion was well-defined and comprehensive, and was approached during the deliberations with two objects in view; first, to define the problems requiring investigation, to sum the progress already made in each, and to decide the lines of immediate and future investigation which should be followed; second, to consider the organisation of work on each problem in particular, and the co-ordination of cocoa research as a whole. The conclusions reached were embodied in a series of draft recommendations for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

When research workers, employed in the study of cognate subjects in different parts of the world, engage in discussion of their common and individual problems, mutual benefit ensues which cannot be gauged at the time, but which finds expression in a quickening of inspiration when work on those problems is resumed. An outstanding feature of the conference was the fact that proceedings were so conducted that at no time was there occasion to limit full discussion of the items under review. Exposition, criticism, and interchange of ideas were given full play, and all delegates were agreed that from the important aspect of mutual benefit the conference was an unqualified success.

The conference also succeeded in painting a clear picture of the organisation required for the successful prosecution of the work, and the distribution of the various problems between the research institutions concerned both in the Colonies and in the United Kingdom, and the Departments of Agriculture in the various Colonies. How far it will be possible to give effect to the recommendations made is not at present

clear. It is evident that for some time the shortage of trained research workers brought about by war conditions will alone present one unsurmountable difficulty. This fact was not lost sight of, and the discussions throughout reflected the realisation that the conference was equally concerned with the means whereby the existing research personnel may make progress at the maximum rate.

The colonial areas mainly concerned are the West Indies and West Africa. There are general problems in which both are interested, and special problems, such as "witches broom" in the West Indies and "swollen shoot" in West Africa, peculiar to each. The general position is that the research workers in each area are already fully occupied by these special problems, on which they work under the handicap of an imperfect knowledge of fundamentals, the elucidation of which is a matter of long-term research for which at present both staff and facilities are inadequate.

An extension of the work on cocoa soils is badly needed. Development and improvement of the cocoa industry cannot proceed efficiently without full information on the soils of the cocoa-growing regions. The West Indies are ahead of West Africa in this regard, but in both areas the existing provision of soil scientists is inadequate.

Cocoa is highly sensitive not only to variation in soil conditions, but also to climatic environment, and in this respect great variation may be shown by different types of the cocoa plant. Soil and climatic investigations are closely linked, and there is a great need for more precise information leading to the definition of the optimum conditions required by specific cocoa varieties. Research on these matters must include the study of the physiological relationships of the cocoa tree, to enable which fundamental work on the physiology of the plant requires to be done.

In point of fact the need for this fundamental physiological research was in frequent evidence throughout the conference. The discussions on cultural problems, pests and diseases, propagation, selection, hybridisation and breeding all indicated the handicap under which the workers on specific problems must labour until the physiology of the cocoa tree is thoroughly understood.

To an observer, the conclusion was inescapable that the ultimate organisation of cocoa research should be such as to permit of the formation of teams of specialists working in collaboration, perhaps on the lines of the "Coffee Team" which has produced striking results in East Africa.

The work carried out by such teams in the West

Indies and West Africa would be complementary, and the frequent exchange and comparison of the results obtained would be helpful to workers in both areas, and tend towards a maximum rate of progress. Its general organisation might be helpfully controlled by the Cocoa Research Committee set up in London.

In regard to pests and diseases there are problems which are not common to both areas. The West Indies is chiefly concerned with "witches broom," West Africa with "swollen shoot" and two species of capsid bugs. Work on these major problems is proceeding in each region, and the investigators in each area must naturally plan along independent lines. In the West Indies it appears probable that the establishment of a Colonial Microbiological Institute under Dr. Thaysen, recently announced, will enable further investigations to be undertaken on the biology of the fungus causing "witches broom," and on the virus which has been found to attack cocoa in that region. The production of satisfactory resistant strains of cocoa from the material made available by the explorations of Dr. Pound in the Amazon basin might be facilitated by the inauguration of investigations into the mechanism of disease resistance.

The ultimate object of research is to produce results which can be given practical application by the industry. What can be done in practice is largely conditioned by the prevailing economic and sociological conditions, and the position of cocoa in the system of agriculture established in each Colony. Systems of agriculture best suited to particular regions must be worked out on the spot by experiment, and agricultural departments and research institutions require to maintain close co-operation so that the work of the department may be planned to take full advantage of the work of the institution. This is a matter of much importance to the peasant grower, and was given particular attention at the conference. It was interesting to note the emphasis laid by many delegates on the necessity for the provision of adequate staff in the agricultural departments, if the results of research are to be applied satisfactorily.

Colonial Research Committee

Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry

THE Colonial Office announces that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has created a Research Committee to advise on agriculture, animal health and forestry for the benefit of Colonial territories.

The chairman of the committee is Mr. J. C. F. Fryer, O.B.E., M.A., secretary of the Agricultural Research Council. The vice-chairman is Mr. E. J. Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The members of the committee are Sir Joseph Barcroft, C.B.E., F.R.S., the Director of the Agricultural Research Council's Unit of Insect Physiology; Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E., M.A., Professor of Forestry at Oxford University; Mr. T. Dalling, M.A., M.R.C.V.S., Director of the Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Research Laboratory; Mr. C. D. Darlington, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the John Innes Horticultural

Institute; Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University; Professor J. W. Munro, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology at the University of London and Director of the Biological Field Station of the Imperial College of Science and Technology; Dr. W. G. Ogg, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station; Professor J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Research of the Colonial Products Research Council; Mr. J. A. Scott Watson, M.C., M.A., Chief Education and Advisory Officer to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mr. S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc., Director of the Imperial Mycological Institute.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 62nd 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
Burgess, P. L.	Br. Honduras	R.A.F.	L.A.C.
de Freitas, J. D. L.	Trinidad	R.C.E.M.E.	Craftsman
Griffiths, C.	Br. Honduras	A.T.S.	Private
Harley, A. G.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Hernandez, D. C.	Trinidad	R.C. Regt.	L/Sergeant
Jones, P. D.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.
MacIntosh, J. D.	Jamaica	R.A.S.C.	Cadet
Oakes, S.	Bahamas	Gren. Gds.	Guardsmen
Outerbridge, D. G.	Bermuda	R.C.A.F.	Pilot Officer

In addition to the above, the following officers of the North and South Caribbean Forces have arrived in this country for special training:—

Name	Colony	Rank
Batson, C. L.	Barbados	Lieutenant
Eytel, J. L. H.	Br. Guiana	Lieutenant
Johnson, S.	Trinidad	Lieutenant
MacDonald, E. J.	Bermuda	Lieutenant
McWatt, J. E.	Br. Guiana	Lieutenant
Marrett, J. E.	Jamaica	2nd Lieutenant
Mullin, F. C.	Bermuda	Lieutenant
Peterkin, P. L. C.	Barbados	Lieutenant
Serrette, J. C. H.	Trinidad	Lieutenant
Westin, H. M. D.	Jamaica	Lieutenant

A.T.S. = Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.A.F. = Royal Air Force. R.C.A.F. = Royal Canadian Air Force. R.A.S.C. = Royal Army Service Corps. R.C.E.M.E. = Royal Canadian Elec. Mechanical Engineers.

Promotions in the Services

Flying Officer R. S. Biggs (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Flying Officer I. D. Bourne (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Cadet J. E. Cyrus (Trinidad) to Assistant Section Officer.
 Lieutenant W. B. Davis (St. Kitts) to Captain.
 Pilot Officer R. H. Dickson (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer E. D. Ede (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer E. A. Gordon (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer J. D. Lenegan (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer W. R. Luck (British Guiana) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer E. G. F. Lyder (Trinidad) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Pilot Officer M. V. Martinez (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer G. Mather (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Cadet H. L. Munn (Jamaica) to 2nd Lieutenant.
 Sapper T. J. Otway (Montserrat) to 2nd Lieutenant.
 Flying Officer R. G. C. Pagett (Bahamas) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Flight Sergeant P. C. Roach (Bermuda) to Pilot Officer.
 Pilot Officer E. H. Whitecross (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.
 T/Major C. E. B. Walwyn (St. Kitts) to Lieut.-Colonel.

From a Londoner's Notebook

AS was expected, the Whitsun Conference of the Labour Party decided to break up the coalition, with the result that a new Conservative Government (with some Liberal Nationals and non-party men) has been formed, and we are to have a general election on July 5th. Labour was offered the alternative of continuing the coalition till the end of the Japanese war, with the suggestion of a referendum to ask the people's consent to the further prolongation of the life of this ageing Parliament; but this proposal was curtly rejected in a letter from Mr. Attlee, in which he made acid allusion to the uses to which the referendum or plebiscite had been put by Hitler and other dictators. In his opening broadcast of the election campaign Mr. Churchill repaid the compliment by observing that the system of state controls advocated by the Socialists had been the usual prelude on the Continent to the establishment of a totalitarian system with all its abominations.

* * *

From this exchange of courtesies a spectator inexperienced in general elections might infer that both parties had suddenly converted the passion of righteous indignation, which has nerved them through the long fight with Germany, into white-hot hatred for one another, and that we are approaching a political war to the death between irreconcilable principles, with no quarter for either side. The mutual defiances, however, are mere ritual. No Conservative really suspects the kindly and intelligent Mr. Attlee of the ambition to ride through slaughter to a dictator's throne; and it is conscious illusion on the part of the Labour ex-Ministers, who have worked so loyally and harmoniously with Mr. Churchill, when they see him through a cloud of oratory sprouting horns and cloven hoofs before their eyes. As the election campaign develops and the party programmes become more explicit, it becomes apparent that the contestants have the utmost difficulty in finding anything substantial to quarrel about. Each of them is compelled to advocate a programme which is in essence a continuation of the many-sided policy of social progress worked out by the coalition; and for distinction they have to insert here and there self-conscious declarations of principle, individualism on the one side, state action on the other, which are felt at once to be patchwork, unrelated to the real pattern that is being woven. That pattern depends on a combination of private enterprise with state direction, and there is room only for a difference of emphasis on the two elements.

* * *

The result is extraordinarily difficult to predict, since there has been no election for ten years, and no-one knows how the young men and women who have grown up in an age without party politics—and especially those serving in the Forces—are likely to cast their votes. There is admittedly a trend away from Conservatism, which had so great a majority in 1935, but whether it is sufficient to wipe out that majority it is impossible to say. In the absence of a practical issue capable of arousing deep feeling, I should expect consideration of personalities to carry greater weight than usual; and

if that is so, it is difficult to believe that the electorate will choose to unseat Mr. Churchill on the morrow of the victory of which he has been the architect. Unless the strong language inseparable from elections is allowed to embitter tempers beyond compromise, I should not be surprised to see a new coalition of some kind formed after the election to carry on the Japanese war under Mr. Churchill's leadership; for that I believe would best represent the present temper of the people.

* * *

Meanwhile the overthrow of Germany has not yet made much difference to the routine of life; we did not expect that it would. The end of the bombing menace has brought back to London large numbers of mothers and children who were sent away to the country in those distant days at the beginning of September, 1939; and with them some approaching school age who were born in evacuation and are seeing for the first time what they have learnt from infancy to call "home." Demobilization is only just about to begin. Food rations, far from being increased, were further cut just after the cessation of hostilities; for war has produced its inevitable aftermath in a worldwide scarcity, and Europe's need is greater than ours. It is believed that we have now reached the lowest point and that henceforth, though not before the end of this year, there will be gradual improvement. As yet the only commodity of which increased supplies have become available is petrol. A small ration for pleasure motoring was instituted from the first of June—enough to allow of about 140 miles travel in a month. There has been much re-furbishing and re-licensing of laid-up cars, but I have not yet noticed any great increase of traffic on the roads; I suspect that most people are saving up the ration for their summer holidays.

* * *

Sport, which has been very much a makeshift under the restrictions of war, has begun a shy expansion. After a long regime of one-day cricket M.C.C. has ventured on a full three-days match between English and Australian elevens, to be rewarded by the attendance of crowds on a peace-time scale, and an impressive demonstration that the Antipodean ascendancy established in the days of Bradman will take a deal of undermining. The racecourse on Epsom Downs is still out of use, and the Derby was again run at Newmarket, which makes it less of a popular holiday for Londoners; but the excitement attending the victory of the favourite was as great as ever. International Association football has been resumed, and we have been shown that British teams now have all they can do to hold their own with the French. Next year perhaps we may look forward to some kind of a Wimbledon tournament, and even a return of the Boat Race from its exile on the upper Thames.

At the fourth ordinary general meeting of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.), held on February 20th, Mr. George Rochford was elected chairman for the current year.

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 J. M. FARQUHARSON, R.A.F.V.R., No. 20 Squadron, of Jamaica.

This officer has completed a large number of sorties over various battle areas in Burma. He has displayed the greatest keenness to engage the enemy, and has been responsible for the destruction of much enemy equipment. On one occasion he took part in an attack on a force of Japanese tanks, 13 of which were destroyed. In this spirited action Flight Lieutenant Farquharson pressed home his attacks with exceptional determination.

FLYING OFFICER J. D. A. ROBERTSON, R.C.A.F., No. 160 Squadron, of Jamaica.

These members* of aircraft crew have taken part in many operational missions. One night in March, 1945, they were detailed to participate in a mine-laying mission in enemy waters. The operation called for a high degree of courage and resolution and the success achieved reflects the credit on the efforts on the above named personnel who, in various capacities, displayed skill and fortitude of a high order. On reaching base at the completion of the sortie they had been in the air for some 21 hours on a flight covering more than 3,000 miles.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT L. R. G. SMITH, R.A.F.V.R., No. 80 Squadron, of Trinidad.

Flight Lieutenant Smith joined his present squadron in May, 1944, having previously served in the Middle East. Now on his second tour of operational duty, he has flown on many sorties deep into Germany, harassing rail communications and attacking numerous other targets. In low level attacks, frequently made in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire, this officer has inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's mechanical transport, locomotives and rolling stock. He has also destroyed at least one enemy aircraft. In February, 1944, he led the squadron in an attack on an oil refinery, east of Hanover. The attack was pressed home with fearless determination and five large containers and four oil trucks were destroyed. Flight Lieutenant Smith has always displayed a fine fighting spirit and great devotion to duty.

ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT RODERICK N. PEREIRA, R.A.F.V.R., No. 83 Squadron, of Trinidad.

WARRANT OFFICER PERCY C. ROACH†, R.C.A.F., No. 405 Squadron, of Bermuda.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT C. M. ROSTRON, R.A.F.V.R., No. 109 Squadron, of Jamaica.

These officers have completed, in various capacities, numerous operations against the enemy, in the course of which they have invariably displayed the utmost fortitude, courage and devotion to duty.

* All six members of the crew of this aircraft received an award.

† Now Pilot Officer Roach.

The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Killed or Died on Active Service

LANCE-CORPORAL M. C. ABRAHAM (Jamaica).

A/C.2 I. C. ASHMAN (Jamaica).

A/C.1 F. D. BYFIELD (Jamaica).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT C. H. EGERTON-EVES (British Honduras).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT G. G. H. FARARA, D.F.M. (St. Kitts).

PRIVATE F. G. D. HUGHES (Bermuda).

A/C.2 S. A. MUNROE (Jamaica).

FLYING OFFICER A. O. PEARSON (Jamaica).

Previously Missing, Now Presumed Killed

SQUADRON LEADER H. L. LINDO (Jamaica).

SQUADRON LEADER J. L. RAMSON (Jamaica).

Returned Prisoners of War

Flying Officer H. Bancroft (Barbados).

Warrant Officer G. Barrow (Barbados).

Lieutenant T. G. Bentley (Barbados).

Sergeant T. J. Card (Bermuda).

Flying Officer E. R. Carrington (Trinidad).

Sapper M. de Freitas (Trinidad).

Ordinary Seaman W. E. Flemming (Bahamas).

Pilot Officer C. E. L. Grant (British Guiana).

Warrant Officer W. G. T. Greaves (Grenada).

Sergeant G. B. Greenfield (British Guiana).

Lance-Sergeant D. C. Hernandez (Trinidad).

Sergeant J. K. Howes (Montserrat).

Flight-Lieutenant R. C. A. Hunter (Jamaica).

Trooper D. R. July (British Guiana).

Trooper J. F. July (British Guiana).

Flight Lieutenant A. S. Kelshall (Trinidad).

Flight Lieutenant J. Lang (Bermuda).

Flight Lieutenant E. G. F. Lyder, D.F.C. (Trinidad).

Lieutenant J. R. MacGregor (Jamaica).

Lieutenant G. S. Manning, D.S.O. (Barbados).

Flying Officer G. S. Mather (Bahamas).

Gunner W. F. Merrick (Bermuda).

Sergeant C. H. Phillips (Jamaica).

Pilot Officer B. Pilgrim (Antigua).

Gunner E. G. Prodgers (Trinidad).

L.A.C. E. D. Ross (Antigua).

Wing Commander R. S. C. Rowan-Robinson (Jamaica)

Sergeant M. S. Smith (Jamaica).

Private W. Stone (Bermuda).

Flight Lieutenant M. L. Thompson (Bahamas).

Signalman F. S. Webb (Jamaica).

Archbishop of the West Indies

The Right Rev. William G. Hardie, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica, has been elected Archbishop of the West Indies.

Bishop Hardie, who was born in Sydney in 1878, was curate of Sherborne Abbey from 1908-11, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Swansea, from 1911-15, of St. John's, Lowestoft, from 1915-22, and of St. Luke's, Finchley, from 1922-28. He became assistant Bishop of Jamaica in 1928, and Bishop in 1931.



FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER



APPROACHING THE CATHEDRAL FROM LUDGATE HILL



R.A.F. AND A.T.S. CONTINGENTS MARCHING THROUGH AVE MARIA LANE
THE WEST INDIAN SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

See page 108

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 29th, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy chairman, presiding in the absence, in the West Indies, of the chairman Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, which, having been circulated, were taken as read, he said:—

My Lord President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to report that the chairman, Sir Ivan Davson, is still in the West Indies, but due home next week.

Any review embracing the year that is past would scarcely be complete without reference to recent events and the end of the war in Europe.

For nearly five years the City of London, its outlying suburbs and other parts of Southern England, bore the brunt of terror raids by night bombers and fighter bombers, and, in the final stage, flying bombs and rockets increased the tension among dwellers in the Hub of the Empire.

It is true to say that the trials were borne with stoic composure, but the reactions, now that anxiety is relaxed, are apparent in the many who have gone through the ordeal from first to last.

On many occasions the staff of the Committee, and the Ladies voluntarily helping in welfare work, were shepherded into the shelter underneath this office building, there to spend uncomfortable periods awaiting the signal "Raiders Passed"! Shattered windows bear mute testimony to "near misses"! It is right, therefore, that we should acknowledge our indebtedness to all who served faithfully during the "evil days"; remained at their posts by day and within the precincts of London by night, and in some cases suffered physical injury as a result of their devotion.

But with the great example given to us by His Majesty the King and His Gracious Consort, Queen Elizabeth, the people of the United Kingdom met with fortitude every phase of the attacks, and shared in the glory of victory which, at long last, crowned the Allies' efforts. The Executive have thought it right, in the name of all members, to express to His Majesty our humble gratitude and to reaffirm our loyalty to Him. Accordingly, the following message has been sent:—

The Members of the West India Committee, dutiful and loyal subjects of Your Majesty, humbly request your Majesty to accept their congratulations on the successful termination of the war in Europe.

They acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude the example, set throughout the years of trial and tribulation by Your Majesty and Your Gracious Consort, which has been a constant inspiration to effort and a solace to those whose lives have been touched by tragedy.

They are honoured to have been privileged to contribute in some measure towards the welfare of

Your West Indian subjects serving in Your Majesty's Forces.

They wish to assure Your Majesty of their continued loyalty and devotion to the Throne and to Your Majesty's Person, and earnestly pray that the war with Japan may be speedily and successfully concluded, and that Your Majesty may long continue to reign in a peaceful world.

It is fitting that the West India Committee should pay full tribute also to the man whose leadership, courage, faith and human qualities of heart and mind, upheld the Empire and its peoples in the dark days of calamities and crises, and rejoiced with us in thankfulness when the stress and strain were at an end. To the Rt. Honourable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, therefore, a message has also been sent. Well may we rejoice that from among the people there arose, at the call, the man whose whole life and experience meant training for the great task, and whose words and deeds have proclaimed him among the greatest of war leaders of this or any age.

And may I add this happy reflection that the British West Indies have long cherished the Prime Minister's own repeated indications of an abiding interest in Great Britain's oldest Colonies.

One outstanding incident has been the visit, at the beginning of this year, of the Right Honourable Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahamas and Bermuda. The welcome he received encourages the hope that the visit will be repeated and extended to cover the whole of the Caribbean Colonies.

It is pleasing to be able to report also that many Members of both Houses of Parliament are, in these days, taking a much greater part and vigilant attitude in connexion with questions affecting the welfare of the West Indies.

The West India Committee welcomes these signs of increasing interest, not only by Members of Parliament, a group of whom visited the Colonies last year, but by all sections of people in the Motherland. The Committee expresses the hope that more will find time and opportunity to take such trips to the Colonies, and, by observations and study of prevailing conditions, will thus be qualified to make sound and helpful contributions towards Colonial development and progress.

Indeed, when facilities permit we envisage a rising flood of travellers to the West Indies, some on pleasure bent, and others in pursuit of an expanding trade of which there is already evidence.

The Report of the Executive of the West India Committee appeared in the May issue of the CIRCULAR. Therein will be found, in more detail, particulars of economic and social welfare matters which have occupied our attention.

The provision of a further sum of £120,000,000 to be spent over the next ten years in development, welfare

and research work throughout the Colonial Empire; the appointment of Sir Frank Stockdale as Adviser on Development planning to the Secretary of State, and the calibre of his successor as Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, all indicate a heightened desire on the part of this country to help in improving Colonial standards of living.

Concurrently, the enfranchisement of large new sections of the population in several Colonies, and the advance towards almost complete self-government in Jamaica, have demonstrated Britain's desire to revise the machinery of Colonial Government as and when possible. On the new House of Assembly in Jamaica rests a grave responsibility, not only to the Island itself, but to those other parts of the Empire and especially of the West Indies, which can legitimately hope that, where Jamaica successfully leads, they will soon follow. Integrity, courage and a high sense of public duty allied to administrative ability are necessary to win through. The next few years will tell whether election on the basis of adult suffrage can in these regions produce legislators with such qualities. Meanwhile, one cannot but feel certain misgivings at the inadequate representation of the industries from which taxation is largely drawn.

We welcome the indications of renewed interest in the possibility of a Customs union of the British West Indian Colonies, and gladly assure them of the willingness of the Committee to help in any way possible in the project.

The need for improvement of housing conditions has long been recognized, and I am pleased to see that the Comptroller of Development and Welfare has recently issued a memorandum (Bulletin No. 13) setting out the broad principles to be followed in the preparation and execution of housing programmes which may be assisted by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. I am sure that those members interested who peruse the memorandum will agree that, broadly speaking, it provides a generally acceptable solution to the housing question, particularly as it affects labourers working for estates.

The Committee hopes that the development of rapid transport facilities ere long will bring a steadily increasing number of West Indian visitors to this side. Our premises in Norfolk Street, Strand, are open to all as a centre for social contacts such as have been established successfully, during the years of war, with the Service men and women from overseas.

Opportunities for travel to and from Great Britain, at present, are limited by the accommodation in such ships as are available. Officials and business people may take advantage of speedy air travel, but most tourists, seeking health, rest and recreation in the "Isles of Sunshine," prefer the voyage by sea, which still has its charm. Until the war with Japan is over, there seems little prospect of regular liners or passenger ships for resumption and expansion of the tourist industry of the West Indies, an industry which, to these Colonies, is essential as in the nature of "an invisible export."

Of vital importance to the West Indian Colonies, however, is agriculture, for the provision of food and export crops; on agricultural prosperity depends the welfare of their peoples as a whole. A long term policy

has yet to be formulated, but the measure of control in prices and marketing, necessitated by the circumstances of war, has given to primary producers a degree of security hitherto lacking.

International conferences and co-operation may solve the world economic problem of wise distribution of the products of the soil, and thus prevent a repetition of the chaotic conditions prevailing in pre-war days.

For Great Britain and her Colonies a positive policy there must be, whether international or national or a combination of both.

Colonial Territories drifted steadily into the state of distressed areas in the period of economic dislocation between the two world wars. Under the old Colonial policy the measure of their advancement in social welfare and other services was dictated by the sufficiency of their own resources. Preferential tariffs helped and occasional grants in aid or other financial assistance were forthcoming when the necessity arose.

But not through such temporary expedients or gifts of compassion can there be engendered a true spirit of independence. Nor in policies of self-sufficiency or isolation can a Colony, Empire or nation, contribute to future world peace and prosperity. Co-operation there should be to avoid the errors of the past.

Great Britain is now pledged, by financial commitments over the next decade, to a policy of establishing solid foundations on which the Colonies, out of their own resources, can build and maintain a substantial structure for future development and welfare.

With the encouragement thus given, it remains with the people themselves by ambition and energy to raise the status of each Colony and community and their own standards of living.

That can be accomplished by harder work, greater efficiency and volume of output per head of population, and by the thrift of the masses.

The recent report of the Jamaica Economic Policy Committee emphasises the fact that output and quality of production per individual have, hitherto, been so poor as to constitute a serious menace to the Island's economic revival. A change in outlook and effort cannot come too soon, and the significance of the warning, as far as it affects the other Colonies, should not be lost in the days that lie ahead.

The Committee's work for service men and women from overseas has expanded to an extent far beyond original expectations. No praise can be too great for the members of the staff and the ladies for their efforts to cope with the constant stream of callers each day, including prisoners of war now released.

To Lady Davson, who built up the organization; to the Ladies' Committee who supported her, and to all, including the voluntary helpers, who have laboured strenuously on behalf of the youth of the West Indies, our grateful thanks are due. I am happy to say that Lady Davson is now well on the way to convalescence from her recent serious illness.

Now that the war in Europe is over, our thoughts and endeavours must be directed towards the resumption on the greatest possible scale of the Committee's work in the interests of agriculture, trade and industries of the West Indies. The key of the problem is shipping, and here the prospects are not immediately hopeful, particularly for the export of bananas and citrus fruits,

which need insulated space. We shall, however, expect immediate and energetic official action. Resumption of the exports of the Colonies should be given a very high priority rating.

When full travel facilities by sea and air are again available, the tourist trade can be made an increasingly important item in the national economy of many of the Colonies. The Committee, as their representatives in London, will have a big part to play. But new advertising material, photographs, and other aids to publicity of all kinds are needed. Never has there been such an awakening of interest in the West Indies by the people of this country as is now taking place. It is necessary to stimulate and hold that interest until there are means of satisfying it by tourist visits.

I regret to have to report—although the position was hardly unexpected—that there was a deficit in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year to 31st December, 1944, of £307. Last year—the first for a number of years—there was a surplus of £660, solely due to war-time restrictions and economies, but the accumulated deficit in the Income and Expenditure Account in the Balance Sheet, now stands at £7,030, and new sources of revenue must be found. Confident of the general desire to see the Committee prosper, and conscious of the very considerable part it can play in the future prosperity of the West Indies, the Executive have taken steps to strengthen the Secretariat and to provide additional office space for its activities. Additional staff is needed. But the extent of the Committee's ability thus to render itself more efficient depends on members and upon the Colonies it serves. Action can no longer be postponed, and the Executive's proposals for dealing with the situation will be made known shortly.

With adequate finance I am certain that the Committee can, and will, adapt itself to the changing circumstances of the post-war world and attain new heights in service, prestige, and usefulness. It will, as always, be ready to assist in causes affecting the welfare of the West Indies and vigilant to prevent injury to their agriculture, trade, or industry. The will to serve is there and the capacity to help. With whole-hearted co-operation and support, we can, with full confidence, face and solve the problems that lie ahead.

On behalf of the Executive, I would desire to express thanks to the Honorary Correspondents in the West Indies who have continued to keep us informed of events, and to the Secretariat and staff of the West India Committee our thanks are also due for their cheerful acceptance of increasing demands on their time and patience, inevitable until further assistance can be secured.

The chairman then moved:—

That the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1945, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1944, and the balance sheet, be and are hereby adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling and carried unanimously.

Election of Vice-Presidents

Proposing the re-election of Sir Algernon Aspinall

as a vice-president, the chairman said that Sir Algernon had been a vice-president for the past six years. It was his energy and enthusiasm when secretary that had recreated the Committee and made it a power for good.

The resolution was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling and carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed the election of Sir Alfred Sherlock as a vice-president for the ensuing three years. Expressing his great pleasure in moving the resolution, the chairman said that Sir Alfred had recently intimated his desire to retire from the Executive Committee and it was the wish of his colleagues and himself, as deputy chairman, as he was sure it would be of the meeting, that his long and sterling services to British Guiana and the West Indies and to the Committee should be marked by his election as vice-president.

Sir Alfred was not only a son of British Guiana, but had been actively associated with it in a business capacity for 45 years. As a member of the Executive and as a treasurer of the Committee for many years, he had come to be regarded as their "guide, philosopher and friend," and while thus honouring him they would like to have the continued benefit of his ripe judgment and wise counsel.

After the resolution had been seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling and carried with acclamation, Sir Alfred expressed his great appreciation of the compliment which had been paid to him. He continued: "I must admit it is one I did not expect because, although I have always taken a keen interest in the work of the Committee, my experience has been that instead of getting compliments, one usually gets kicks! Therefore I accept this honour with a good deal of pleasure because I realize that some of my colleagues think my work has been worthwhile."

On the proposal of Mr. G. R. Reid, seconded by Mr. W. S. Adpar Jones, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Be it resolved that the following thirteen members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. A. M. Armour, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. R. Beaumont, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, the Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, the Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston, P.C., Major A. A. Nathan and Mr. Harold de Pass.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, carried with acclamation, which was proposed by Mr. Neil Murray and seconded by Mr. L. H. Palmer.

In addition to those mentioned, those present at the meeting were:—

The Viscount Hailsham, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. W. J. Cook (Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.), Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. C. L. Emy (representing Mr. Alexander Elder), Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. T. Greenwood, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. F. Middleton, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. H. J. Rundle (S. Davson & Co., Ltd.), Mrs. Saunders (A. Hubbard & Co.), Lt.-Col. C. J. de B. Sheringham (Industrial Publicity Service), Mr. H. P. Sheldon (Barclays Bank [D. C. & O.]), Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Christopher Swabey, Mr. D. Tchighianoff, Mr. O. P. Thomas (D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd.), Mr. G. A. Thompson (Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd.), Mr. G. A. Thompson (Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd.), Mr. Charles H. Thorley, Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Thwaites, Mr. H.

Alan Walker, Mr. F. E. Watson (The Royal Bank of Canada), Mr. C. B. Woodward.

Apologies for their inability to attend the meeting were received from:—

Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. Sydney Bacon, Mr. Archibald Bell, Mrs. John Bromley, Mr. Alex. Elder, Mr. Crum Ewing, Mr. Hawkins (Cocoa Association of London), Sir Harrison Hughes, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Captain Sir Arthur Morrell, Captain W. F. Watson.

Cocoa Research Conference

The Cocoa Research Conference, particulars of which were given in the April issue (p. 62), held its deliberations at the Colonial Office from Monday, May 28th, to Friday, June 1st. In addition to those previously mentioned, the following delegates attended:—

Mr. D. Sturdy (Director of Agriculture, Jamaica), Captain J. R. Mackie (late Director of Agriculture, Nigeria), Mr. W. J. Badcock (Solomon Islands and Fiji), Mr. T. A. Noyes (Ministry of Food), Mr. T. Souness and Mr. E. A. Andrews (West India Committee).

Comment on the proceedings of the Conference is made in the leading article in this issue.

The Delegates Entertained

The Colonial delegates to the Cocoa Research Conference were entertained by H.M. Government at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on May 28th. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The West Indian delegates present were Dr. F. J. Pound, Professor E. Cheesman, Professor F. Hardy and Mr. F. W. Cope; also Dr. E. C. Humphries formerly Cocoa Chemist at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and now with the Ministry of Food. All the above mentioned delegates, and Dr. Humphries, attended an informal lunch given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy chairman of the West India Committee at the Ritz Hotel on May 24th, together with the following members of the Executive: The Viscount Hailsham, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway and of the secretariat Mr. R. Gavin, Mr. T. Souness and Mr. E. A. Andrews.

Empire Builders

A bronze statuette of Sir Francis Drake now stands at the entrance to the West Indian Court in the Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute, overlooking the relief model map of the Caribbean, the region in which so many of his exploits were conducted. As Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Institute, says in his Annual Report for 1944, it forms a fitting companion to the statuette of Sir Francis Drake which was installed in the British Guiana Court a year previously. A photograph of the Drake statuette is reproduced as the frontispiece to the Report. With this latest addition the collection of statuettes of Empire Builders in the Exhibition Galleries now numbers seventeen.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Sugar, March, 1945, "Artificial Honey," by Gustav Bruhns, describes the manufacture and use in Germany of a synthetic food product from sucrose and glucose.

The Colonial Review, June, 1945, contains the text of a speech by Colonel Oliver Stanley to the *American Outpost* on March 19th on "The Colonial Problems—British and American Views."

Foreign Commerce Weekly, April 14th, 1945, contains articles on economic conditions in Barbados and in the Netherlands West Indies.

Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, April, 1945, J. B. Hutchinson, Cotton Research Station, Trinidad, and H. L. Manning, Cotton Experiment Station, St. Vincent, are joint authors of a paper on "The Sea Island Cottons." They give a very comprehensive account of the history of the Sea Island Cottons and of the very valuable results of the work accomplished in the West Indies in building up superior strains by carefully planned selection. At the present time 98 per cent. of the West Indian crop is produced from two varieties bred under Dr. S. C. Harland's supervision. Further reference will be made to this important paper.

Empire Industries Association Monthly Bulletin, No. 53, Colonel F. H. Smith, Chairman of the Migration Group of the Royal Empire Society, contributes a report on "Empire Industrial Development" in which it is suggested that an Empire Development Council should be formed as a permanent advisory body representative of all the Dominions and Colonies.

Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, June 8th, 1945, G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., price 2s. Contains the paper read before the Society, on March 30th, by Dr. A. C. Thaysen on "Food Yeast: Its Nutritive Value and its Production from Empire Sources," and of the ensuing discussion.

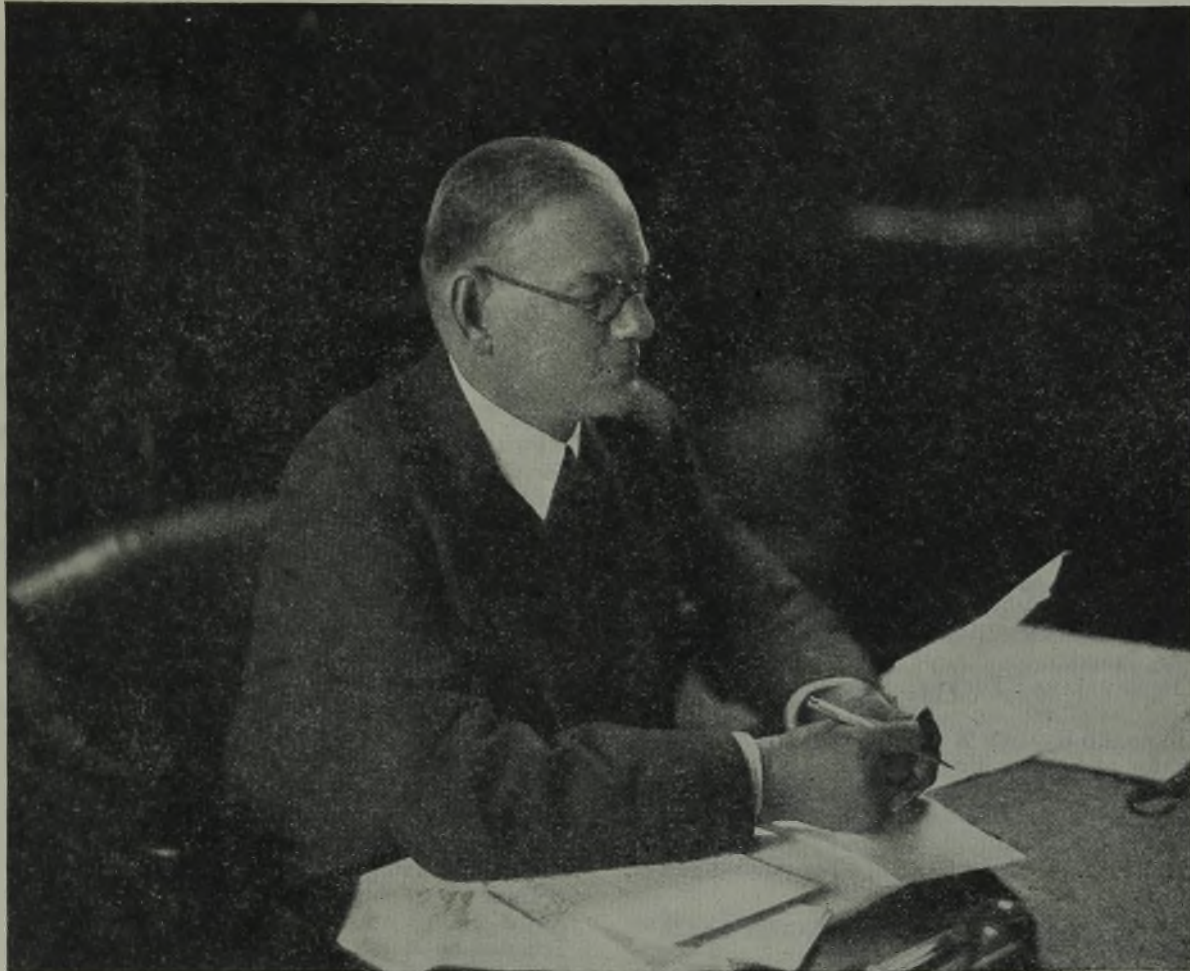
London Calling, the Overseas Journal of the B.B.C., No. 287, contains Athelstan Ridgway's talk, broadcast in the General Overseas Service, on "Barbados: The Unconquered Isle." Among other facts discussed are that the island has never been conquered; the House of Assembly is, next only to the British House of Commons, the most ancient legislative body in the British Empire; and that Barbados was the first place in the Empire where sugar cane was planted.

H.M.S. Jamaica

During their recent visit to the Channel Islands, the King and Queen travelled in H.M.S. *Jamaica*.

As reported in the CIRCULAR of April, 1942, this cruiser (not then launched) was "adopted" by the City of Bristol in connexion with her Warship Week.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE



Sir ALFRED SHERLOCK

THE unanimous election of Sir Alfred Parker Sherlock to be a vice-president of the West India Committee, which was made at the annual meeting on May 29th, is not only a tribute to the high regard in which he is held but also an acknowledgment of the sterling services he has rendered to the West Indies and British Guiana over many years.

Essentially a modest man, direct of speech and forthright of manner, he has never sought the limelight, yet his influence and prestige in affairs West Indian stand as high as that of any man. Outstanding amongst his many services to the British West Indies was his representation of their case at the Canada-West Indies Conference in 1925. It is no secret that his persuasive personality contributed in no small measure to the conclusion of the satisfactory treaty which resulted from that Conference.

It is fitting that, on his resignation from the Executive Committee upon which he has served since 1925, the

members, while honouring him should thus seek to retain for the Committee the benefits of his accumulated wisdom and experience.

Sir Alfred, who was born in British Guiana, started his business career with Curtis Campbell & Co. in Demerara in 1900. After a time as assistant secretary of Sproston's Ltd. he joined Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., as head of their Demerara branch in 1909, subsequently becoming managing director. He recently intimated his intention of giving up his managing directorship while retaining the post of chairman of the company to which he had been elected in 1927.

He was senior member for Georgetown of the British Guiana Court of Policy from 1911 to 1916, and a member of the British Guiana Executive Council from 1914 to 1926.

A strong freemason, he is a former District Grand Master of British Guiana, and was one of the founders of the Caribbean Lodge. He is the present chairman of the West Indian Club.

The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours published on June 14th and 16th contained the following names of West Indian interest :—

G.C.M.G.

SIR FRANK ARTHUR STOCKDALE, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Development Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, late Comptroller, Development and Welfare, West Indies.

K.C.M.G.

MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE HERDER GRANTHAM, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Fiji, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

[Mr. Grantham was Colonial Secretary of Bermuda from 1935 until early in 1938, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, remaining there until the latter part of 1941].

Knight Bachelor

MR. CLEMENT MALONE, O.B.E., Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Windward and Leeward Islands.

C.M.G.

DR. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY WILSON RAE, M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., Assistant Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

C.B.E.

MR. FREDERICK CHARLES COURTENAY BENHAM, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK BURNETT, M.C., Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

MR. HENRY JAMES TUCKER. For public services in Bermuda.

MR. BERNARD READER WOOD, Colonial Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

O.B.E.

MAJOR JOSEPH E. D. CONNELL, Officer Commanding, Barbados Home Guard.

MR. HAMPDEN ARCHIBALD CUKE. For public services in Barbados.

JUDITH, MRS. DE CORDOVA, M.B.E. For services in Jamaica during the war.

DR. LAURENCE WYLIE FITZMAURICE, M.D., C.M., Colonial Medical Service, Medical Officer and Bacteriologist, Bahamas.

MR. GARNET HAMILTON GORDON. For public services in the Windward Islands.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN POUND, Ph.D., Colonial Agricultural Service, Senior Agricultural Officer, Trinidad.

LIEUT.-COLONEL K. E. PREVITE, Royal Marines.

MR. ROYDEN ERNSCLIFFE TAYLOR, M.B.E., Treasurer, St. Kitts-Nevis, Leeward Islands.

M.B.E.

MAJOR STEPHEN HILARY COX, Officer Commanding, Royal Army Service Corps, Bermuda.

MISS MARJORIE DARWENT. For welfare services in Trinidad.

MISS MAY THORNTON JEFFREY-SMITH, Head Mistress, West Wood School, Jamaica.

MR. EMANUEL GITTENS KNIGHT, Senior Magistrate, Grenada, Windward Islands.

CAPTAIN STANLEY SCUDAMORE, Jamaica Home Guard.

MR. WALTER CHARLES SHANKLAND. For public services in British Guiana.

M.B.E.—Continued

CAPTAIN J. SNEE, M.C., Commander of Trinidad Home Guard Unit.

MR. JOHN EDWARD WRIGHT, F.R.C.S., Colonial Medical Service, Surgeon Specialist, Holberton Hospital, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

Imperial Service Order COMPANIONS

MR. HERBERT BOON, M.B.E., Lately Administrator, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

MR. ALEXANDER FERNANDES CAMACHO, Steward, Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.

MR. WALTER HAMPDEN HARRIS, Acting Magistrate, Trinidad.

MR. CHRISTOPHER WILBERFORCE PRESCOD, Inspector of Schools, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

Colonial Police Medal FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

FITZHERBERT ALLEYNE, Warrant Officer, British Guiana Police Force.

JOHN CHARLES, Sergeant, Trinidad Police Force.

LOUIS CROMWELL, Sub-Inspector, Trinidad Police Force.

PHILLIP LABADIE, Corporal, Leeward Islands Police Force.

ERIC EDWARD MORGAN, Superintendent, Trinidad Police Force.

THOMAS DANIEL OGIER, Superintendent, Trinidad Police Force.

PHILIP EZEKIEL ROSE, Sub-Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

LESLIE WILFRID SLATER, County Superintendent, British Guiana Police Force.

HENRY MAXWELL WELLINGTON, Detective Sergeant-Major, Jamaica Constabulary.

A Trinidad Naval Unit

Two tugs arrived in Trinidad early in 1942 and two minesweepers in June, 1944, for the Trinidad R.N.V.R.

These four ships are now being returned to the Royal Navy, and one, a minesweeper, which left Trinidad on March 27th, arrived at Plymouth on June 7th after calling en route at British Guiana, at ports in Brazil and West Africa, and at Gibraltar.

The vessel was manned by 23 West Indian volunteers, of whom 14 arrived in London on June 11th for a fortnight's leave. Their first call was at the offices of the West India Committee, where they were welcomed by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, senior deputy chairman, and by members of the Ladies' Committee who, at short notice, arranged for the men to visit places of interest in the capital.

Visitors from Overseas

The following overseas members of the West India Committee have arrived in England and have registered their addresses :—

Mr. David N. Barr, Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I.Mech.E., H.E. Sir Alan Burns, K.C.M.G., Professor E. E. Cheesman, Mr. Sydney W. Fitt, Mr. G. G. Gianetti, M.A., Professor F. Hardy, Mrs. Kathleen W. Ince, His Hon. Chief Justice C. G. Langley, Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E., Mr. L. H. Palmer, Mr. F. J. Pound, O.B.E., Ph.D., H.E. Sir Arthur Richards, G.C.M.G., Dr. E. J. Sankeralli, Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G., Mr. G. D. Smooker, Mr. B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., and Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Alston, M.C.

Notes of West Indian Interest

DUCK an' fowl feed togeder, but dem no roos' togeder.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. H. ALAN WALKER have received many congratulations on the birth of their third child—Diana Melissa.

* * *

MR. D. L. B. WICKHAM has been appointed Federal Labour Officer, and Mr. F. K. Payne, Assistant Federal Labour Officer, in the Leewards Islands Colony.

* * *

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PETER CULMER RIVETT, U.S. Army, who was wounded in action in France in January and was recently awarded the Purple Heart Medal, is the grandson of the late Dr. J. J. Culmer, of Nassau, Bahamas, for many years Resident Surgeon of the Bahamas General Hospital, and of Mrs. Culmer, of Avonmore, Dorking, Surrey.

* * *

SERGEANT KEITH ATKINSON, R.A.F., who was married on June 16th to Miss Kathleen Bacon, is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Atkinson, of Rockley, Christchurch, Barbados. His bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bacon, of Forest Gate, London, E. Several Barbadians attended the ceremony which took place at St. Edmund's, Forest Gate.

* * *

DR. ROBERT C. HOCKETT, Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, has announced, reports the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, of April 19th, the award by the Foundation of six more grants to scientists, total \$45,400, thus bringing to over \$300,000 the funds which the Foundation has made available to science for research into new industrial and nutritional uses of sugar.

* * *

It will be interesting to West Indian Freemasons to learn that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master has appointed W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, Treasurer and a founder of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826), to be Senior Grand Deacon. W. Bro. Jupp has also been appointed by the Most Excellent the First Grand Principal to the office of Principal Grand Sojourner.

* * *

THE next (installation) meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on July 3rd, at 4.15 p.m. Members of H.M. Forces from the West Indies and Bermuda who are masons are cordially invited to attend and are asked to communicate with Mr. J. Lagden, secretary, Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826), 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

* * *

MISS PRUNELLA HOLLIS, who was married on June 2nd to Mr. Arnauld J. V. de Boissière, of the Nigerian Customs and Excise, is the younger daughter of Sir Claud Hollis and of the late Lady Hollis. The bridegroom is the younger son of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. W. de Boissière, of Barbados, formerly of Trinidad. The

marriage took place at the Oratory, Brompton, and the reception was held at the Hotel Rembrandt.

* * *

CAPTAIN M. S. METZGEN, the Information Officer, is the author of "Notes on British Honduras," in which he presents a concise summary of facts of interest regarding the Colony: Geographical description, population, climate, industries, housing, health, cost of living, wages, trade, recreations, etc., etc. The copy received is a typewritten document of some 25 quarto pages, which would form an admirable basis for the publication of a handbook on the Colony.

* * *

LATER information has disclosed, states the *G.G. Review* for March, that the earlier reports of damage and loss in the disastrous Georgetown fire of February 23rd were very exaggerated. "The estimate of loss was given at approximately ten million dollars, while the facts disclose nearer five million. . . . Fortunately nearly the entire loss was for the account of firms well able to absorb it, plus Governments and Institutions in a similar position." It is admitted that the Royal Agricultural Society and Museum have suffered a severe blow in the loss of their collections and old records.

* * *

RIGHT in the heart of the devastated area there is a considerable expanse which, under the old original Dutch Settlement, became the property of the inhabitants of the Colony. As this is now vacant it is expected that the Government will put into effect new ideas of town planning, previously under consideration, and that out of the débris there will arise a city with the finest business centre of any in this part of the British Colonial Empire.

Ex Prisoners of War Entertained

There was a large and very pleasant gathering at the West Indian Club on June 1st when West Indians serving in the Forces, including 15 who had been prisoners of war, were entertained by the Club. At a cocktail party Sir Alfred Sherlock, chairman, and many members of the club were present. Among others who accepted invitations to meet them were Sir Charles Jeffries, Mr. H. Beckett, Mr. S. Caine and Mr. P. R. Rogers (Colonial Office), Wing Commander F. N. Shone, Wing Commander J. G. Links (Air Ministry), Major John Anderson (Welfare Officer Colonial Office), Major J. J. R. Trethowan (War Office), Brigadier V. D. Thomas, Mr. F. E. V. Smith, and Mr. G. L. Howe (Solicitor-General Nigeria).

Messages of regret for inability to attend were received from Sir Arthur Richards, Sir Bede Clifford, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. A. L. Jupp.

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:—

CAPTAIN A. A. CIPRIANI

Captain the Hon. Arthur Andrew Cipriani, who died at his home at New Street, Port-of-Spain, on April 18th, at the age of 70, had played a prominent part in the public life of Trinidad for over 25 years as a champion of labour. He served on the Executive Council of the Colony from 1941 to 1943 and was nine times Mayor of Port-of-Spain.

The funeral service, held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, was conducted by the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, and among the large congregation were Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor, Sir Edward Cunard, his private secretary, the Hon. A. B. Wright, Colonial Secretary, members of the Legislature, and representatives from many public bodies and organizations. The bearers included the Hon. T. A. Marryshow, of Grenada, and Mr. G. H. Adams, M.C.P., of Barbados.

On April 20th the Legislative Council was adjourned in order to allow members to pay tributes to the memory of Captain Cipriani. In the course of his tribute the Governor said: "I think that I can sum up my impressions of him in the best way by saying that he was the kindest man I have ever known, and I do not think that it is possible to pay any person a higher tribute than that." The Hon. Timothy Roodal said: "Because of his genuine sympathy and honesty, he won the respect, admiration and confidence of the inhabitants of the colony and was undoubtedly their idol." Speaking on behalf of the nominated members of the Council, the Hon. Fred Grant said: "Captain Cipriani was one of the greatest men produced in these colonies, and the results of his effort to improve the conditions of the less fortunate peoples of these islands will be a monument to his memory."

Captain Cipriani had a great love of England and the Empire, and served throughout the last war in Egypt and elsewhere. On his return from overseas he formed the Trinidad Workingmen's Association. He was a keen follower of racing for over 40 years, and was a successful owner and trainer.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT FORREST, who died at St. John's, Antigua, on May 27th, in his 77th year, was for some years a member of the Legislative Council of the island. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Forrest, of Antigua and Woodham Ferrers. The funeral service, held in the Cathedral, was conducted by the Bishop, assisted by the Archdeacon.

THE BISHOP OF BARBADOS in his Synod Charge this year referred to the possibility of a University being established in the West Indies. For 115 years Codrington has had the standard of a University College, and for over 70 years has been an integral part of the University of Durham. To-day 45 out of 63 clergy in Barbados are Old Codringtonians; 67 other Codrington clergy are serving outside Barbados including England, U.S.A., Rio Pongas and Zululand. There are 38 in the scholastic and 8 in the medical profession. Six have taken law and 6 are in the Civil Service.

Empire Leprosy Campaign

Fund opened by H.M. the King

THE King, Lord Halifax and Lord Wavell were among those whose tributes to the work of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association were read by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House meeting held to mark the coming-of-age of the Association, and to initiate a fund of £210,000 for an intensified campaign to rid the Empire of this dread disease. The fund was opened by a generous gift from the King. In the unavoidable absence, due to his recent illness, of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Alfred Beit, said that the Colonial Office had greatly benefited by long and fruitful collaboration with B.E.L.R.A. The efforts of the Association need to be not only sustained but extended in the future. In co-operation with the missionary societies the Association had already done splendid work in combating this terrible disease, but the need for treatment and welfare in the Colonial Empire was great, and in many cases inadequate. In spite of the war the various governments have not been inactive, and they will certainly extend their efforts. But, Sir Alfred said, the general policy of raising the standard of life throughout the territories most affected will in itself be a most powerful weapon, since leprosy is associated above all with bad conditions of living. In previous centuries it was not uncommon in Britain itself, until it was driven out by improved sanitation and greater cleanliness of living.

Dr. Muir's Work in the West Indies

In conclusion Sir Alfred said he wished to refer to the fine work carried out by Dr. Muir, Medical Secretary of the Association. At a moment when staff and other difficulties were very great he helped us by becoming the Superintendent of the Trinidad Leper Settlement on the island of Chacachacare, and thereafter doing inestimably valuable work by means of a survey throughout the whole of the West Indies. This work will undoubtedly be of the greatest use, and so completely was it carried out that Dr. Muir has been able to return leaving the Settlement in competent hands.

A Drive to Exterminate Leprosy

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Chairman of the Executive Committee and former Governor of Nigeria, said the appeal was justified. The time was ripe for a whole-hearted drive to exterminate leprosy in the British Empire, and if they got the money the Association could play a part that no other organization could play.

Dr. Ernest Muir, Medical Secretary, referred to the spectacular results obtained by a new synthetic substance that had also been effective in the treatment of tuberculosis. In co-operation with various missionary societies, B.E.L.R.A. had been to a large extent responsible for pioneer work, and the demonstration of methods by which leprosy could be effectively dealt. The continued existence of leprosy within the British Empire might be regarded as a disgrace. In many places leprosy institutions were centres of enlightenment through which the indigenous peoples were being taught higher standards

Trinidad and Tobago

Governor's Message to Legislative Council

On March 16th His Excellency Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, delivered to the Legislative Council a Message which has been published as Council Paper No. 4, of 1945. The following is a condensed summary of the first portion of his Message; the remainder in which, amongst other important subjects, Sir Bede dealt with labour, railways, medical, social welfare, education, the harbour, and post-war maintenance of law and order will be summarised in our next issue.

Naval and Military

THE shadow of war continued to recede from our shores, and in April, 1944, we were able to despatch overseas a British West Indian contingent with a large proportion of Trinidad men in its ranks. There is still a possibility that the Colony may be required to provide further drafts for this or for new formations. We have several well-equipped and trained units who would welcome the opportunity of serving overseas, where our Naval units may also be required. On the home front tension has greatly relaxed, and it has been possible to demobilise the Civil Defence Force, to whose public spirit and fine service record we would wish to pay a special tribute. Many of our young men have already won distinction in the Air Force and other British units, and I take this opportunity on your behalf of telling them and their relations in the Colony that we are proud of them. I also desire to convey the sympathy of the Legislature to the relatives of our gallant men who have lost their lives in the defence of the Empire.

Constitutional

The Government and the Legislature have done everything possible to accelerate constitutional progress. All the comprehensive changes in the Executive and Legislative Councils were effected by Order in Council within a year of their formulation and submission to the Secretary of State. Members will, I am sure, agree that this is a most creditable record of speedy action to meet the wishes of the Legislature and the people.

As soon as the report of the Franchise Committee was received it was immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, who discussed it with me last year and lost no time in accepting the majority report of the committee and referring it to the Legislature for confirmation. When the minority recommendation dealing with the "language qualification" has been decided, an Order in Council will no doubt be made to implement decisions reached, and the Government will proceed to the compilation of the register of voters with urgency and despatch.

The Government has also submitted to the Secretary of State the draft of a Bill for an Ordinance to establish County Councils elected on the suffrage recommended by the Franchise Committee.

The appropriate time to consider any further programme or any special advances would appear to be after the present programme has been completed, and a new Legislative Council has been elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. All appointments to the Executive Council during my term of office have been

made from the ranks of the elected representatives of this Council.

Legislature

In 1944 the Legislature passed 41 Ordinances including some very important measures of special interest to the poorer people of the Colony—dealing with rent restriction, slum clearance, water works and water conservation, compulsory education. Other very important measures were the Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance, the Quarantine Ordinance, and a progressive resolution on currency.

Legislation for consideration during the current session will include a Bill to provide for an Inspectorate of Factories and for promoting the health, safety and welfare of employees in factories; a Bill dealing with workmen's compensation and providing compensation for certain classes of agricultural workers. The Hindu Marriage Bill is expected back from Committee, and you will be asked to legislate so as to allow women to practise as solicitors. An important measure relating to the provision of credit in the agricultural industry will come before you and also legislation dealing with education, electricity and real property.

Agriculture

There has been a gratifying return of labour to agriculture, but there is still room for substantial improvement. Food production has appreciably increased, and marketing facilities have been well maintained and extended to the fishing industry with successful results. Both fish and ground provisions have been granted considerable financial assistance in accordance with the government policy of keeping down the cost of living. Research and exploratory work is being carried out in the hope that it may become economically feasible to recover and use the waste residues of the rum vats which contain yeast products of highly nutritional value.

The rice crop was probably a record in spite of unseasonable rains. Irrigation water from the Caroni was first used in 1944, and now that rice growers see an assured water supply they are being encouraged to grow vegetables in the dry season between their rice crops.

Schemes are being completed to provide modern villages outside the rice area for those who work in it. Preparations are also being made for the development of the Nariva Swamp for intensive agriculture and land settlement.

It is hoped that the pioneer work done by the Colony in stimulating the production of local foodstuffs and organising their distribution and marketing may be

welded into the nutritional schemes contemplated for this and other West Indian Colonies.

The Government is steadily pursuing its policy of land settlement, and three new estates comprising 1,461 acres have been acquired. Settlers are showing increased interest, and many have constructed their own homes on their holdings.

As regards major crops, sugar, though still in the doldrums, appears to be holding its own. Last year the factories were not able to work continuously and about 100,000 tons of canes were left unripened. Prospects for the present year are much brighter. During 1944 \$204,000 was paid in planting subsidies and the guaranteed price of \$5.50 paid for canes. There is evidence that, with the assistance of the subsidy, cane cultivators are seriously endeavouring to replant their lands.

In May, 1944, with the advice of the Cocoa Board, certain variations in the Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme were adopted. The bulk of the citrus crop was disposed of at fair prices, mainly as canned juice.

An encouraging feature of the year was the marked increase in quantity and value of domestic exports, the most noticeable increases in value being sugar \$540,000, rum \$470,000, and cocoa \$440,000. Asphalt decreased by over \$1,000,000. The petroleum figures cannot be released. Notwithstanding these small improvements the future of agriculture seems to demand serious thought. For years past, cocoa, once the mainstay of the Colony, has been in receipt of Government assistance. In addition, millions of dollars have been provided for the cocoa rehabilitation scheme and the sugar subsidy, although the price of both sugar and cocoa is substantially higher than in pre-war days. Other indirect assistance has also been provided. Notwithstanding all this help the cocoa industry is still in a backward condition, and although markets are likely to be available for sugar for the next two or three years the price paid, though substantially higher than pre-war, is not yet sufficient to cover production costs. It is expected that when the subsidy ceases after 1946, the sugar industry will be in a position to stand on its own feet. But it is desirable that the difficulties which it may have to face should be foreseen and provided for. The cost of materials may fall, but it is unlikely that other production costs can be substantially reduced. There is no guarantee that the price of sugar will be increased or maintained.

Whatever subsidiary resources are to be developed, in order to enable the Colony to continue to be self-supporting, it is certain that sugar, cocoa and petroleum products must provide the bulk of our export revenue. For our own part we can strive for increased efficiency in agriculture and industry by giving a more practical bias to education; by bringing our best soils into cultivation through reclamation, by increasing soil productivity. We can develop self-sufficiency amongst our peasantry; . . . Ultimately, however, the welfare and financial stability of the Colony must largely depend on the export of primary produce and the assurance of remunerative markets for such produce over a period long enough to enable us to embark upon a programme of progressive development.

The Secretary of State has persistently represented to Parliament the essential needs of the Colonies, and in a

recent debate he told the Commons that without the help of the primary products of the Colonies the Empire would not have been able to sustain the impact of the war. . . . Subject to some adjustment of existing quotas it would seem that all that is required to keep the Colonies mobilised economically to play their part in any future war and to assure them of a revenue adequate to maintain reasonable standards of living is a long term remunerative price for the tropical primary products which they are best equipped to produce for export to the temperate regions of the Empire.

Unless these hopes are realized, it would seem that the future of agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago will differ little from its history during the last 15 or 20 years. Our prospects may, in fact, become more depressing owing to the rising scale of expenditure on administrative and social services built up capital contributions which, however generously proffered, however urgently needed, and however gratefully enjoyed, may in the long run only serve to turn the Colonies into mendicants in the Imperial house or paupers in their own.

(To be concluded)

The Pictorial Pages

GENERAL EISENHOWER received a tremendous welcome from the people of London on June 12th, when he drove in an open carriage from Temple Bar to Guildhall to receive the honorary freedom of the City.

The first of the illustrations in this issue shows the General receiving from the Lord Mayor a "token" Sword of Honour—that carried by the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, members of the Cabinet and several ex-Ministers, the Speaker of the House of Commons and representatives of both Houses of Parliament, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Winant the American Ambassador, Admiral H. R. Stark, and the High Commissioners for the Dominions. Guildhall still has a temporary boarded roof and bomb-scarred walls.

WEST INDIAN SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

A congregation which exceeded 1,000 gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral on the evening of May 23rd for the service held in connexion with the appeal by the Province of the West Indies for £100,000. The sermon, a stirring call to action, was given by the Right Rev. E. W. Sara, formerly Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. The collection was in aid of the Appeal Fund, whose organizing secretary is the Rev. A. H. Webb, 15, Tufton Street, S.W.1.

The photographs, specially taken for the CIRCULAR, on the second of the pictorial pages, show West Indian R.A.F. and A.T.S. contingents marching through Ave Maria Lane and their arrival, from Ludgate Hill at the entrance to the Cathedral. They were preceded by a band of the R.A.F.

MR. WILLIAM LINDSAY MURPHY was received in audience by the King on June 12th, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

Continued Help to British West Indies

THE Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at a meeting held in Manchester on June 5th, elected the Marquess of Linlithgow as their President, in succession to Lord Derby who has resigned, but who has accepted the office of Patron of the Corporation.

The Chairman of the Council, Mr. Arthur Foster, when announcing this appointment at the Annual General Meeting which followed, said that the Council considered themselves fortunate that Lord Linlithgow had signified his willingness to become their President. Before his term of office as Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow had been Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. He was not only keenly interested in all agricultural problems and in scientific research, but during his Viceroyalty had maintained close touch with the cotton-growing industry in India.

The Council received with deep regret news of the death of Lord Lugard, who had been one of their Vice-Presidents since the Corporation received its Charter in 1921. The Chairman paid tribute to the great value of Lord Lugard's advice, so generously given on the many occasions when he was consulted.

Transfer of Central Research Station

In the Annual Report of the Administrative Council, which was adopted at the general meeting, considerable attention is devoted to the changes consequent on the closing of the Corporation's Research Station in Trinidad at the end of 1944.

The Corporation convey their congratulations on the award of the C.M.G. to Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, recently Head of the Genetics Department of the Trinidad Research Station and Cotton Adviser to the Inspector-General of Agriculture for the West Indies. Mr. Hutchinson will become Deputy Director of the new Central Research Station when it is established. Negotiations for the lease of a site in Uganda are proceeding. One of the reasons for selecting Uganda is that the cotton-growing industry has increased remarkably in East Africa, and there is an obvious advantage if the main research station can be placed in a country in which climatic conditions are typical of those of a large cotton-growing area.

The Corporation's land and buildings in Trinidad have been purchased by the Trinidad Government, and will be made available for use by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The college is urgently in need of more land and laboratories in its immediate neighbourhood, in order that it may become the centre of agricultural research in the West Indies as recommended by the Royal Commission. The college is also purchasing some of the Corporation's apparatus.

Improved Farming to Raise Yields in West Indies

The Report contains an interesting survey of the principal cotton problems of the several areas in Africa and the West Indies, in most of which the Corporation's staff are working, and of the lines of investigations that are being pursued.

The closing of the Trinidad Research Station and bringing to an end of the cotton-breeding work carried

out in St. Vincent does not mean that in future the Corporation will not maintain any staff in the West Indies.

At the request of the Colonial Office an officer has been appointed who will act as Cotton Adviser to the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and will give guidance when requested to experimental work on cotton carried out by the Departments of Agriculture. He will also have an experiment station of his own mainly for the investigation of the possibility of improving local agricultural systems in which cotton is one of the crops, and the methods of cultivation. Plant breeding and seed supply in the West Indies have been brought to the stage at which they can, with confidence, be left to the Departments of Agriculture, but it is believed that great opportunities exist for raising the yields per acre by improved farming, and the cotton officer's experimental work will be largely directed towards that object.

U.S.A. Bases in West Indies

An article in the St. Kitts-Nevis *Daily Bulletin*, of May 16th, contains some interesting remarks about the tenure of occupation of U.S. bases in the Caribbean. "We in this Presidency of St. Christopher-Nevis," it says, "have been most fortunate in that no part of our territory has been acquired. We are sure that if the people of those territories which have been occupied had been consulted, the United States would indeed have had the bases, but certainly not for 99 years, not from the West Indians, whatever may have been the case elsewhere.

"However that may be, the procedure used for acquiring the leases of the bases does not appear to agree with the high principles enunciated by the United States of America about democratic forms of government.

"If the citizens and the Government of the United States of America realised how far their action in acquiring the bases for 99 years diverges from the high principles they hold, we feel sure they would wish at once to remedy the position.

"Great Britain having made an agreement is bound by it. She can do nothing about it now. Neither can we. The right and power to act lies with the United States of America alone. Will she return to the people of the British Empire their territory? This is a great opportunity to reconcile precept and example."

West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1945, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	120,000	Trinidad	76,884
Jamaica	150,980	Windward Islands... ..	6,111
Leeward Islands	48,600	British Guiana	144,471
		Total	547,046

The Barbados total includes 20,000 tons fancy molasses.

Forestry in the Windwards

(Continued from page 64)

St. Lucia. New Policy Urgently Needed

ST. LUCIA, the second largest of the Windward Islands, is 233 square miles in area. The population is estimated at about 72,000, an average density of only 310 to the square mile, a fairly low figure for the West Indies. The distribution of population is very erratic, varying with the agricultural potentialities of the land. In the Micoud district, largely dead land eroded to bed rock, there are under 100 people to the square mile, whereas in the fertile Choiseuil district there are over 500. Whilst there are some wide, flat valleys filled with alluvium, the country for the most part is characterised by deep canyon-like valleys and long steep-sided ridges dominated by spectacular "pitons," pinnacles formed by the solid lava of residual volcanic plugs.

The rainfall is low and intermittent in the coastal areas, high and continuous in the mountainous interior. Although St. Lucia is liable to severe hurricanes there has not been one since 1898. Earthquake shocks, the last in 1906, have often caused serious loss of life.

The report presents a useful summary of information on geology, soils, water supplies, housing, roads, and local history, and then deals in more detail with agriculture and the forests.

The permanently cultivated land amounts to only a relatively small proportion of the total area. Such land occupies the better soils—sugar cane on the alluvium of the northern valleys, arable on the yellow earths of the Choiseuil district. Standards of cultivation on the whole are good, but there is great need for the adoption of soil conservation methods.

Disastrous Shifting Cultivation

Semi-productive lands unfortunately cover a relatively very large area. For permanent cultivation they require sound methods and hard work. The peasant, however, seeks a stand of virgin forests or tall secondary bush, fells and burns the wood into charcoal or ashes, plants dasheen and bananas without any cultivation and, after a few crops, abandons the land to weeds and moves on elsewhere.

During the first World War, as part of a "grow more food" campaign, peasants were encouraged to form such gardens in the interior without any controls. Thousands of acres in the centre of the island are vacant lands to which the Crown has not, or cannot, prove title, so squatters have been able to do just as they pleased. Moreover the Government used to offer known Crown lands for sale at £1 per acre, payable in instalments over five years. The value of the timber on the land which the purchaser would immediately saw or burn into charcoal would greatly exceed £1. Fortunately the Government suspended the sale of Crown lands from January, 1942. The general results of shifting cultivation have been disastrous. Thousands of acres of good forest have been totally destroyed, representing a loss to the Crown of at least £50,000 during the last half a century in royalties alone. Vast quantities of soil have been lost, rivers are silting up and becoming more liable to meandering and to violent floods.

Crown No Legal Title to Lands

On paper the forests of St. Lucia appear to be well protected, but in practice they are not. The provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance against squatting and illicit cutting can only be enforced within the relatively small areas of surveyed, escheated and demarcated Crown Land. Elsewhere there can be no control at all over squatting, although illicit felling can be prevented under the Timber Protection Ordinance. Some 15,000 acres of rain-forest lands in the interior should properly belong to the Crown, but the Crown has no legal title. This "astonishing state of affairs" dates back to the French administration. When St. Lucia was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814 the British Crown came into possession of some ungranted lands and some "vacant" lands previously forfeited to the King of France. The Crown has absolute title to the ungranted lands provided boundaries could be established. Vacant lands are in law "no man's land" until surveyed and escheated. St. Lucia was surveyed by a Frenchman, Lefort de Latour, who published a map in 1787. No such survey has been made since, and no estates have boundary marks dating from L. de Latour's time. Resurvey is necessary, and for this purpose £1,650 was granted from Development and Welfare funds in 1942, but so far it has not been possible to engage the services of a surveyor.

Reckless Forest Destruction, Land Erosion

In the section on the utilization of forest produce, particulars are given of the imports and exports from 1934 to 1942. On the average, imports have not been heavy and have been of lower value than the exports. St. Lucia has, therefore, been roughly self-supporting in timber, due, however, to the reckless felling of the forests in the interior and coastal hills. These sources are now rapidly running dry, and the day is coming when St. Lucia must rely more and more on imports of timber or must turn to the sound working on lines of sustained yield of the remaining forest resources.

A halt has been called to the destruction of forest, but wastage of the soil, particularly on private lands, continues at an alarming rate. Erosion, land slides and overcropping take their toll each year, wasting away the resources of the country. What is now required is a sound policy of forest, soil and water conservation.

Recommendations for the Future

The Report then summarises the Forest Policy advocated for St. Lucia, followed by detailed recommendations to implement this policy. The latter include the survey and escheat of all remaining Crown and vacant lands in the centre of the island, and establishment of Forest Reserves and Protected Forests; the necessary surveys, introduction of systems, yield control and the strict licensing of fellings. The forest staff requires reorganization. The Report concludes with a suggested Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Ordinance for St. Lucia and one to replace the Crown Lands Ordinance in order to consolidate the law relating to the survey and disposal of Crown lands and of vacant lands.

The Development of Jamaica

Report of Economic Policy Committee

IN June of last year the Governor of Jamaica appointed a Committee "to conduct a systematic economic survey and, after examination and investigation, to report on the economic prospects of Jamaica and, in particular, on the possibilities of ensuring full employment without detriment to the general standard of living; to recommend to Government the lines which its future economic policy should follow, and to consider the best ways to meet the cost of Government schemes for developing the Colony and providing employment."

The members of the committee were: Dr. F. C. Benham (chairman), Hon. O. K. Henriques, Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Mr. G. W. MacDuff, Mrs. Stella Earle, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp and Mr. E. L. Jack.

The Committee's Report, dated January 13th, 1945, has been published for general information with the statement that it has not yet been considered by the Government. It forms a document of 45 foolscap pages with, in addition, 15 pages of maps of Jamaica. The Report merits and will inevitably receive very full and careful consideration both by the Government and by all concerned with the development and prosperity of Jamaica. The contents and arrangement of this very comprehensive report are summarized by the Committee in an introductory chapter as follows:

Chapter II gives a brief survey of population, resources and production. Except for substantial deposits of bauxite, and so far as is known at present, Jamaica has no important mineral resources. Her great asset is the land; this is, and must be, the foundation of her whole economy. But the amount of suitable land is limited, mainly because the island is mountainous and partly because many swamps border its coast. Only some 400,000 acres are in cultivation and only about 700,000 acres are used as pasture. The area of "cultivable land not used" is, according to the census, 312,000 acres, but a fair proportion of this would be very difficult to cultivate.

As the population is over one and a-quarter million, and growing rapidly, it is clearly vital that the best use should be made of the land. A number of our recommendations are made with this object. We favour some control of land use, and we support such aims as the prevention of soil erosion, improved drainage, irrigation, and the development of better and more intensive methods of farming, especially for dairy farming and for other branches of the livestock industry.

Chapter III gives some account of overseas trade. At present, imports amount to some £6,000,000 a year; after the war, they will considerably increase. It is not clear what exports will pay for them. In the thirties, the chief export was bananas. Since then, the spread of Panama Disease and Leaf-Spot has substantially reduced output, and we estimate that only about half the pre-war quantity will be exported. Exports of citrus will greatly increase; and we hope that some minor crops, such as cocoa, will expand. There is scope for a much greater output of sugar, but this will not take place, so far as we can judge, unless Great Britain finds it possible

to allow Jamaica a much larger quota. The best prospect for finding some means of payment for the excess of imports over exports, and at the same time increasing incomes and employment, seems to be the development of the tourist trade and we favour energetic measures to promote this aim.

Chapter IV discusses the employment problem. The main difficulty is that labour-costs are high. In most lines, it costs considerably more than in England to get a given job done. This is likely to cause trouble after the war, when imported goods will be available more cheaply than many local products, and other countries may undersell Jamaica in a number of her exports. Goods and services produced for local consumption are relatively dear; more could be sold, giving more employment, if they were cheaper. But a very common attitude is that the worker is entitled to a reasonably high standard of living irrespective of how much he produces. If this attitude prevails, and wages-rates are too high to provide any incentive for investment, unemployment will become very serious. The remedy lies largely with the workers themselves. If they improve the quantity and quality of their effort, industry will be able to afford to pay them more.

We assume that the paramount aim of economic policy should be to raise the standard of living of the mass of the people. We therefore oppose further restrictions on imports which would result in higher prices for goods of general consumption; we consider that the most efficient methods should be used in production, even if this means considerably more mechanisation; we favour piece-rates because they relate remuneration to results. We insist that Government does not and cannot undertake to find work for every applicant, and we are strongly opposed to "relief works" both because the money absorbed by them could be spent to better purpose and because they foster an outlook among the workers which tends to create unemployment. We recommend that all who cannot find work should receive poor relief.

Chapter V, on social security, in effect continues this discussion. In 1942 the total national income was equivalent to only 10s. per week per head of the population. It is clear that any substantial improvement in the economic conditions of the mass of the people is not possible without a considerable increase in the national income, and this can come about, broadly speaking, only through greater output per head. In other words, most people must work harder and more efficiently if they wish to enjoy a higher standard of living.

Something can be done, however, to help those sections which most need assistance—including the sick, the aged, and the children of poor parents—at the cost of the community as a whole. We advocate a number of such measures, ranging from free meals for school children to old-age pensions. We are opposed to any schemes for national insurance against sickness or unemployment which involve the payment of money benefits, on the ground that they would lead to much less work being done. We do recommend greater expenditure on Public Health; we consider that medical treatment and hospital accommodation should be available for all. Some of the measures we advocate, notably those concerned with health and vocational training, will tend to increase the earning-power of

labour besides relieving distress.

We support the proposal for Trade Boards for certain industries, including agriculture, provided that the wages fixed are within the capacity of the industry to pay and not at levels so high that they create considerable unemployment.

Chapter VI discusses the reform of local government. This comes into the picture in several ways. There is the question of poor relief. Some developmental projects, notably roads and water supplies, may be carried out or maintained partly by local authorities. The administration of public health services will be partly local. Problems of finance are very important. On all these matters we express our views.

Chapter VII discusses the government railway. This gets a chapter to itself because it appears likely that unless somewhat drastic changes are made it will show a deficit of at least £150,000 a year. We make recommendations accordingly.

Chapter VIII is a long chapter, making recommendations under a number of different heads on developmental policy and projects. We advocate both capital expenditure by Government in various directions and also measures by Government to stimulate private investment. We hope that our programme will increase both productivity and employment, but, for reasons already given, it cannot be guaranteed to provide work for all. Government can and should do whatever is possible to provide the framework within which prosperity and full employment can be attained, but in the last resort a satisfactory solution of the economic problem must depend on the people themselves.

Chapter IX deals with public finance, and submits proposals for meeting the cost of developmental and social security measures.

We have thought it best to make our survey of economic policy a comprehensive one, although this has meant commenting upon reports already submitted to Government by other Committees and persons, and giving our general views on subjects now being considered in detail by other bodies, notably the Agricultural Policy Committee and the Social Security Committee.

The Report which is signed by all the members of the Committee has appended a "Note of Reservation" by the Hon. O. K. Henriques and Mrs. Earle. This deals with the important question of public finance. The Committee concluded that the main burden of the additional taxation necessary should fall on the 60,000 or so persons getting over £2 a week, and recommended a kind of percentage personal-tax, a flat 10 per cent. on all income with exemption for the first £2 a week. This tax would be separate from and additional to the existing income tax, with no reliefs of any kind for wife, children and so forth. Mr. Henriques and Mrs. Earle give strong reasons for not being able to agree to this and certain other financial measures recommended by the Committee.

Mr. H. V. Lindo contributes a "Note on Bananas" to the section chapter 3 dealing with the "Outlook for Exports." He expresses his inability to agree with some statements in the Report and his regret that definite recommendations have not been made for solving certain fundamental questions.

West Indies at Westminster

The Censorship Staff in Jamaica cannot yet be disbanded, but is being reduced to the lowest level consistent with the maintenance of security requirements in the prosecution of the war against Japan. (June 6th.)

Jamaica Economic Policy Committee. In reply to the question whether H.M. Government had considered the Report of the Jamaican Economic Policy Committee, Colonel Stanley said the Report was under consideration by the Governor and he had no observations to make on it at this stage. Asked further whether the matter did not come under review at the Colonial Office, Col. Stanley replied: "Jamaica now exercises a very considerable degree of self-government and any observations I have to make would naturally be very much influenced by the views of the Jamaica Government." (May 16th.)

Training West Indian Nurses in London. Particulars of the scheme for the training of 18 West Indian nurses annually in the London County Council's hospitals are contained in a statement published in *Hansard* of June 13th, following on a question addressed to Colonel Stanley. The girls, selected by boards set up in each Colony, take a four-year course of general nursing training. The L.C.C. house and feed the nurses and pay them at the usual rates. The Colonial Office is responsible for welfare arrangements and for passages. To meet the expenditure involved, which also includes outfit allowances, incidental expenses, etc., a free grant of £26,250 has been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Selected candidates sign a bond to serve after satisfactory completion of training for five years in any West Indian Colony in which posts of appropriate status are available.

The Banana Industry

Post-War Prospects Good

UNDER the title "Banana Trade is on the Upswing," Alice J. Mullen, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, contributes an important review of the banana industry in the West Hemisphere to *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, March 24th, 1945, the Journal of International Economy, issued by the U.S.A. Department of Commerce.

After dealing with the importance of bananas as a food crop, disease and other hazards, and the war's effect on the industry, she gives, in considerable detail, a summary of past history, the present position and prospects in the exporting countries, beginning with Jamaica "in 1938 the world's chief producer, supplying about 15 per cent. of all bananas entering international trade." The widespread importance of the banana industry is shown by the fact that the author portrays conditions in no less than 11 other countries, in addition to Jamaica, namely Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti and Ecuador.

The article concludes with "Post-war Prospects," containing the following summary:—

"After reviewing conditions in the main banana-producing regions of Latin America, it is apparent that when shipping is resumed, when supplies of spraying materials to control the spread of sigatoka and other plant diseases are available, and when labour returns to the plantations from war projects, production will increase, and the bananas will again appear in plentiful supply in the fruit and grocery stores of the United States. Wars and hurricanes may temporarily decrease production, but the industry is so firmly established that it will continue to supply this important food commodity in increasing quantities."

West Indian Federation

Secretary of State's Despatch

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently addressed the following despatch to the Governors of all West Indian Colonies on the subject of their political federation.

I have recently been considering the question of constitutional policy in relation to the Colonies of the Caribbean area considered as a whole. The declared aim of British policy is to quicken the progress of all Colonial peoples towards the ultimate goal of self-government and I take this opportunity of reaffirming that basic aim in relation to the Caribbean area. I feel, however, that the time has come to amplify this general statement of the purpose of His Majesty's Government by indicating the considerations which in their view should be borne in mind in the development of self-governing institutions in the British Colonies in the Caribbean.

2. It will, I think, be generally agreed that under modern conditions it has become more difficult for very small units, whatever their outward political form may be, to maintain full and complete independence in all aspects of government. Nor do existing tendencies make it appear any more likely that such independence would be easier for these small communities in the future. Indeed the trend of post-war development, under the stimulus of greatly improved air communications, may well show a marked impulse towards a closer political and other association of those smaller territorial units which, through proximity or a common language, have mutual interests. I consider it important, therefore, that the more immediate purpose of developing self-governing institutions in the individual British Caribbean Colonies should keep in view the larger project of their political federation, as being the end to which, in the view of the Royal Commission, policy should be directed.

3. The question of West Indian federation has a long history which it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate here. I recognize that the existing differences between the Colonies of this area in their historical tradition, social organization, and political development, combined with the administrative inconvenience which would arise from the present grave difficulties of communication, would make it impracticable to set up immediately a federal organization. Moreover, in spite of the desire which has been expressed in certain quarters for a West Indian federation it may be that public opinion generally would not be ready to accept a federal constitution and His Majesty's Government would not wish to enforce such constitution against the wishes of any large section of the community. It is their considered view that movements towards such political unity must come from within and not from outside the area. For the reasons which I have set forth in the preceding paragraph of this despatch, however, and in view of the greater economy and efficiency in general of large-scale units of government under modern conditions, I consider that the aim of British policy should be the development of federation in the Caribbean at such time as the balance of opinion in the various Colonies is in favour of a change, and

when the development of communications makes it administratively practicable. The ultimate aim of any federation which may be established would be full internal self-government within the British Commonwealth. But it will no doubt be generally appreciated that financial stability (which is of course very different from economic self-sufficiency) is an essential accompaniment of full self-government and that the latter cannot be a reality without the former. One important responsibility of any federation would, therefore, be to show that federal administration can be carried on without requiring recurrent financial assistance from outside. Another general consideration is that it may eventually be found that two federations, one of the eastern and one of the western groups, may prove to be preferable to a single federation while the Bahama Islands may prefer to remain outside federation, at any rate for some time. These, however, are questions which I feel should not be prejudged. Further, any federation must naturally take account of the relationship of individual Colonies with their non-British neighbours.

4. In the light of these circumstances I regard it as desirable that a lead should be given by His Majesty's Government in favour of the aim of federation, and that British policy should aim at the fostering of a sense of West Indian unity and of the removal of the present obstacles in the way of federation. In particular the fullest possible use should be made of every unifying influence, as circumstances permit, by the development of joint West Indian services, joint conferences, and through the organization established under the Comptroller for Development and Welfare. It will be recognized that in recent years, and particularly during the war, there has been an increase in the matters which have been dealt with on a West Indian as opposed to a purely Colony basis, and that a yet wider field where such unified action could advantageously be taken is now open, e.g., in such matters as the establishment of a West Indian meteorological service, the adoption of the same quarantine code, the development of broadcasting and so forth. Further it is important that in considering the question of federation, attention should not be focussed solely on political matters. There is scope for the development of unified action in the administrative and economic fields. Clearly the economic interests of the British West Indian Colonies would be furthered by common action in many fields. Here I would invite attention to the proposals in my published despatch of 9th October, 1944, on the question of a West Indian customs union. His Majesty's Government trust that these and other ways of promoting regional activities will engage the interest and attention of many members of all Colonial Legislatures in the area and other persons in a position to influence public opinion and that they will be willing to lend their full and whole-hearted co-operation in the question of federation, particularly by their encouragement of all efforts towards common endeavour for the public good.

5. In stating that the aim of British policy should be the fostering of a sense of West Indian unity, and the establishment of federation at the appropriate time, I wish to make it clear that I should not regard the wide question of federation of the area as a whole as

debaring in any way closer association between the existing groups. Such developments as the possible federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands, as recommended by the West India Royal Commission, should not be regarded as in any way alternative to the wider federation. Rather I should regard them as not only desirable in themselves but also as an important step towards the wider project.

6. With the aim of federation in view it is desirable that political developments in each Colony should be definitely related to the wider policy I have enunciated and should, as far as possible, follow similar lines. I recognize, however, that existing differences would make any uniformity of political development impossible at the present time, and that constitutional advance in each Colony must depend upon its circumstances and needs. At the same time, all such advances should be based on the general policy of fostering the growth of citizenship and a sense of responsibility. Much could be done in that direction by the development of institutions of local government which, even in the form they would have to take among the less advanced sections of any community, should give valuable experience in committee work and so forth, and might be expected, therefore, to lead in time to more participation by the people in the work of the central government. I recognize that the history of local government organizations in the West Indies has been a mixed one and that there has been serious criticism of the work of some. Others, however, have proved themselves and I trust that they will develop since local government work is essential to the full participation of the people in the conduct of affairs and to the reality of West Indian citizenship. I attach particular importance to the development of village councils and community work, on the lines already recommended, by the Comptroller and his Social Welfare Adviser, as a step towards the growth of social responsibility.

7. I consider that it is desirable that the policy of His Majesty's Government in this matter should be announced and full opportunity given for public discussion of it. I would propose, if you agree, that this despatch should be published in all the Colonies concerned, and it would, I consider, be an advantage if an early opportunity could thereafter be taken to obtain the opinions of Colonial Legislatures by arranging for each of them to debate the issue of political federation in the West Indies. If all these Legislatures were then to declare themselves in favour of the aim of federation, the next step would be the consideration of the means whereby proposals could be drawn up for such closer association between West Indian Colonies as may prove immediately feasible. One possibility is that a conference of West Indian delegates should be held at a later date, either in the West Indies or in London, to consider the formulation of proposals for that closer association.

8. I am addressing a similar despatch to the Governors of all other Colonies in the Caribbean area, and copies are being sent to the Governor of Bermuda, to the Comptroller, and to the British Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission for their information.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) O. STANLEY.

Company Reports & Meetings

Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

IN their report for 1944, the directors state that the balance carried to profit and loss appropriation account is £71,162, which, added to £87,907 brought forward, makes a total of £159,069. The interim dividend of 3 per cent. less income tax on the ordinary stock absorbed £12,160, and £15,000 has been transferred to taxation reserve. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5½ per cent., less tax, which will absorb £22,293, and a transfer of £20,000 to general reserve, leaving £89,616 to be carried forward. The sum of £24,982 has been transferred from general reserve to reduce goodwill to the nominal figure of £1.

Telephone & General Trust, Ltd.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report for 1944, says: "In spite of maintenance difficulties, which have seriously increased after over five years of 'make do and mend,' efficient management, under the guidance of our able consulting engineers, has avoided any breakdown in the service of the various operating companies. The systems in Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica, which give service to some 19,300 stations, are still seriously overloaded, and it is hoped that with the improvement in the war situation a speedy release of essential equipment and supplies required for the relief and extension of the systems will be permitted by the supply authorities.

"The negotiations for the purchase of the Jamaica Government Telephone System, to which I referred last year, have not yet been finally concluded, but a draft agreement of sale and new licence are now approaching their final stages, and, if agreed, will be presented for ratification to the new House of Representatives which was recently elected under the new constitution in Jamaica.

"I am more than ever convinced that the establishment of comprehensive and efficient telecommunications throughout the West Indies is essential for the full social and economic development of the various communities; and I think it will be to the everlasting credit of the United Kingdom that, on top of the tremendous efforts and sacrifices made for the prosecution of the war, great sums have been allocated for Colonial development.

"I am sure our friends in the West Indies realize just what a strain this imposes on the British taxpayer, and will recognize the necessity for Britain to retain and expand her business—home, Colonial and International—in post-war years."

Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting was held in London on April 26th to consider a capital reorganization scheme, an outline of which was given in the April issue of the CIRCULAR. All the resolutions were carried.

MR. J. GILMOUR WYLIE, the chairman, in the course of his speech, said that the company's debenture had been acquired from the British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd., by the National Mining Corporation Ltd. Consequent upon the change the nominees of the former resigned from the board, and the National Mining Corporation Ltd. nominated as their representatives: Mr. L. C. Walker, Mr. O. V. G. Hoare and Mr. R. Humble.

"A scheme of future development," continued the chairman, "has been drawn up under the aegis of the highly skilled and experienced technical staff of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., who have been investigating the potential value of our oil fields holding in relation to the recent discoveries and the important development of what is known as the Herrera Sands which have taken place in the S.W. extension of the Penal Field. The scheme has been prepared in conjunction with the managing director, Captain J. A. Goodwin."

St. Lucia Snake Week

The Government offered the following prizes for the killing of poisonous snakes, to wit Fer-de-lance, between April 10th and 17th.

To the persons presenting over 100 heads (a) the largest number, £6 5s.; (b) the second largest number, £5 3s. 4d., and (c) the third largest, £2 1s. 8d. In addition to these prizes a reward of 6d. for each snake head would be paid at Police Stations throughout the Colony.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

CHURCHILL'S announcement on VE-Day was followed by the ringing of church bells, the blowing of sirens and bands parading through the streets of St. Johns. The Cathedral was filled at a thanksgiving service. The official undenominational service was held at A.C.C. Grounds on the following Sunday. The parade and march past the Governor was the stand-down parade of Antigua's Defence Force reserve followed by an at home at Government House. Great thankfulness was felt over the news of the liberation of L.A.C. Ross and Flight Lieutenant Pilgrim, prisoners of war, also of J. Stewart Davis, of St. Kitts. Recent visitors to Antigua include Mr. Mark Moody Stuart and Mr. James Morrison, of Henckell du Buisson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harford on leave from St. Kitts.

BARBADOS

Very dry conditions prevailed during the first three months of the year. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, reports that in March only four stations recorded total rainfalls of over one inch. The highest fall was 1.28 in St. Peter and 0.12 in Christchurch. The average rainfall for the whole island for January and February was just under one inch per month.

Reduced Sugar Crop Expected. The very dry conditions in conjunction with frequent interruptions in harvesting, due to labour troubles, together with the rather large acreage destroyed by fire, have appreciably lowered the recovery of sugar from the cane. Dr. Saint in his report of April 18th placed the estimated crop at the equivalent of 128,000 tons.

DOMINICA

Airfield Construction. A free grant of £50,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has been approved by the Secretary of State for Airfield Construction.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 2nd.*

The Tourist Trade Development Board has presented an extensive report to Government. It feels that without Government's declared support, the necessary capital, without which improvements cannot be carried out, will not be forthcoming. The time for action is now. The tourist trade could become more important to the country than agriculture; all classes stand to benefit, but Jamaica lacks both hotels and entertainment facilities.

The island celebrated VE-day quietly but with heartfelt rejoicing. Thanksgiving services were held at all the churches on the following Sunday, and a big victory parade in Kingston attracted huge crowds.

The annual budget has been laid on the table of the House, but has not yet been debated. No extra taxation is proposed and there is general satisfaction that the Labour government has proposed, and will effect, considerable savings on the estimated expenditure

for the current year. At a recent debate the House voted in favour of gradual compulsory school attendance.

The Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. W. G. Hardie, has been appointed Archbishop of the West Indies. The Parish Church was filled on the occasion of the official proclamation service.

The long drought was finally broken by late May rains, but the food situation remains serious.

Mrs. K. Bourne, widow of a former Colonial Secretary, has been presented with her portrait by Christopher Hall. The portrait will be hung in the Jamaica Institute. Mrs. Bourne is a keen social worker for the Scouts and the J.S.P.C.A.

The Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett was entertained at dinner at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, on May 12th, by the members of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd. As reported in last CIRCULAR he has retired as chairman of the board of directors after serving for 15 years, and has been elected first president of the Association. The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood presided at the dinner which was attended by Sir John Huggins, the Governor, and Lady Huggins.

ST. LUCIA

Airfield Improvements. The Government has announced that approval has been received for a Free Grant of £51,932 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for improvements in the Vigie Airfield.

Forest Policy. The Legislative Council on December 8th passed a Resolution setting out the Forest Policy to be adopted by the Government. The first clause reads: "To effect as soon as possible the permanent reservation as forest of all remaining Crown and vacant land in the centre of the Island, except such portions as may be found on examination by a land Allocation Authority to be suitable for agriculture, and of such areas of private lands as are unsuited to agricultural cultivation."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Win the War Association. Up to April 30th, 1945, the total receipts of the Central Fund of the Association, inaugurated in 1940, amounted to \$639,549. During those five years the Association has made payments totalling \$634,024, to over fifty war funds and war organizations, as summarized in a progress report presented to the Executive Committee on May 18th. The greater part of the payments have been made to 30 English funds and organizations, the list being headed by the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, \$188,034. In Trinidad itself substantial assistance was given to 16 war funds, etc. The other payments comprised gifts to Russia, Malta, the U.S.A., China, Algiers and Poland.

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.

Vanilla in Dominica

Growers Association Formed

THE production of vanilla has for many years been a very minor industry in Dominica. In 1932, as recorded in *An Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire*, 1935 (Colonial No. 126), rather less than a ton, value £395, was exported, but in 1935 exports were practically nil. War conditions led to a sharp increase in price and the Annual Report for 1940 of the Department of Agriculture (see CIRCULAR 1941, p. 222) mentioned that the average f.o.b. values were extraordinary high. The Department's report for 1941 (see CIRCULAR, 1942, p. 208) recorded an increase in price of green vanillas from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per lb., and of exports of cured vanilla to 12,000 lb. valued at £18,667.

Co-operation Amongst Producers

Towards the close of last year the Dominica Vanilla Growers' Association was formed of which Mr. Leo H. Narodny, A.B., B.Sc., is the president. The main object of the Association is to promote the growing of vanilla in Dominica and the establishment of Dominica vanilla in the world market. Full particulars of the Association are contained in a booklet *Vanilla Cultivation in Dominica*, by Mr. Narodny, recently published in Roseau.

The Association aims at securing co-operation amongst producers. To attain this the constitution provides that the island shall be divided into seven branches or districts, each consisting of all the resident members. The District Committee shall be responsible for all local policy and shall discourage illicit traffic as much as possible. Registration and control of branding, according to the general policy outlined by the Executive Committee of the Association, shall rest in its hands. The Chairman of the District Branch shall receive all vanilla grown by members of that district and shall be responsible for all vanilla sent from his district, as well as for distributing and collecting all monies receivable and payable by the members of his branch.

Central Marketing Committee

The Marketing Committee, with the vice-president of the Association as chairman, shall determine all questions of curing and marketing vanilla beans, marketing any extract or product made of vanilla, and all matters concerning warehousing. It shall decide upon advertising Dominica vanilla in world markets and shall determine standards of quality and packaging, as well as research and experimentation undertaken to improve the quality of Dominica vanilla.

Useful Advice to Cultivators

As a guide to those interested in establishing vanilla as an estate crop on a large scale some 20 pages of the booklet are devoted to very useful notes on vanilla cultivation in Dominica. To quote Mr. Narodny's own summary of their scope: A few plants may be placed almost anywhere, and with some attention will bear a small crop of beans. If a large number are to be planted, however, it becomes necessary to adopt a system which will give the greatest results with the least effort. The notes therefore start with a

discussion of plants and planting, which must be the first step in starting cultivation. Then follows a discussion of supports, manures and fertilizers, training the vines, branding the beans, harvesting, curing and marketing. Last, but not least, is a chapter on the diseases of vanilla, principally the root disease and pod-dropping disease which is the greatest threat to Dominica vanillas.

Present Importance and Aim for Future

Miss Muriel Frampton, Secretary of the Association, informs us that last year Dominica exported nearly 20 tons of cured beans and already vanilla ranks second in the island's produce. With the increased cultivation the crop this year bids fair to double that of 1944. The Association feels that provided they can obtain and hold the United Kingdom market the island would, in a few years, produce up to 200 tons. The war has precluded marketing in the United Kingdom, but it is the intention of the Association to grade and standardize the beans so as to attain the high standard set for an Empire product.

The Markets

June 1, 1945

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 per cent.)	82½	83½ xd	78½	79½ xd
3½	War Loan	103½	104	103	103½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	57/-	61/- xd	41/-	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	46/- xd	41/6	45/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	18/6	20/-	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9	34/-	35/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	65/6	67/6 xd	58/6	60/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/6	45/6 xd	42/-	44/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3	61/10½	64/4½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/8	3/-	2/-	2/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/10½	2/4½	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	20/-	21/3	17/6	19/6
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/6	4/6	2/6	3/6
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/6	5/-	3/10½	4/4½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/6	55/6	54/6	56/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/9	2/9	1/-	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	70/-	80/-	35*	39*
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	57/8	62/6	34/6	35/6
2½	Stc. Madeleine Sugar ...	14/9	15/9	12/6	13/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	17/9	18/9	16/9	17/9
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	4/6	5/6	1/3	2/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ...	90/-	92/6	95/7½	98/1½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	88/9	91/3	85/-	87/6
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	5/6	4/-	5/-
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/10½	18/4½	17/3	18/3

*When shares were \$100.

Honey continues under Government control. Present price 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento. The market is quiet and unchanged at 1/4 per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger is under Government control. Prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs are quiet and the Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

Vanilla. As will be seen from an article on this page, a Dominica Vanilla Growers Association has been formed. Dealers in, and users of vanilla, in the United Kingdom interested are invited to get into touch with the Association, at Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Collaboration in the Caribbean

THE continuance in peacetime of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, war-born "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation in the Caribbean" seems assured by the recent announcement that its membership is to be increased from three to four on each side "for the purpose of associating the peoples of the Caribbean more closely with its work" and of including in its membership representatives of those peoples. This is to be done by reducing the present British official membership from three to two and by appointing two West Indian unofficial members and presumably by parallel arrangements on the American side. The British unofficials are to be elected by, or in accordance with a method evolved by, the British unofficial delegates to the next West Indian Conference which is expected to be held before the end of the year. They will hold office for short periods only so as to allow appointments to go round the various Colonies.

This strengthening of the democratic basis of the Commission will be generally welcomed throughout the British West Indies where its work, though assumed to be beneficial, has been all too little known and understood to be appreciated. Producers, in particular, have regarded with a certain misgiving the operations of an organisation which, though advisory only, works at a high level of authority and can, without consultation with them, make recommendations which if implemented may vitally affect their interests. While the additional membership will not of itself remedy this it is to be hoped that the fundamental place which agriculture occupies in the social and economic structure of the West Indies will be recognised by the selection of persons with agricultural and business experience in preference to mere politicians.

The fact must be faced, however, that the regional approach to social and economic problems is assuming increasing importance. Neither the present set up of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, nor that of the regular system of West Indian Conferences inaugurated under its auspices at Barbados last year, should therefore be regarded as final. The regional application of world wide international agreements on principles of social and economic policy may require the evolution of more effective organs of consultation and collaboration than those at present in existence. The presence in the same area of dependent territories and independent states merely underlines the necessity for the creation of machinery flexible enough and of

such a character as to place the dependent territory in a negotiating position as favourable to its interests as to those of the independent state. Federation of the West Indies, with full internal self-government within the British Commonwealth which, as COLONEL STANLEY indicated in the very full despatch published in the June issue of the CIRCULAR, should be the aim of British policy, would solve many difficulties. As the Secretary of State himself implies, however, federation is still far from being an immediate issue. Indeed, if the sequence of events is to be first self-government within existing Colonies or associations of Colonies, as and when conditions justify it, and thereafter federation, it is to be feared that the day of union is very far off. Deprived of the general directive and unifying influence which the Colonial Office at present exercises and free each to ride its own nationalistic hobby horse, we cannot imagine the West Indies readily seeking federation. Whether this regional approach to common practical problems will counteract forces tending to perpetuate political separation remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the problem of effective methods of consultation and collaboration remains, and may shortly become acute in the realm of social policy. The International Labour Conference, meeting in Philadelphia in March, 1944, adopted a Recommendation concerning minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories. Discussion of the same subject in further aspects will be resumed at the 1945 Conference in Paris in October. While the International Labour organisation normally works on a tripartite basis, governments, employers and workers all being represented, Colonial employers and Colonial workers were only represented in a haphazard and fortuitous fashion at Philadelphia. (Incidentally the West Indies were lucky in that MR. CECIL W. MURRAY was Technical Adviser to the British Employers Delegate at the Conference.) Manifestly if decisions are to be taken of such direct interest to the Colonies and to the West Indies in particular, means will have to be found for the effective association of employers and workers of the territories concerned in those decisions.

It is not outside the bounds of possibility that the principles of social policy laid down at the Philadelphia Conference and elsewhere may be elaborated in detail through the regional machinery of the West Indian Conferences. In these circumstances the question of the representation in the discussions of the interests of employers and employed would become of first importance.

From a Londoner's Notebook

A GENERAL ELECTION which was of necessity highly abnormal in its surrounding circumstances has turned out unsatisfactory in its conduct. I say this before the votes are counted, and hope that it may for that reason be taken as a judgment unbiased by knowledge of the issue.

As I said a month ago, an election was necessary to replace an antiquated House of Commons as soon as victory in Europe made it possible to hold one. The conditions that made coalition government, continue however to operate: a great war still in progress, and a vast scheme of national reconstruction, on the general lines of which all parties agree, requiring to be undertaken. The combined strength of all parties is not too much for the work in hand; and in the opinion of the closest observers the mood of coalition still prevails among the people when they are not deliberately stirred to partisanship.

* * *

It might, therefore, have been hoped that all parties would co-operate to keep the electoral debate sober and moderate and eschew violent and exaggerated recrimination. That indeed would have been foreign to their ordinary practice; but then this was no ordinary election. The hope was speedily disappointed. The intimate colleagues of yesterday began their contest by likening one another to Hitler or the Gestapo; and these conventional defiances soon developed into charges which, because a little nearer to reality, were able to get under the skin and cause genuine ill-feeling. Two evil consequences have flowed from this. First, the fascinating pursuit of personalities has reduced the opportunities for the voters to hear serious discussion of the great issues that lie before the country in the next few years. Secondly, tempers have been embittered to the point at which all prospect of collaboration between parties in the new Parliament has vanished. This may weaken British government at home and abroad, the more so if, as seems probable, the new House is rather evenly divided.

* * *

The blame for the violent and sometimes merely silly utterances of the last month must be shared between all parties. There have been much worse offenders than Mr. Churchill; but it has come as a shock to find him capable of descending to the level of controversy that one takes for granted in lesser men. Nevertheless his written manifesto on the policy of the Conservative party, and his second broadcast, in which he dealt constructively with the programme of social reform left by the coalition for a later Government to complete, were much more worthy of the great war leader. The outstanding speech of the election was that broadcast by Mr. Anthony Eden from his bed of sickness. This is gratifying; because it may now be taken as certain that, if the Conservatives are still in power when Mr. Churchill, who has passed his 70th birthday, retires, Mr. Eden will be the next Prime Minister. The years in which he has presided, with increasing mastery, over British foreign policy, seem to have given him a larger

view and a more liberal outlook than any other leader except the Prime Minister himself. He will never rival Mr. Churchill's command of graphic and arresting language; but he is a clear and cogent speaker, and handles the House of Commons with authority.

* * *

In the later stages of the election a disproportionate share of attention was paid on both sides to the so-called Laski incident—that is, to the claim of Mr. Harold Laski, as chairman of the Labour Party's Executive Committee, to lay down the conditions on which Mr. Attlee, the leader of the party, might accompany Mr. Churchill to his meeting at Potsdam with Marshal Stalin and President Truman. Mr. Laski laid down that Mr. Attlee could go only as an observer, and could take no responsibility for the decisions of the conference. Mr. Attlee disowned the limitation, but Mr. Laski did not withdraw; and the Conservatives, especially the Prime Minister, made legitimate, though in my opinion exaggerated, capital out of the danger that a potential Prime Minister might, when in office, be held accountable to an outside body not responsible to Parliament.

The same sort of claim has been made at one time or another by all party organizations, though the Labour Party pushes it much the furthest. At bottom the issue is whether a member of Parliament is a representative of all his constituents, bound to form his own judgment on each issue that arises, or a delegate, sent there as the mouthpiece of the party machine that has procured his election. The former has always been accepted as the constitutional doctrine; but the latter has a strong hold upon the Labour movement, as the "card votes" of the Trade Union Congress, for instance, show. This evidently is an issue that goes deep, at any rate in theory. In practice, however, its bearing upon action is likely to be slighter than the eager partisans imagine. Responsibility to Parliament is a source of strength, not weakness; and by virtue of their subjection to the House of Commons, Ministers should seldom have any difficulty in resisting the pressure of outside groups which do not share it.

* * *

Meanwhile in London the process of return to normal conditions goes slowly, and we cannot expect it to gather much momentum for many months to come. Our responsibilities towards a Europe left destitute by years of German pillage drain away from home needs nearly as much energy and material as war itself. Civilian rations are at their lowest, and of clothing, furniture and other goods much needed after years of abstention from buying there has never been less in the shops. Yet there are many signs of easier times to come. Demobilization is in full swing, and many middle-aged men, with long service to their credit, freshly dressed from top to toe by a paternal Government in suits that make most civilians aware for the first time of their own shabbiness, are picking up the threads of their work and their home life. Thousands of returned prisoners of war are among us, with stories

(Continued on page 122)

The West India Committee

Mr. J. Gordon Miller elected Chairman

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on June 21st, Mr. J. Gordon Miller was elected chairman in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, who had expressed a wish to relinquish that office, and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling was elected deputy-chairman.

Proposing the election of Mr. Miller, Sir Ivan said: "As you all know, I am not standing for re-election as chairman on this occasion, and that being so I have the utmost pleasure in proposing, and asking you to vote for, Mr. J. Gordon Miller. We have all known him for at least twenty years—except perhaps the very youngest of us—and we have never ceased to admire the pertinacity with which he has taken the trouble to understand West Indian affairs. He has been a frequent visitor to the West Indies and knows a great deal about them. His help to me as chairman has been invaluable and I cannot speak too highly of it. Incidentally it will not be invidious if I mention Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, who, for several years, relieved the chairman of financial details to which, up to that time he had had to attend. Mr. Gordon Miller represents wide interests in the West Indies, where he is a popular figure, and he is also one of the most popular members of the Executive. I need not say more in his favour, but I think that what I have said is fairly comprehensive. I have great pleasure, therefore, in proposing as chairman Mr. J. Gordon Miller."

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Harold de Pass who recalled that it was his father (the late Sir Eliot de Pass), who nine years ago had proposed Mr. Gordon Miller as deputy-chairman. His judgment on that occasion had been completely justified.

After the resolution had been put to the meeting and carried unanimously, Sir Ivan Davson vacated the chair which was then occupied by Mr. Gordon Miller.

In accepting office, he said: "Thank you for the confidence expressed by your acceptance of the resolution proposed by Sir Ivan Davson. I am deeply conscious of the honour of election to the chairmanship of this ancient body and can but promise, health permitting, that I shall seek faithfully to fulfill the duties during the year.

"My task during tenure of office, will be made easier and the burden lighter, fortified as I am by the knowledge that I can count upon the whole-hearted co-operation of my colleagues; the assistance of an energetic and live deputy chairman, and the loyalty of an experienced, efficient and enthusiastic secretariat.

"And now, may I pay tribute to the retiring chairman for the services he has rendered to the Committee and to the West Indies over many years. I am not giving anything away by stating that if he has reached the age of retirement I would seem to have entered the stage of perpetual youth 'when age does not wither nor the years destroy.'

"I think I am right in saying that Sir Ivan Davson has been a member of the Executive for 36 years, first

as an hon. treasurer, thereafter as deputy chairman, and latterly in the chair, which he has occupied for nine years with dignity, and with devotion to the work.

"It will be your wish that we should extend to him our grateful thanks for his labours in the past, and I am confident that we can rely on his continued co-operation and help in the future. At an appropriate time I trust that the members of the Committee may desire to recognise the services which he has rendered by electing him to be a vice-president of the West India Committee."

Replying to the remarks of the new chairman, Sir Ivan said: "Perhaps I may have the indulgence of the Committee to say a word or two. It is quite true I have been a member of the Executive for 36 years, for 18 as an ordinary member, for one as a treasurer, for eight as deputy chairman (during which time I had the guidance and support of my predecessor in office, whom we all remember with admiration and affection and who adorned this office) and for nine as chairman. Thus for nearly 18 years my role has been to answer the critics of which for 18 years I was one. I now revert to the previous position where I have liberty to say what I like. I can assure my successor that I shall be in no way destructive and whatever power I have, will be devoted to supporting the West India Committee, and so the West Indies, through himself as its chief.

"In these days of sociological activity, it is my firm belief that the West India Committee has a very important role to play and that it can be useful and indeed valuable to all the industries, mineral or agricultural, in the West Indies. In its dealings with the Government, as long as the West India Committee retains its present reputation of putting up its cases fairly, faultlessly and forcibly, it will command the respect which I venture to say it commands to-day. My belief is that its existence is essential to the welfare of the West Indies.

"For my own part I would like to thank Mr. Gordon Miller for what he has said about me. I like to think that I leave the chair with the status of the West India Committee at least as good as I found it—for that should be any chairman's ambition—and I can, at least, say I have tried to understand, take an interest in and assist in the problems of those Colonies and commodities with which I myself am not directly connected. I thank you Mr. Chairman for your remarks and you have my best wishes."

The chairman then proposed, and Mr. H. Alan Walker seconded, that Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling be appointed deputy-chairman. This was agreed unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, seconded by Mr. H. Alan Walker, the following were unanimously elected treasurers for the ensuing year: the chairman, the deputy-chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. H. J. J.

Freeman, Mr. Thomas Greenwood and Mr. W. F. Watson.

The names of the chairmen of the West India Committee since 1872 and deputy-chairmen since 1873 are given below :—

CHAIRMEN.				
Charles Marryat	1872-1873	Elected	Feb. 2, 1872	
Thomas Daniel Hill	1873-1884	"	Nov. 27, 1873	
Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.	1884-1909	"	Aug. 7, 1884	
Sir Henry Katz Davson	1909	"	Jan. 7, 1909	
W. Middleton-Campbell	1909-1917	"	Apr. 1, 1909	
Sir Robert Rutherford	1917-1928	"	May 10, 1917	
Sir Eliot de Pass	1928-1936	"	Jan. 19, 1928	
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D.	1936-1945	"	June 24, 1936	
J. Gordon Miller	1945-	"	June 21, 1945	
DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN.				
Nevile Lubbock	1873-1884	Elected	Nov. 27, 1873	
Quintin Hogg	1884-1898	"	Sep. 10, 1884	
Sir Henry Katz Davson	1898-1909	"	June 23, 1898	
Robert Rutherford	1909-1917	"	Apr. 1, 1909	
Henry Alexander Trotter	1917-1920	"	May 10, 1917	
Cyril Gurney	1920-1926	"	June 17, 1920	
Eliot Arthur de Pass	1926-1928	"	Apr. 15, 1926	
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., T.D.	1928-1936	"	Jan. 19, 1928	
J. Gordon Miller	1936-1945	"	June 24, 1936	
H. J. J. Freeman	1939-1944	"	Dec. 19, 1939	
* Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	1944-1945	"	June 20, 1944	
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	1945-	"	June 21, 1945	

*Additional deputy-chairmen elected under special war-time powers.

The New Chairman

Mr. J. Gordon Miller has been directly interested in the development of the British West Indies for more than half a century. He has visited all the islands and British Guiana and has made trips to Trinidad each year since 1906, except during the periods of the two great wars.

Originally associated with shipping and merchant business, he became a director of the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd., the "Trinidad Line" of steamers running between New York and the British West Indies. The company, registered in Glasgow, was an amalgamation of the firms of George Christall & Co., New York, Turnbull, Stewart & Co., Port-of-Spain, and Turnbull, Ross & Co., San Fernando. Thereafter he was a director of the Trinidad Estates Co., Ltd., formed in Glasgow to take over Caroni, Brechin Castle and Lothians Sugar Plantations. He is also interested in cocoa properties. In 1931, he was instrumental in persuading the refiners, Tate & Lyle, Ltd., to lend their aid, financial and technical, for development of the sugar industry in Trinidad.

Mr. Gordon Miller is chairman of Caroni Ltd., an amalgamation of Caroni and Waterloo Estates; chairman of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee; a Governor, and member of the Finance Committee, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; a member of the Colonial Sugar Committee; and a director of the West India Association of Glasgow.

He gave evidence before the West India Royal Commission in September, 1938; before the Imperial Shipping Committee, in May, 1939, and represented the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the Fifteenth

Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London in July, 1939.

Mr. Gordon Miller was elected a member of the Executive of the West India Committee in 1927, a treasurer in 1930, and deputy chairman in 1936.

The Deputy-Chairman

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling is a director of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., and of Ste Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd. He has been connected with Trinidad since 1919, when he went out to that Colony as general manager of Apex, which had then been recently formed, and remained there until 1937 in which year he was appointed a director of the company and returned to London. He was a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Colony for some years, and served on the Oil and Water Board and other public bodies. He visited the island in 1938, 1939 and again last year.

Colonel Hickling served in the Royal Engineers from 1914 to 1918 in the European War and was awarded the D.S.O. and the M.C. and was mentioned in Despatches. In the Coronation Honours of May, 1937, he received the C.B.E. for public services in Trinidad.

He has been a treasurer of the West India Committee since 1939, and in June of last year was elected as an additional deputy-chairman (to Mr. Gordon Miller) under special war-time powers.

New Members Elected

At recent meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee the following nine candidates were admitted to membership :—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. JEREMIAH LAGDEN (London)	Mr. A. L. Jupp. Mr. S. A. Bacon.
MR. D'ARCY CURZON ALLEN (London)	Mr. A. M. Armour. Mr. N. S. Murray.
MRS. ROBERT ALLFREY (Country)	Mrs. Bromley. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
MISS ROMARY FRANCES PETERS (Country)	Mrs. Bromley. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
MR. HENRY VICTOR SALVATORI (Trinidad)	Mr. J. H. Salvatori. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MRS. E. B. RUSSEL (Country)	Mrs. Bromley. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
DR. FREDERICK JOHN POUND, O.B.E. (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
MR. HAROLD DE COURCY PARRIS (Barbados)	Mr. Richard G. Yearwood. Mr. H. Graham Yearwood.
MR. VINCENT JACQUES WILLEMS (British Guiana)	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. Mr. J. M. Campbell.

New Life Members

Two more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 340. They are Mr. Henry Victor Salvatori, son of Mr. J. Salvatori, of Trinidad, and Mr. Jeremiah Lagden, accountant to Hy. Langridge & Co., and previously of Scrutton, Sons & Co.

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 on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 63rd 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
Bell, K. M.	Bermuda	A.T.S.	Private
Blencowe, G. M.	St. Vincent	R.C.A.	Private
Crawford, C. E.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
DeFreitas, R. E.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Francis, C. M.	Br. Guiana	F.A.A.	Naval A.C.2.
Frost, L. D.	Barbados	R.C.A.	Private
Goddard, W. G.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Howard, D. G.	Br. Guiana	F.A.A.	Naval A.C.2.
Kirby, R. N.	Trinidad	R.N.V.R.	Commander
Long, J. K.	Trinidad	R.C.C.S.	Signalman
McArthur, A. P.	Jamaica	Norfolk Reg.	Lieutenant
McWatt, R. C.	Br. Guiana	F.A.A.	Naval A.C.2.
Matthews, L. U.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2.
Motyer, J. F.	Bermuda	R.C.A.	Private
Pilgrim, W. R. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
Proverbs, I. H.	Barbados	R.C.A.	Gunner
Redpath, J. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Rostron, C. M.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Flight Lieut.
Simons, W. Rita.	Grenada	C.R.C.C.	Lieutenant
Wolffsohn, G. H.	Br. Honduras	R.C.A.F.	L.A.C.

In addition to the above, the following officers of the North and South Caribbean Forces have arrived in this country for special training:—

Name	Colony	Rank
Burke, B. C.	Jamaica	Captain
des Iles, G. E.	Trinidad	Lieutenant
Dowding, H. A.	Barbados	Lieutenant
Granger, W. V.	Bahamas	Lieutenant
Robinson, I. R. B.	Br. Guiana	Captain
Sealy, E. L.	Barbados	Major
Sealy, R. A.	Barbados	Lieutenant
Weatherhead, H. D.	Barbados	Lieutenant

A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.C.A.=Royal Canadian Army. C.R.C.C.=Canadian Red Cross Corps. F.A.A.=Fleet Air Arm. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.C.A.F.=Royal Canadian Air Force. R.N.V.R.=Royal Navy Voluntary Reserve. R.C.C.S.=Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer H. W. Archer (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.
Warrant Officer D. K. Bodden (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
Sub-Lieutenant O. H. Darrell (Bermuda) to Lieutenant.
Flight Sergeant A. V. DeFreitas (British Guiana) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer H. McGibson (Barbados) to Flying Officer.
Sergeant A. D. Mahon (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.
Lance-Corporal L. E. Moller (St. Vincent) to 2nd Sub.
Flying Officer R. D. Outerbridge (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.

Pilot Officer W. E. A. Recile (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
Warrant Officer H. Robison (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
Flight Sergeant A. L. Taylor (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
Flight Sergeant D. E. Veitch (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.
Pilot Officer D. H. Willoughby (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently announced in recognition of gallantry displayed in operations against the enemy are the following:—

D.F.C.

Acting Flight-Lieutenant G. G. H. Farara, D.F.M., R.A.F.V.R., No. 630 Squadron, of St. Kitts. (With effect from July 6th, 1944).*

This officer has taken part in attacks upon objectives in such heavily defended areas as Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Stuttgart and the Ruhr. His outstanding skill and splendid determination under dangerous and difficult circumstances have contributed largely to the success of operations. His high standard of efficiency and unfailing patience have proved invaluable in the training of new crews.

Flight Lieutenant J. A. M. Weatherill, R.A.F.V.R., No. 544 Squadron, of Bermuda.

Flight Lieutenant Weatherill has flown as pilot throughout his tour of operational duty. Many of his sorties have been long range reconnaissance flights which called for a very high standard of navigation. In September, 1944, he completed a reconnaissance of targets at Posen, Bratislava, Kracow and Breslau, during which he was twice intercepted by enemy aircraft and finally had to make a forced landing on an island in the Adriatic with only a small quantity of fuel remaining. This sortie required great endurance, skill and courage. His gallantry and devotion to duty have been valuable assets to his squadron.

Croix de Guerre

COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR R. S. PROVERBS, Canadian Scottish Regiment, of Barbados.

On August 14th, 1944, at Soignolles, near Falaise, C.S.M. Proverbs, Canadian Scottish Regiment, displayed a very high quality of leadership and courage under fire and also on the following day during the advance to, and attack on, Hill 168. All through this attack C.S.M. Proverbs, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, set an example of coolness, initiative, courage and devotion to duty which was an inspiration to both officers and men alike.

In addition to the performance of his administrative duties with exceptional efficiency his example was a considerable factor in the success of the operation.

Prior to this operation and ever since D-Day, Sgt. Major Proverbs, first as a Platoon Sergeant and later as C.S.M., set the same example of exemplary conduct.

Bermuda's Colonial Secretary

The Colonial Office announced on June 27th that Mr. William Addis, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, had been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, in succession to Mr. W. L. Murphy, C.M.G., now Governor of the Bahamas.

Mr. Addis was born in September, 1901, and educated at Rugby and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service in Zanzibar in January, 1924.

* In last issue we announced with great regret that Flight Lieutenant Farara had been killed on active service,

The Caribbean Commission

West Indians to be Appointed

THE following joint communiqué was issued by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and by the Government of the United States of America, on June 30th:—

For the purpose of associating the peoples of the Caribbean area more closely with the work of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and of including in its membership representatives of those peoples, it has been agreed by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom to increase the membership of the Commission from three to four members on each side.

This decision modifies the joint communiqué issued in Washington and London on March 9th, 1942, when the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was created.

On the same date the British Government made the following announcement:—

As regards the appointment to the additional British post now created on the Commission, His Majesty's Government have fully sympathised with the demand which has existed for some time for the appointment of a British West Indian unofficial to the Commission and they have greatly desired the closer association of unofficial opinion with the Commission's work. The previous membership of the Commission would not have permitted the appointment of more than one West Indian and it had not proved possible to propose a suitable method of appointing a single West Indian unofficial member who would be accepted by West Indian opinion as sufficiently representative of the area as a whole, nor did His Majesty's Government consider, having regard to the complexities and divergencies of conditions in the Caribbean area, that a single appointment would afford satisfactory representation of the British Colonies.

The expansion of the Commission which has now been agreed with the United States Government will permit the appointment of two British West Indian unofficals to the Commission. As regards the method of appointment, His Majesty's Government have noted with satisfaction the warm collaboration between the Caribbean Colonies which was shown at the West Indian Conference held in Barbados in March, 1944. It is intended that, if possible, the second (Anglo-American) West Indian Conference should be held this year and His Majesty's Government propose that the British unofficial delegates to that Conference should consider and decide the method of selection for West Indian unofficial representation on the Commission and, should that be their decision, should themselves proceed with the selection.

It is further proposed that the persons thus selected should hold the appointment for some definite term, say one year, to be determined by those delegates. The opportunity thus given to change the holders of the appointment would provide the best means of making them fully representative over a period of time of the British Caribbean Colonies as a whole.

It is also announced that it has now been agreed that the British unofficial delegates to future West Indian Conferences shall be elected by the vote of unofficial

members (including nominated unofficial members) of the Legislative Councils of the various Colonies, or by the House of Assembly or House of Representatives in those Colonies with a two Chamber constitution.

Price of Cuban Sugar, 1945

Under a contract entered into on April 26th, the Commodity Credit Corporation of Washington will purchase from the Cuban Sugar Stabilisation Institute the 1945 Cuban sugar crop in the form of raw sugar, less 250,000 long tons for Cuban local consumption, and 150,000 long tons for free export from Cuba. The full text of the contract, which was signed by the Prime Minister of Cuba and the United States Ambassador, is given in the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* of May 24th.

This document, entitled, "The 1945 Cuban Sugar Crop, Purchase and Sale Contract" contains 24 articles. Paragraph (a) of article 4 reads: "The basic minimum price of the raw sugar purchased herewith shall be 3.10 cents United States currency, per pound, basis 96 degrees polarization, f.o.b. customary port of loading for each will be in Cuba. "The expression f.o.b. means free alongside vessel within reach of ship's tackle, in accordance with the usual practice in the Cuban sugar trade." Then follow five other paragraphs, two of which define conditions under which the basic minimum price shall be increased.

(Continued from page 118)

to tell of their life in captivity, and on the whole with a remarkably tolerant attitude to their late guards. The S.S. and the baser sort of German generally do not seem often to have found their way to command in the P.O.W. camps.

* * *

With the returned soldiers are also multitudes of returned civilians, coming from war jobs in provincial towns, or from refuges in the country to which they had been dispersed with young children during the bombing. Since we have scarcely yet made a start with the enormous arrears of building, the quest for any sort of home is of fabulous difficulty. There are changes, however, in the outward aspect of the town; sandbag barriers are everywhere being demolished, entrances to stations and offices revealed where we had forgotten they existed, and light let into premises that had not seen the sun for six years. Still, the lush vegetation of war-time has reached what will presumably be the maximum of its hold upon London. The willow herb or fireweed, which insinuated itself among the ruins in the first spring after the bombing, has grown more secure and confident every year; now it flaunts its purple flowers far and wide over the City. There are whole thickets of it, spreading over acres of devastated ground. The clumps—one can almost call them bushes—rise now to heights of five or six feet within a hundred yards of the Mansion House. If we are now seeing this display for the last time, it will abide as one of the strangest memories of the second German war,

The British West Indies

Address by Sir Frank Stockdale

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE, Adviser on Development Planning, Colonial Office (Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1940-45), addressed a meeting of the Royal Empire Society on May 23rd, on "The British West Indies." The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

Sir Frank opened his address by indicating briefly the Colonies which constituted the British West Indies. It was unnecessary, he said, to describe in detail to an audience of the Royal Empire Society their special topographical features or to enlarge upon the physical beauty of their mountain groups, valleys and coastal bays. These were fairly well known and if the tourist trade develops, as it is hoped, will become familiar to an even larger number of people.

Main Reliance on Agriculture

British Honduras, he said, still depends mainly on its forest products and there has been an expanded war-time demand for greenheart from British Guiana. The out-put of oil from Trinidad and of bauxite from British Guiana have been greatly increased to meet war-time needs and recent investigations have shown that there are considerable deposits of bauxite in certain areas of Jamaica. Taken as a whole, however, the main resources of the West Indies are agricultural and it should also be realized that in the island Colonies most of the land suitable for agriculture has already been alienated and that future efforts must be directed to the conservation and rehabilitation of the land and to the intensification of production by means of increased efficiency and improvements in land tenure and agricultural methods.

Importance of Local Food Production

The heavy losses of ships in, or near, the Caribbean area in 1942 by enemy submarines brought the war near to West Indian homes and, Sir Frank said, the people then realized the importance of local food production. It is to be hoped that the stimulus given will not evaporate with the cessation of hostilities in Europe. The world position is one of serious shortage and ever increasing demand upon available supplies, and no community can relax its efforts to produce food locally for its own consumption. It is not pretended that a balanced dietary can be provided in the West Indies without some imports. The main deficiencies are the "protective" foods. It is for this reason that special note should be made of the proposals for the development of food-yeast and for the improvement of fisheries and animal husbandry. Sir Frank said that Professor Miller, Acting Principal of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, who recently spent some months examining the position, is fully satisfied that much more should be done for animal husbandry than in the past, particularly in Jamaica, and that mixed farming should be the basis of small-holder's agriculture. At present, with the introduction of mechanical transport, there was throughout the West Indies a shortage of men with a good knowledge of stock. Greater attention must also be given not only to the control of stock diseases, but also to management and feeding.

With witch-broom disease of cocoa in Trinidad and Panama, and leaf spot diseases of bananas in Jamaica, much more land will be devoted to mixed farming instead of the mono-cultures of the past, and the improvement of live stock and of their management are essential to sound progress.

The added knowledge made available by the recent investigations of Dr. Platt, Director of the Human Nutrition Research Unit of the Medical Research Council will make it possible, Sir Frank said, to plan with greater confidence the modifications desirable in the agriculture of the West Indies, the production locally of food yeast for human and animal consumption.

Problem of Increasing Population

Turning to the problem of the increasing population, at the rate of about 2 per cent. per annum, Sir Frank said, pressure is being put not only on the land suitable for agricultural purposes, but on remunerative employment. It is not a new feature, and in the past, the position was eased by emigration to the United States, the Panama Canal zone, Cuba, etc. During the past few years there has been temporary emigration to the United States, but it is clear that the solution of the population and employment problems will have to be made mainly within the Colonies themselves. Agricultural development will have to be intensified and care given to the fullest possible utilisation of the land resources. Alternative employment will also have to be found, particularly in towns, and this brings one to the question of the development of secondary industries. Beginnings in this direction have already been made but it must be recognised that whilst this development of secondary industries is desirable, to provide for a broader economic structure, it is mainly from the land that the West Indian peoples will continue to secure their living.

Improved Agricultural Efficiency Essential

The main objective should, it would seem, be directed towards improved efficiency in agricultural production and towards providing for rural workers conditions and amenities which are comparable to those available to the urban communities. This will not be possible, he said, if there are undue restrictions on production for export, for it must be recognised that, viewing the economic position of the West Indies as a whole, the importance of its export trade must be recognised even though much more can be done to increase production for local consumption. Efficiency of production is essential and must be constantly striven for and the value of labour judged by output rather than by hours of occupation.

Importance of the Next Few Years

Sir Frank pointed out some of the effects which the war has had on West Indian life and said that the next few years will be of immense importance. The reabsorption into civil life of those who have been employed on war-time work will require most careful handling. In some Colonies plans are already being prepared by specially constituted committees. Problems associated with employment will also have to be faced, as war-time activities will cease and readjustments will have to be made.

Development and Welfare Schemes

Sir Frank, after enumerating matters to which

special attention will be necessary, said: I have been able during the past four and a half years, with a team of specially selected Advisers, to formulate proposals, which have met with general acceptance locally, and secured approval for them from the Secretary of State. The assistance so far approved will be devoted to the improvement of agriculture and livestock, the establishment of land settlements, the improvement of drainage and irrigation in British Guiana, to the development of education, the health services, housing, social services and communications. Schemes estimated to cost over £8½ million have already been approved, a total of approximately £3½ million have been expended up to date. He then described in considerable detail the benefits which various schemes were designed to secure, the progress already effected and the difficulties which in several cases remain to be overcome.

West Indian Air Travel

Dealing with the past inadequate means of communication between the islands, Sir Frank said: whilst the necessities imposed by the war have brought this question sharply to the fore, there is little doubt that air travel will develop considerably and will become all-important in the West Indies in the future.

Time, Sir Frank said, does not permit of the discussion of many more activities in the West Indies, but mention should be made of the developments expected in the tourist trade. Air travel will generally facilitate movement to and within the area, and steps are already well advanced in some of the Colonies to extend and improve the hotel accommodation. The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission has given attention to this matter, and will shortly be issuing a brochure containing the information which it has collected.

Improved Industrial Relations Necessary

In concluding his address, Sir Frank referred to the keen desire to go forward which existed in the West Indies and the efforts being made to secure improvements in living conditions, housing, etc.

But, he said, all these efforts will not be fully effective unless industrial relations are further improved.

Employers are recognizing the necessity to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining in connexion with the regulation of wages and working conditions, and to give more serious consideration to welfare. The trade unions are, although still capable of very considerable improvement, making progress and some of them are developing firm foundations. Faith in future development is therefore justifiable even though strikes still do occur before the fullest attempts have been made to negotiate settlements. This faith would be further strengthened if a greater measure of pride in achievement were developed by the workers and a greater understanding of workers' needs and aspirations displayed by some of their employers.

Visit of the Secretary of State

Finally, Sir Frank said, I would wish to refer briefly to the recent visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras. The warmth of his reception was most heartening, as also was the confirmation by the West Indian peoples of their loyalty and devotion to the Throne. The peoples of the Colonies visited were

deeply impressed by Colonel Stanley's sincerity and desire to get to know things for himself at first hand from people of all walks of life. Such visits are of the greatest value and they are the source of the greatest encouragement to those responsible for the administration of the Colonies. A visit at some future date by Colonel Stanley to the Eastern Group is looked forward to by all residents in that Group and I am certain that a warm welcome awaits the Secretary of State when he can find it possible to make his promised tour.

Forestry Research

Co-operation in Caribbean Area

THE Anglo-American Caribbean Commission at its meeting held at St. Thomas, in August, 1943, adopted a broad programme for co-ordinating the research work of the Caribbean area in nutrition, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Active co-operation in tropical forestry research and towards the establishment of a Forest Research Centre for the Caribbean Area has since been initiated by an understanding reached between the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the British West Indies and the Tropical Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Memorandum of Understanding provides that in accordance with such policies and plans as may be mutually agreed upon, the Director of the Tropical Forest Experiment Station will, to the extent that funds are available therefor, conduct investigations with a view to determining and demonstrating the best methods of growing, managing and utilising tropical American and Caribbean woods, and the Comptroller for Development and Welfare will arrange to have such money contributions made to the Forest Experiment Station as may be called for under the said policies and plans.

"The Caribbean Forester"

As a first step the Station is enlarging its quarterly journal, *The Caribbean Forester*, beginning with vol. VI, No. 3, and taking action to build up the mailing list to include all professional men in forestry and allied fields in the British West Indies and elsewhere in Latin-America who are interested in receiving the Journal.

We are indebted to Mr. Arthur Upson, Director of the Tropical Forest Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, for copies of Volume VI, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of *The Caribbean Forester*.

Mr. J. S. Beard, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, contributes to No. 1 a very comprehensive paper on "A Silvicultural Technique in Trinidad for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest." No. 2 contains "Forest Associations of British Honduras" by Mr. J. H. Nelson Smith, Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras. This article is continued in No. 3 in which issue Mr. J. C. Cater, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, deals very fully with "The Silviculture of *Cedrela Mexicana*," the West Indian cedar.

Rum in the United Kingdom

Thirteenth Report of the Rum Propaganda Committee

THE Rum Propaganda Committee presents its thirteenth report, covering the year ended March 31st, 1945.

During the year Mr. W. C. Allen accepted an invitation to serve on the Committee which comprises the following members: Sir Alfred Sherlock, chairman (British Guiana); Mr. W. C. Allen (Rowett, Legge & Co., Ltd., rum merchants and distributors); Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. (British Guiana); 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. Alan Walker (Caroni Ltd., and West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.).

The expenses incurred by the Committee for the Press and other advertising and for administration were met from a fund provided principally, as in previous years, by producers in British Guiana and by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. Once again, the fund received the support of the West India Rum Refinery, Barbados, of producers in Trinidad, and of a number of distributor firms in the home trade.

There was no change during the year in the duty on rum entering the United Kingdom which remained at £8 0s. 4d. per proof gallon on foreign spirit, and at £7 17s. 10d. on Empire, as imposed by the Finance Act, 1943. It is to be hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, in the near future, take steps to reduce this excessive impost.

In August last the Ministry of Food informed the Rum Importers' Association that, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made, a total allocation of 500 tons of matured rum from Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad and Barbados might be shipped to this country. Some of this rum arrived during the last three months of the year under review, and the remainder has been imported since its close. This rum was the first to arrive here for general consumption since early in 1941, and was most welcome, but the quantity involved was so small that it did little to ease the difficult supply position. Efforts have been, and are being, made to secure permission to import a further quantity and all sections of the trade hope that they will be successful.

As no official figures regarding imports, consumption and stocks have been issued since the war it is not possible to give an exact statistical picture of the rum situation in the United Kingdom, but it is known that stocks, in spite of the most severe rationing of consumers for the past three years, have reached a very low level.

The advertisements of the Committee appeared throughout the year in the London national newspapers, the London and Provincial evening press and the principal trade journals. During the summer months the announcements were again devoted entirely to Rum-Fizz, while during the winter the advertisements stressed the value of rum as a warming agent and as the

principal ingredient of a cocktail.

Owing to the paper restrictions it was not possible to distribute leaflets, but effective use was made of the stock of coloured showcards printed by the Committee some time before the restrictions came into force.

These showcards were distributed by the outdoor representatives of the Committee, who made, in the aggregate, over 5,000 calls on licensed houses. Their visits were made in order to retain the goodwill of the "trade" and to assure distributors that they will be able to purchase ample supplies of rum when shipping is available to bring it from the West Indies.

In a general review of the campaign, the Committee's advertising agents, Industrial Publicity Service, write as follows:—

"The rationing of press advertising space owing to the paper shortage has again had the effect of somewhat reducing the number of insertions we were able to obtain. The newspapers have great difficulty in satisfying demand, and orders given far in advance naturally get some priority. However, our use of well designed small spaces has facilitated insertion and proved very effective in display, and we are hopeful that our quota may be increased in the future.

"The campaign has, as in previous years, made use of the National daily and London evening papers, and leading Provincial and trade papers.

"We have conducted an enquiry as usual into the trade experience of demand. Wherever we called the view was expressed, that the demand for Rum has very much increased, and we were informed in two quarters that there is a much greater demand from women for rum for cocktails and other drinks based on rum.

"We were particularly interested in the view taken by an Editor of a trade paper that the shortage of whisky, which is likely to be prevalent for perhaps five years, gives a great opportunity to rum if the import difficulties arising from shipping can be overcome.

"We would, therefore, confidently recommend your budgeting for a very much larger appropriation for advertising rum during the next few years if there is a good prospect of increasing supplies."

A. P. SHERLOCK, *Chairman.*
ROBERT GAVIN, *Secretary.*

July, 1944.

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce

The annual general meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce was held on March 15th. The following are the office holders for the ensuing year. *President*: Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E.; *Vice-President*: Major Alan Storey, D.F.C.; *Members of Committee*: Mr. W. L. Alston, Mr. Cecil Hope Ross, Hon. Gerald R. Wight, Major G. H. Simpson, M.B.E., Mr. Ian A. McBride, Mr. Ronald J. Maingot, and Mr. Frank K. Bell; *Secretary*: Mr. W. C. Rennie.

West Indies Shipping Position

West India Committee's Action

THE West India Committee on June 7th last addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the serious question of necessary travel facilities between this country and the West Indies:—

I have the honour to refer to the present shipping situation as it affects the Caribbean area and to the prospects of improvement of passenger services to and from the British West Indies.

As you are aware, large numbers of permanent residents in the West Indies, Government servants recruited from outside the area, and the European staffs of commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises, together with their families, have habitually sought, in the United Kingdom, relaxation, physical and mental re-invigoration and a short respite from the exacting demands of life in the tropics.

Since 1939, there has been a virtual embargo on sea travel for the ordinary civilian and while a few have been able to go to the United States or Canada, this has only been possible on stringent medical certification and under conditions of currency restriction which deprived their trips of much of their benefit.

Numbers of men who would otherwise have returned to the United Kingdom to join the Forces or otherwise serve their country here have been prevented from doing so owing to their occupations in the West Indies being declared essential.

On those who have been thus immured in these Colonies for periods of six years and upwards, the strain of life with its anxieties, its deprivations, its periods of ill-health and lowered vitality has been very severe. Many are in responsible positions and their long lack of vacation in a temperate climate has lowered their efficiency and morale with consequential effects on the organisation and businesses with which they are associated.

Serious and pressing too is the question of children who would normally have returned to this country to pursue their education and who have been deprived of the opportunity of doing so.

Equally, there are many West Indian residents who for years have been waiting an opportunity to return to their homes from the United Kingdom and many persons who wish to proceed to these Colonies on business or to settle there, as well as many West Indian service personnel due for leave or repatriation.

I am to suggest, therefore, that in present circumstances comfort in travel is a secondary consideration to quick transportation of as many persons as possible and, accordingly, that consideration be given to the use for one or more round trips to the West Indies as necessary, of a large passenger vessel, even though only dormitory accommodation is available.

Thousands of women and children who left this country earlier in the war for Canada and the United States have been brought across the Atlantic in recent months. Desirable as it is that these people should be restored to their families as soon as possible the Committee suggests that it is no less important that those whose

health and efficiency have been impaired by years of continuous tropical living should be given special facilities to come to a temperate climate, that their children should be given the opportunity to pursue their education in this country, that West Indian service personnel should be enabled to spend their leave in their own Colonies or to be repatriated there if their service so warrants and that those West Indian civilians who have perforce remained in the United Kingdom during the war years should be given facilities to return to their homes.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) ROBERT GAVIN,
Secretary.

The War Services Fund

BELOW we publish the fifth list of contributions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee made in response to the appeal in the CIRCULAR for August last. 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.
A. O. Parris, Esq., Barbados	2	0	0
Chas. C. Stollmeyer, Esq., Trinidad	25	0	0
C. W. Matthewman, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. E. M. Tibbit		10	0
Miss Evans	1	0	0
J. B. Kernahan, Esq., Trinidad	10	0	0

Development and Welfare Schemes

A return of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from April 1st, 1944 to March 31st, 1945 was published on July 10th and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 6d. net. Previous returns were published as follows:—

Report on the operation of the Act to October 31st, 1942, *Cmd.* 6422; Return November 1st, 1942 to March 31st, 1943, *Cmd.* 6457; Return from April 1st, 1943 to March 31st, 1944, *Cmd.* 6532.

Uses of the Okra

The okra or ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*) is well known in the West Indies. The young ribbed pods, often called "ladies fingers," containing the immature seeds are mucilaginous when cooked and are appreciated by many people as a vegetable.

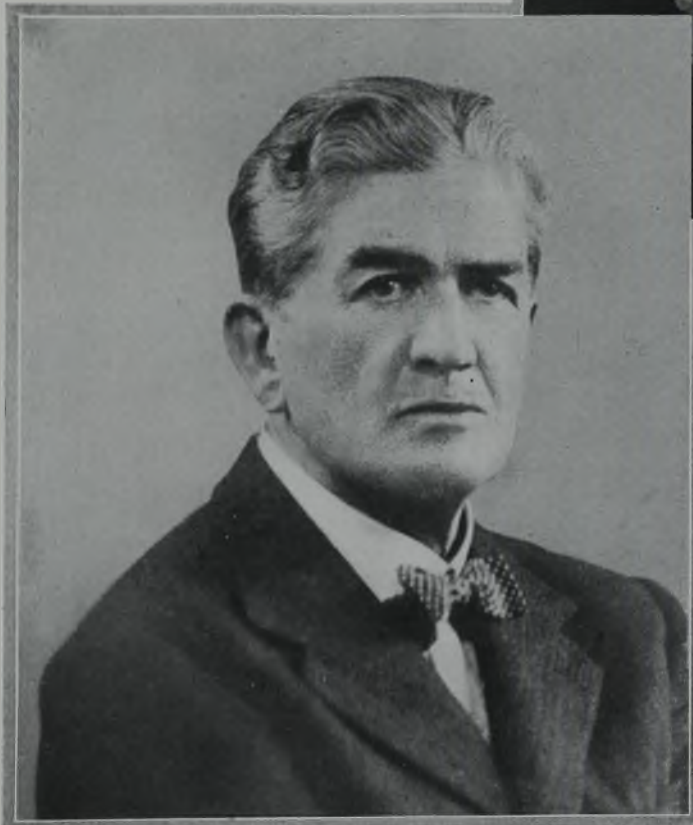
A note in *Food Industries*, 1945, vol. XVII, p. 211, states, apparently referring to the United States, that the okra, easily grown in the South, is reported to have an edible oil equal in value to cotton seed oil, worth making it a major southern crop, and that okra fibre, long and tough, is also of value for cordage.



THE CHAIRMAN
AND DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
OF THE
WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

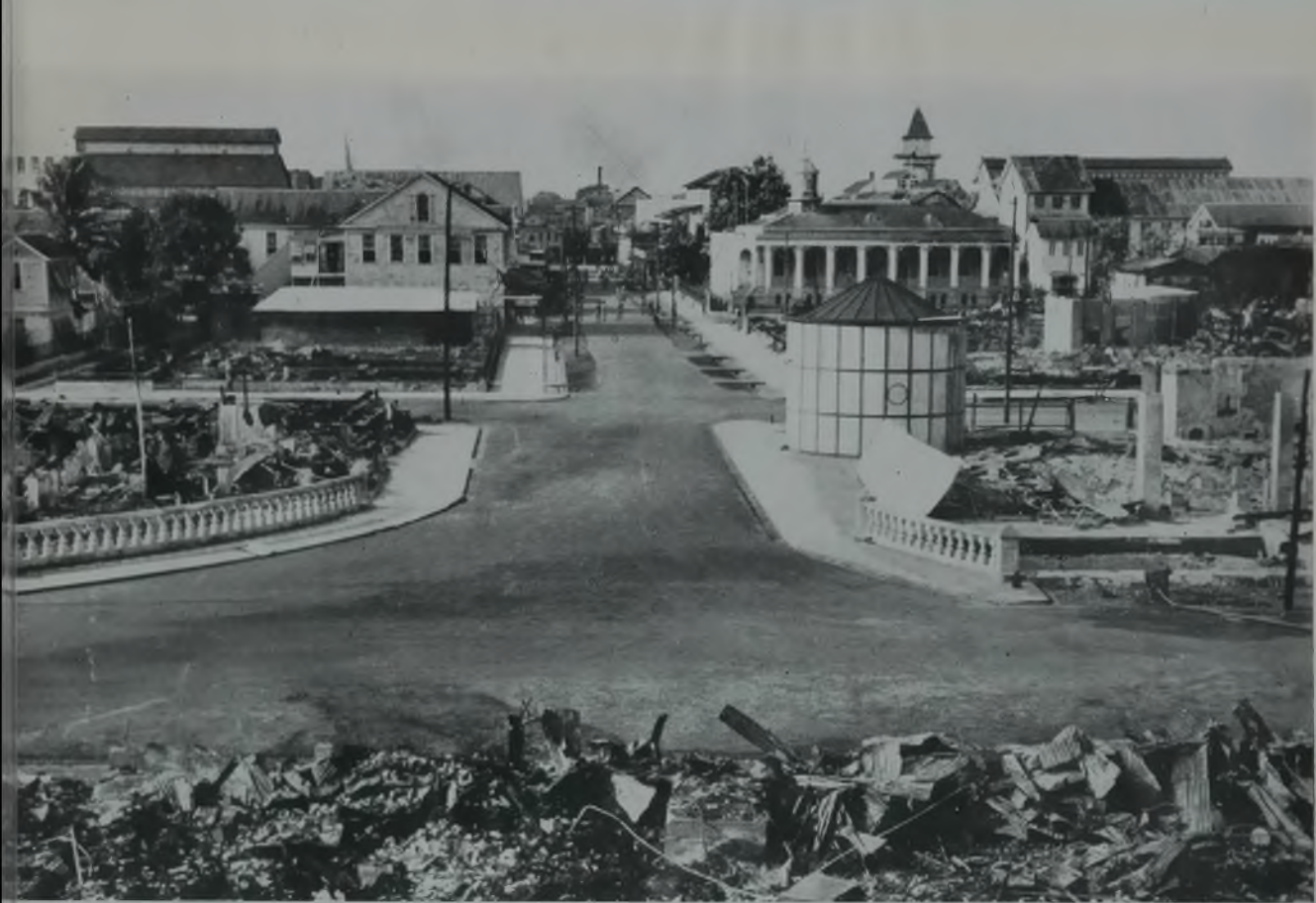


Mr. J. GORDON MILLER, *Chairman*



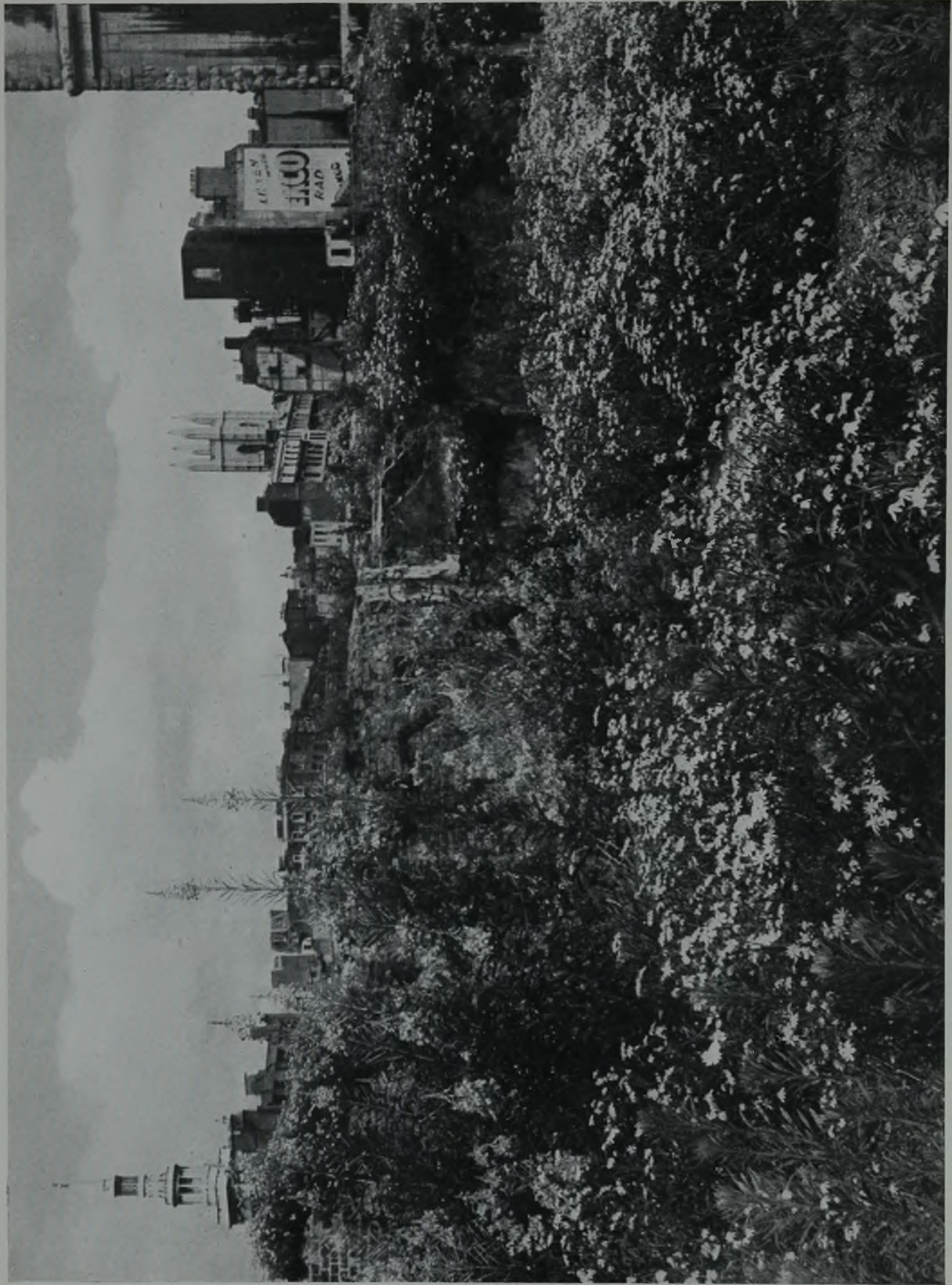
Lieut-Colonel H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Chairman





THE GEORGETOWN FIRE

[See page 131]



SUMMER SCENE IN THE BLITZED CITY

A WILD FLOWER "GARDEN" IN QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Notes of West Indian Interest

W^HA' de goat go, de kid fellow.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee have included Mr. C. G. Langley, Chief Justice of British Honduras, and Mr. D. Sturdy, Director of Agriculture, Jamaica.

* * *

RECENT gifts to Chinese war charities include £521 from the Chinese Women's Association of Jamaica, and £625 from the Chinese Red Cross Committee in British Guiana.

* * *

CAPTAIN AND MRS. M. S. METZGEN have received many congratulations on the birth of a son—Frederick William. This happy event occurred at the Belize Hospital, British Honduras, on June 3rd.

* * *

MR. GUY O. M. O'REILLY, barrister-at-law, who has practiced in Trinidad since 1921, has been appointed a King's Counsel. The *Trinidad Guardian* reported that he would be called to the Inner Bar at a meeting of the Supreme Court on May 2nd.

* * *

MISS UNA MARSON, West Indian Programme Producer at the B.B.C., left recently for a visit to her home in Jamaica—the first for several years. After a short stay in the island she will make a business visit to several of the other West Indian Colonies.

* * *

RECENT schemes approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, include £4,750 for research into the control of food crop pests in the Leeward and Windward Islands, and a grant of £4,500 for survey work in connexion with water supplies in Antigua.

* * *

THE degree of Hon. J.L.D. was conferred upon Sir Henry Blackall, "in absentia," by Trinity College, Dublin, on July 4th. Sir Henry, who received his knighthood in the New Year Honours, is Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

* * *

ON July 3rd the head office of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., and of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., was moved from Maidenhead to Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2. The accounts and engineering departments, however, should be addressed at Hall Place, Burchetts Green, Maidenhead, Berks.

* * *

THE engagement was recently announced of Lieutenant-Commander (S.) Alastair J. Petrie-Hay, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Petrie-Hay, Antigua, and Miss Norma Church, only daughter of Mr. F. C. A. Church, Newport, Monmouthshire, and Mrs. M. M. Church, Barras, Brynscencyn, Anglesey.

* * *

AT a meeting on June 27th of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization, Colonel S. Sleeman, who had recently returned from an overseas tour of inspection on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, said

how greatly he had been impressed with the high standard of the British Red Cross Society's services in the West Indies and West Africa.

* * *

THE engagement is announced of Miss Cecile Dorothy Brassington, daughter of Mr. W. W. Brassington, of British Guiana, and Mr. Edward Graham Hulland, son of Mr. H. J. Hulland, of Bournemouth. The wedding will take place on July 28th, and a reception will be held afterwards at Claridges.

* * *

THE COURT CIRCULAR, dated Buckingham Palace, June 21st, contained the following: "Sir Frank Stockdale (Development Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies) had the honour of being received by The King, when His Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George."

* * *

AS the result of investigations on "How to make wood unpalatable to the West Indian dry-wood termite (*Cryptotermes brevis*) with organic compounds," Mr. G. N. Wolcott of the Puerto Rico University Experiment Station found that phenol was the only constituent of coal-tar creosote which is abundant and cheap enough for commercial use. Cedar oil and crude cashew-nut oil at 5 per cent. strength proved permanently repellent.

* * *

AN Anti-Yaws campaign is being actively waged in Dominica. Prominence has been given to an appeal to the general public for their own protection, to notify the names and addresses of any cases to the Senior Medical Officer so that they may be found and persuaded to have treatment. The object of the appeal is to avoid, if possible, prosecuting people who are a danger to the general public by refusing early treatment, which alone can prevent the spread of the disease.

West Indian Labour for U.S.A.

THE Committee to Investigate Food Shortages in the United States reported to the House of Representatives that an immediate and pressing problem was the impending shortage of sugar. In the section of the report dealing with "Aid to Domestic Production," the Committee states that, for the assistance of the domestic cane industry, it seemed essential that labour be imported from Jamaica and Barbados. The Committee appealed to Judge Fred Vinson, Director of War Mobilization, who turned the facilities of his office immediately on to this problem and has been able to announce that additional steamer facilities have been arranged for the importation of this type of labour.

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.

Educational Progress in Jamaica

Problems and Means for their Solution

MR. B. H. EASTER, Director of Education, Jamaica, in his Report on the Education Department for April 1st, 1943 to March 31st, 1944, deals with outstanding events and problems followed by a valuable summary of the developments, in primary, secondary, post-secondary education, teacher training and industrial schools and orphanages.

The effects of the war upon Jamaica have, he says, all been indirect and measures taken by the British, American and local governments reduced the inevitable hardships to a minimum. Recruitment of teachers for secondary schools from the United Kingdom was necessarily severely curtailed and had not the majority of masters who wished to join the Forces agreed to remain at their posts, the situation might have been desperate. An Army and Air Cadet Force, established in 1943, now over 1,000 strong, is having a marked effect in improving the bearing and discipline of the young Jamaican.

Increased wages and better labour conditions, the demand of men for the Forces and for agricultural work in the U.S.A. and the maintenance of relief works, all assisted in the improvement of internal conditions. This was reflected in better school attendance which, during the first three months of 1944, showed higher figures than at any time since the war began.

After reporting action already taken to improve the salaries of teachers and other matters of importance, Mr. Easter gives particulars of 17 schemes, to be financed wholly or in part under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which are in various stages of progress. The total cost of these schemes amounts to £95,160. Two other schemes, School Buildings, £500,000, and Houses for Teachers, £50,000 have, he mentions, been approved since the date covered by the Report. Nine other schemes have also been prepared and forwarded to the secretariat.

Outstanding Problems

Dealing with outstanding problems, Mr. Easter says that the grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and large expenditure from local funds are making it possible to provide better conditions for teachers and for the children now attending school. On the other hand, the increased cost of materials and labour for capital expenditure, and the higher cost per unit for recurrent expenditure complicate the problem of expansion. The problem which confronts the West Indies generally, has been ably analysed by Mr. S. A. Hammond, Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, and it is abundantly clear that the present system could not be raised to what is regarded as a minimum standard without incurring a recurrent expenditure of £1,250,000 per annum.

The Aim for the Future

Mr. Easter summarizes what has been recommended as the basis of their system and adds: With such a framework it should be possible gradually to ensure that the handicap of illiteracy becomes a thing of the past, and the type of education provided is more closely

related to the opportunities for employment.

In order to raise the general level of the existing population above school age it will be necessary to pursue a vigorous literacy campaign, provide abundant reading material in rural areas and promote adult education by all known methods with special emphasis on the use of the cinema and broadcasting.

Obituary

MR. A. A. BARON

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death, at the Roseau Hospital, Dominica, on April 27th of Mr. Arthur Alexander Baron, a life member of the West India Committee.

Mr. Baron was born in Antigua, in 1876, and was educated in St. Kitts and at the Dominica Grammar School of which he became an assistant master. Later he entered business on his own account and became one of the best known merchants in Dominica.

He served for some time as a member of the Legislative Council and of the Education Board and was president of the Dominica Peasant Proprietors Union and of the Infant Welfare Association. He was actively interested in any movement which had as its object the improvement of Dominica in general or the town of Portsmouth in particular.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Baron, and her son Mr. Franklin A. Baron, and other members of the family.

Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross

In the annual report for 1944 of the Trinidad and Tobago Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross Society, Mr. A. Emlyn, the Colony Director urges, on behalf of the Executive Committee, the need for members and supporters to bear in mind that the work of mercy and comfort must and will go on. Writing on December 31st last, he says: until victory there is urgent work to be done. Beyond victory there are unlimited opportunities for humanitarian services in which the Red Cross must play its full part.

Air Postage Rates to B.W.I.

The Postmaster-General announces that air postage rates for air mail letters and postcards for *certain destinations* in the West Indies and Central and South America have been revised and in some cases substantially reduced.

By air throughout the new rate for letters ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) to British Guiana is 2s. 3d., and for postcards 1s. 1d.; and to Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, letters 2s., postcards 1s. By sea to North America and thence by air the rates are as follows: British Guiana letters 1s., postcards 6d.; Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, letters 9d., postcards 4d. To British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica and Turks and Caicos Islands the rate, by sea and air, is letters 9d., postcards 4d., as previously.

Trinidad and Tobago

Governor's Message to Legislative Council

(From page 108—concluded)

Labour

THE year 1944 was, Sir Bede Clifford said, practically free from serious labour dispute and there was steady consolidation of the work of industrial conciliation, culminating in the signature of the first collective agreement between employers and labour in the sugar industry. Wage negotiations are in progress in the oil industry. The further release of workers from the U.S. bases gave rise to fears of unemployment among certain classes of workers, but the helpful release policy followed by the U.S. authorities greatly minimised the economic disturbance, and re-absorption appears to be proceeding as smoothly as could be expected. In January, 1945, St. Madeleine Estates showed an increase of 30 per cent. in labour employed compared with January, 1944, but the estate is still very short of workers. Some of the trade unions report increased unemployment and there are other indications that unemployment is increasing, presumably among workers not attracted by agricultural employment. On the other hand there has been, Sir Bede said, a further substantial increase in the number of tenants occupying land under the "grow more food" campaign. Unemployment appears to be localised in areas like Port-of-Spain where agricultural work is not available, but there is a gradual drift back to agriculture and, until the demands of that industry are satisfied, it must, he said, be concluded that much of the unemployment is voluntary.

The committee appointed to inquire into the possibility of inaugurating unemployment and health insurance schemes has been impressed by the difficulties to be overcome notably on account of the high proportion of intermittent and casual employment. The committee felt that health insurance presented less difficulty than unemployment insurance and a sub-committee is carrying out the necessary investigations. As already mentioned, the programme of legislation for this session includes important labour measures (see p. 107).

Public Works and Railways

Sir Bede indicated the useful work accomplished by the Public Works Department in spite of having been greatly hampered by lack of supervising staff.

During 1944, the rehabilitation of the railways was continued. Two million more passengers were carried than in the previous year but, mainly due to reduced military work, there was a decrease of 157,000 tons in goods traffic. The revenue exceeded \$2,800,000 an increase of \$450,000 over the previous year.

The year 1945 opens, he said, with the railway in a better position to cope with traffic than previously, though passenger traffic has increased over 500 per cent. since pre-war days. Passenger fares are still extremely low, goods rates are far lower than was considered equitable in 1923. This progress and development has been achieved in the face of wage increases 100 per

cent. above pre-war rates and material costs 300 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Medical

Sir Bede said that as the Legislature will have an early opportunity of discussing the report of the Russell Committee, I do not propose to review the work of the medical department at any length. He indicated some of the urgent needs which the Government proposed to supply. The building programmes at the Colonial hospitals at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando are being pressed ahead and work has begun on the new tuberculosis sanatorium. The campaign against V.D. has made excellent progress. The nutrition committee has been revived and has had a conference with Dr. Platt, whose report will no doubt be of great assistance. The department is working in close collaboration with the Child Welfare League and Sir Bede said: I should like to thank voluntary workers for their assistance in the past and to appeal to others for their co-operation.

The malarial division is continuing to render excellent service as to both practical works and research. A Gipsy moth sprayer for the destruction of Bromeliads used as breeding places of *Anopheles bellator* has been purchased and the stage has been set for comprehensive research work in the use of modern insecticides in both British Guiana and Trinidad.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department has been training welfare officers in Jamaica, and they are being posted to remote country districts where they live and work among the people with encouraging results. The City Council has been particularly active in the provision of playing fields for children.

THE maximum award of relief for necessitous children has been increased from \$1.20 to \$3.00 per month. Government has under consideration the recommendations of the Central Board for Old Age Pensions and Poor Relief.

Judicial and Police

Sir Bede quoted a high American authority who had recently stated that "economic and social disturbances of a very grave character" are likely to accompany the gradual transition from war to peace. The Colony, Sir Bede continued, is already beginning to enter such a transitional period involving fundamental changes in the occupations and mode of life of large numbers of its people. These changes in occupation cannot be effected without some unavoidable degree of unemployment, and idleness amongst unstable elements in the community cannot fail to result in a measure of disorderliness. Sir Bede indicated the measures being taken to prepare for this situation and appealed for the maximum co-operation between the police, the magistracy and the public to ensure that crimes of violence and disorder are dealt with expeditiously. Government, he said, has been profoundly disturbed by the increasing number of cases in which the police have been resisted

and assaulted. The Force is standing up well under trying circumstances, is giving courageous and loyal service to the community and deserves active support and encouragement from all sections of the public.

Education

The Government is giving special attention to education, and it is expected that a Bill dealing with this subject will be presented during the session. The Colony spends 8s. 6d. per head on education, the essential needs demand expenditure averaging 17s. 6d. per head. Even if they could afford this, they would not for many years to come have sufficient teachers to put any rapidly expanding scheme into effect. Should we be offered and accept capital assistance from Imperial funds, the increased recurrent expenditure must be borne by Colonial Funds. It is necessary, however, said His Excellency, for the Colony to prepare for educational expansion when teachers become available and if economic development is to proceed fast enough to enable us to pay for the increased recurrent expenditure on education and social services, the type of education most likely to accelerate industrial progress should be given to our students.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Cuba Economica y Financiera, April, 1945. The contents are mainly in Spanish followed by an English section in which the lessons of the war are discussed by the editor, and Luis G. Mendoza in "Cuban Sugar Events" reviews the contracts signed by the U.S. Ambassador and the Cuban Prime Minister on April 26th for the sale of sugar, blackstrap molasses and war alcohol. In a tribute to the late President Roosevelt, he says that his policy made it possible for Cuba to supply the bulk of the sugar and alcohol required for the war effort, this would not have been possible if the 2 c. tariff had remained in force, in which case, Cuba's sugar industry would have been dismantled.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, May 12th, 1945, U.S.A. Department of Commerce, contains an article on "Cuba's Economy in 1944" based on a Report from the U.S. Embassy, Havana. Commerce, industry and agriculture on the whole enjoyed a prosperous year. The sugar crop was the third largest recorded and tobacco exports reached an all time high in value. Exports of sugar and other cane products were valued at \$296,750,000. The 1945 crop is expected to be considerably less than that of 1944, but has been sold to the United States at 3.10 cents per pound which exceeds the 1944 level. The future of Cuba's economy will depend substantially on how the problem of re-adjustment to post economic forces is met and solved.

Empire Digest, June, 1945. In this issue the Windward Islands group of Colonies receive special attention in 11 articles accompanied by 15 illustrations. H.E. the

Governor, Sir Arthur Grimble, contributes a "Foreword" in which he lays stress on the recent development in more material form of the spirit of partnership with Great Britain, and with each other, and of their relationship with Canada. In "The Windward Islands," their past background and future status, Harley V. Usill, gives the first instalment of an interesting account of the development of the group since the days of the arrival of the Arawaks and Caribs. Articles on individual Colonies follow, namely: Gerald Smith "The Spice Island of the West" (Grenada); R. M. Anderson, "Saint Vincent"; Randal Dumoret, "St. Lucia, Past and Present"; Anon., "The Carib Indians" in Dominica where a remnant of this race still exist in the Salybia Reserve; H. H. Pilgrim, "Reminiscences of a School Inspector" (Grenada and Carriacou); Dr. W. L. Webb, "A Doctor's Glance at St. Vincent"; The Rt. Rev. H. N. V. Tonks, "The Little Lovelies" (the Grenadines); Anon., "Dominica"; and Ted Mosher, "Windward Island Memories."

The Cost of Education. Bulletin No. 15, Development and Welfare in the West Indies, price 10 cents. It contains Despatch of August, 1943 from the Comptroller, Sir Frank Stockdale, to the Secretary of State. Memorandum by the Educational Adviser on "The Future Cost of Education" under the headings, child population, elementary, secondary, vocational, university, adult services, and the total cost.

The Bulletin concludes with a despatch of November 23rd, 1944, from the Secretary of State to the Comptroller, written after consulting his advisory committee on education.

The present Comptroller, Sir J. S. Macpherson, says in a brief introduction, these papers are published as a Bulletin in order that the issues raised by the cost of education in the British Colonies, in the West Indian area, may be fully appreciated by public opinion.

Housing in the West Indies, Bulletin No. 13, Development and Welfare in the West Indies, price 30 cents.

Further reference will be made to this memorandum which Sir Frank Stockdale states in a Foreword, he hopes will serve as a general guide and be of assistance to West Indian Governments and private interests which are contemplating the improvement of housing.

The Outlook, Vol. I, No. 1. A quarterly magazine published by the St. John's Literary Society, Belize, British Honduras, price 15 cents. The Society began its activities with a group of young men on January 10th, 1941. The Founder and President, Mr. J. L. Blackett, writes that there is to-day a crying need for a healthy outlook on the whole of life and their aim is to aid the readers of the magazine in pursuing a balanced way of life.

The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Vol. XII, No. 2, February, 1945. In an article on "Some Roads and Their Burdens," Sir Algernon Aspinall gives an interesting account of the development of roads in the West Indian Colonies from tracks made by the Caribs and Arawaks or, in Barbados, uninhabited when discovered by Europeans in 1536, unconsciously "laid out" by four-legged animals.

West Indians in the Forces

Their Income Tax Position

THE general position as regards liability for United Kingdom income tax of West Indians and Bermudians serving in His Majesty's Forces is set out in Command Paper No. 6559 of 1944, entitled "A list of Extra Statutory Wartime Concessions given in the Administration of Inland Revenue Duties."

This states that:—

"(iv) Persons serving in the Forces who are paid from United Kingdom Government funds are liable to United Kingdom income tax on their service pay irrespective of where they lived before joining the Forces and whether they are serving in the United Kingdom or abroad, but in the cases of:—

(a) Members of Dominion or Colonial Forces who, because of the war, are transferred from the pay of the Dominion or Colony concerned to payment from United Kingdom funds;

(b) Residents of Dominions or Colonies who, during the war, join Forces associated with their Dominion or Colony which were not, before the war, paid from United Kingdom funds;

(c) Dominion or Colonial Civil Servants who were in the pay of a Dominion or Colonial Government and are transferred to the British Forces for war purposes and become payable from United Kingdom funds; and

(d) Residents of Dominions or Colonies who have been recruited into the R.A.F. direct in their Dominion or Colony under the Empire Air Training Scheme or the Air Ministry's Overseas Recruiting Scheme; the charge to tax in respect of their service pay is abated so as not to exceed the tax which would be charged by reference to the appropriate Dominion or Colonial taxation code."

This concession also applies to British West Indian skilled tradesmen enlisted, and British West Indian A.T.S. enrolled, into the Forces in their own Colony under the official War Office recruiting scheme in the West Indies.

While those concessions are satisfactory as far as they go, they do not apply to persons serving in H.M. Forces, residents of the Colonies, who came to the United Kingdom individually or in groups to join up or who were accepted for the Army or Navy in their own Colonies and who subsequently were sent to the United Kingdom. Such persons are liable to the full rate of United Kingdom income tax on their service pay.

The West India Committee accordingly took up with the Colonial Office and with the Inland Revenue authorities the question of this discrimination against those who came here of their own accord as individuals to join H.M. Forces, with a view to securing the same concessions for them as for the other categories included within the terms of the Command paper.

The request was refused and the Committee has expressed its strong dissatisfaction at the result.

In this connexion the following question and answer appeared in the House of Commons Official Report of June 12th:—

Sir D. Thomson asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will grant to those residents of our Colonies

who came to this country on their own account to join up and who are now in His Majesty's Forces the same concessional treatment as regards taxation of their Service pay as is given to those who come within the categories set out in sub-paragraph (iv) on page 4 of Cmd. 6559.

Sir John Anderson: I am afraid that I could not see my way to accept my hon. Friend's suggestion.

The Pictorial Pages

BRIEF biographical sketches of Mr. J. Gordon Miller and of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, whose photographs are reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue, will be found on page 120.

For the striking photographs of the Georgetown fire reproduced on the second and third of the pages, we are indebted to the *Sunday Graphic*, of British Guiana. The fire, which caused damage estimated at five million dollars (and not ten million as first reported) occurred on February 23rd last, and a list of the principal buildings destroyed or damaged was published in the CIRCULAR for March. One person was killed and seven injured.

The blitz, or series of blitzes, on London is now a matter of history, but the ugly scars remain and will do so for several years. Nature, however, in the form of wild flowers, is doing her best to hide the larger areas of devastation and in many parts of the capital there are fine crops of willow-herb and ragwort. The illustration on the fourth of the pictorial pages was taken in Queen Victoria Street at the end of June. The writer of "From a Londoner's Notebook" makes reference to these displays in his article in this issue.

New Bishop of Barbados

The Right Rev. William James Hughes, Bishop of British Honduras, has been elected Bishop of Barbados, in succession to the Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, whose retirement was announced in the April issue of the CIRCULAR.

Bishop Hughes served on the Western front in the 1914-18 war with the Royal Fusiliers. He later worked in Leicester and Birmingham. He was appointed Dean of Georgetown, and Vicar-General of the Guiana Diocese in 1930 and Bishop of British Honduras in March, 1944.

A Trinidad Naval Unit

Reference was made in last issue to the arrival on this side of a minesweeper of the Trinidad R.N.V.R. which is being returned—with three other vessels—to the Royal Navy. A second minesweeper arrived on June 25th, at Plymouth, manned by 23 West Indian volunteers, of whom five were from the Cayman Islands.

On arrival in London the men were welcomed at the West India Committee and they have since visited a number of places of interest including the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Windsor Castle and Lord's.

Men from both minesweepers have been entertained to tea at the Colonial Office by the Duke of Devonshire.

The West India Committee

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ROBERT GAVIN, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Secretary :

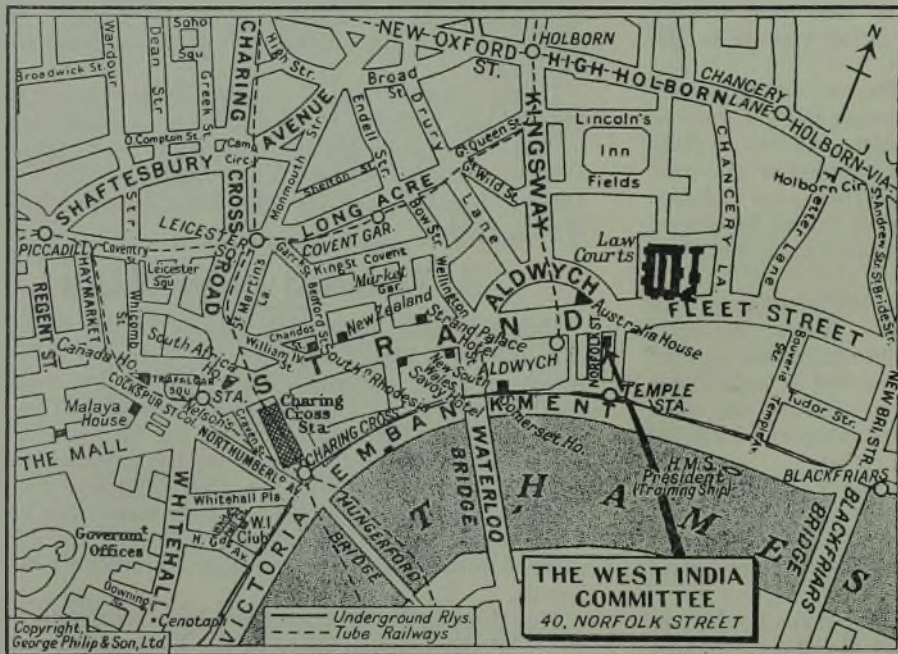
THOMAS SOUNESS, M.B.E.

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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.
War Services Committee (Ladies' Committee)	..	..	..	..	..	LADY DAVSON, O.B.E.

Commodity Sub-Committees are not included in the above.

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman 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. *June 26th.*

CANE crop has finished with a total of 20,663 tons of sugar. Good rains have eased the present water situation. The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret Massiah, of Springhead, Barbados, and Lieutenant Greaves, of the Leeward Island Police stationed in Antigua. Miss Massiah is a daughter of the former Miss Hilda Branch and granddaughter of Dr. Willie Branch. The cathedral striking clock, controller of Antigua's time, after fighting a losing battle with Big Ben has been removed for repairs. Big Bell in the cathedral suddenly cracked so St. Johns is strangely silent. In the Birthday Honours, Dr. J. E. Wright was awarded the M.B.E. Flag day and the special drive for Red Cross week were very successful.

Village Councils. An Ordinance has been passed under which the people of any village can ask that a village council may be established to manage the affairs of the village, and to spend a certain amount of money on its welfare and improvement. The *Antigua News Letter* of June 16th describes the necessary steps to be taken and expresses the opinion that the new Ordinance will be welcomed by all thinking persons who are anxious that the country people of Antigua should take a greater interest in, and a larger share in the management of, their local affairs.

BARBADOS

The Drought Broken. Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, in his April notes records that the prolonged drought had broken. The general average rainfall for the month was 4.91 inches; a station in St. Andrew registered the highest fall, 7.44 inches, and one in St. Michael the lowest, 2.01 inches.

Harvesting Cane Delayed. The rains maintained the young crop and caused appreciable growth in some districts. Harvesting of the old crop continued, but due to irregular labour supply, factories did not get sufficient cane to operate at full capacity. Canes were beginning to dry out, and most factories were taking a much higher tonnage of canes to the ton of sugar than usual. The crop was estimated at the equivalent of 125,000 tons sugar.

Silage for Livestock. Dr. Saint records that one of the pit silos at The Home agricultural station has been opened and the silage is being fed to all the livestock. The animals apparently enjoy this fodder and are doing well on it. This silage was made of guinea corn and molasses. It costs less than one shilling per hundred pounds.

Food Crops. In his notes for May, Dr. Saint says that the planting of provision crops is backward in all districts. The weather conditions were excellent, the general average rainfall during the month being 6.51 inches, well distributed, but the tardy reaping of the

canes delayed planting and low yields of food crops are bound to result.

GRENADA

Inspector of Produce. The Government have invited applications for the post of a Produce Inspector in the Department of Agriculture. Applicants are required, among other things, to have a sound knowledge of the proper handling and preparation of cocoa and nutmegs from the time of harvesting until the time of exportation.

Cost of Living. The index figure has continued to rise slowly since the beginning of 1944. In January of that year it was 168 compared with 100 in August, 1939. By December, 1944 it reached 179. At March 31st, 1945, it was 181, the highest point yet attained.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 29th.*

Great interest is being displayed in the report on the potentialities of the tourist trade and post-war development. The Tourist Trade Board envisages £2,500,000 business annually if recommendations involving expenditure of £1,500,000 are adopted. They stress that the time for action is now.

The Budget debate in the House of Representatives is proceeding.

Lady Huggins and her daughters have left for England. Many officials and evacuees have since followed.

The election of Mr. W. W. Benjamin, P.N.P., has been declared void. Mr. L. C. Bloomfield, Labour, has been declared elected to the House of Representatives following a court case at Mandeville.

The closed shop issue at the match factory has resulted in the dismissal of 50 T.U.C. members with whom B.I.T.U. members refused to work. The issue is being fought vigorously more on political than ethical grounds. The Press generally is opposed to the closed shop.

Jamaica's new Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. Hearne, has arrived. Sir John McPherson, Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, is visiting the island.

The Rev. Dr. F. G. Veitch has resigned as Speaker of the House of Representatives on grounds of ill-health. Mr. C. M. Aitcheson has been elected Speaker.

Spaldings Hospital, near Christiana, largely the gift of Mr. Percy Junor, was recently opened by the Governor.

NEVIS

Social Welfare. H.H. the Administrator has appointed a Social Welfare Advisory Committee "to co-ordinate and assist welfare activities in Nevis and to plan and promote their development."

ST. VINCENT

Cost of Living. At the end of February, the index figure of working class families had risen to 193, compared with 183, at the end of the previous month and 100 in August, 1939. The recent rise is largely due to

the subsidization of rice and flour having been discontinued with consequent increases in the average retail prices of flour, bread and rice. Edible oil was also dearer. On the other hand, there were decreases in the average retail prices of ground provisions.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Overseas Contingent Welfare Fund. As the Executive Committee of the Win the War Association, Trinidad and Tobago, has decided that the Association will liquidate itself immediately after the cessation of hostilities against Japan, the Government has been approached to take over the control and administration of the Trinidad Overseas Contingent Welfare Fund amounting to \$33,557.

Director of Civil Aviation. Wing Commander M. R. Banks, formerly of the Air Ministry, London, arrived on May 12th, and assumed duties as Director of Civil Aviation in succession to Mr. A. Newark.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Educational Progress. A senior school has recently been established and it is intended later to provide a new building with accommodation for handicraft, house-craft and husbandry instruction.

Visitors from Overseas

The following overseas members of the West India Committee have arrived in England, and have registered their addresses:—

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Alston, M.C.	Mr. Lennon R. Knaggs
Mr. Ivan D. Arscott	His Hon. Chief Justice C. G. Langley
Mr. A. C. Ashbee	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. L. H. Palmer
Mr. David N. Barr	Mr. F. J. Pound, O.B.E., Ph.D.
Mr. A. C. Broughton,	Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
M.I.Mech.E.	H.E. Sir Arthur Richards,
H.E. Sir Alan Burns, K.C.M.G.	G.C.M.G.
Prof. E. E. Cheesman	Dr. E. J. Sankeralli
Mr. J. St. F. Dare	Mr. T. E. Sealy
Mr. Sydney W. Fitt	Mr. F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G.
Mr. G. G. Gianetti, M.A.	Mr. G. D. Smooker
Prof. F. Hardy	Mr. V. J. Willems
Mr. A. D. Hodgson	Mr. B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A.
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Mr. R. W. Youngman

Rum for the United Kingdom

As we go to press we learn from the Ministry of Food that a further allocation of rum, distilled 1941 or earlier, from Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad and Barbados, amounting to 2,000 tons, may be shipped to this country.

Holders of stock of that age, lying in these Colonies, who are interested, and who did not supply particulars of their stocks to the Rum Importers Association, Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, on the occasion of the last allocation, are requested to do so before July 21st, 1945, stating marks, individual numbers of casks, and year of distillation. In cases where the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holders, no application from the holder must be lodged.

A British Guiana Discovery

Old Burial Ground and Rock-paintings

THE Georgetown, British Guiana, correspondent of *The Times*, in a telegram dated June 22nd, states that a burial ground for Akowomo warriors killed in battle has just been discovered by Mr. P. S. Peberdy, a welfare officer for the Amerindians (British Guiana aboriginals) in the Pakaraima highlands, near the Venezuelan border. Mr. Peberdy found skeletons in large earthenware pots in the caves known as the Waramabia, close to Kamarang, a tributary of the upper Mazaruni. He believes that the Pararaima highlands offer a field for archaeological study and exploration.

He also found paintings, probably several centuries old, the first known case of ancient coloured markings being discovered in the Colony. The paintings were found on the sheer Karowrieng scarps, mostly on the Tramen cliffs overlooking Imbaimaidai, the site of the Amerindian officer's base camp, 3,500 ft. above sea level. The paintings depict animals and birds, many representations of the human hand and two complete human figures, all executed in a pigment resembling red ochre. They are drawn in simple lines and smears, but without skill in composition and execution. The portrait of a deer, done in black, is the sole exception.

For about 36 ft. the rock face is covered with animal forms painted in red pigment and interspersed with black lines in crude patterns. Mr. Peberdy pointed out that though the paintings had been exposed to a strong sun, violent rainstorms, and the humidity of the tropical rain forests, they had maintained their vigour in colour and form. He estimates the Tramen rock-painting period at not earlier than the fourteenth century.

West Indian Editors in London

Mr. Courtenay Hitchins, editor of the *Trinidad Guardian*, is now on his way back to Port-of-Spain after spending a few weeks in London. He came here to make arrangements for restarting the *Guardian's* editorial services which had lapsed during the war years. While on this side, Mr. Hitchins made a brief visit to Germany.

Another visitor is Mr. T. E. Sealy, co-ordinating editor of Jamaica's *Daily Gleaner*. Mr. Sealy, who is accompanied by Mrs. Sealy, has come over to study British newspaper methods and practice, and expects to remain here for about a year.

Both Mr. Hitchins and Mr. Sealy were recent visitors to the West India Committee.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 44

Across: 1, Allusion; 5, Barter; 9, Interest; 10, Adroit; 12, Trance; 13, Inferior; 15, Hopeless case; 18, Pre-war prices; 23, Carnival; 24, Orange; 26, Rooked; 27, Asterisk; 28, Smelts; 29, Northern.

Down: 1, Aviate; 2, Lethal; 3, Sirocco; 4, Oust; 6, Address; 7, Tropical; 8, Retorted; 11, Interim; 14, Templar; 16, Spectres; 17, Fearsome; 19, Aliment; 20, Earnest; 21, Indite; 22, Welkin; 25, Oslo.

Company Reports & Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

ON June 14th the board declared an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. actual (7½d. per share) less income tax at 5/0½d. in the £ in respect of the year ending September 30th next, payable on or about July 21st to shareholders registered on June 20th.

At an extraordinary meeting held on June 28th a resolution providing for the conversion of the company's shares into stock was passed.

It will not be necessary for members to exchange their share certificates for stock certificates as the existing certificates will be accepted as representing an equal amount of stock.

Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for the year to July 31st, 1944, the directors state that there was an operating profit of £1,664 compared with £12,436 for the preceding year. The sum of £7,906 has been written off oil wells in the year's accounts. Up to July 31st, 1944, 62½ per cent. of all drilling expenditure has been written off. Production of crude oil amounted to 109,268 barrels.

The directors express their regret that the improvement which manifested itself in last year's trading has not been maintained. This is due, they state, to the following circumstances outside the control of the board: war-time control of drilling which limited the company to the completion of one well; further advances in the costs of materials and wages; prolonged delays in the delivery of equipment.

The company's contract as managing agents for the Drilling and Petroleum Engineering Operations Ltd. continued during the year under review.

The report also contains the proposals of the directors for the reorganization of the company's capital to which reference is made below.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. P. A. Ashmead-Bartlett, says: "As stated in the notice of the annual general meeting which was held on March 29th, 1945, and adjourned, the delay in holding the meeting this year is due to shortage of staff in Trinidad which held up the completion of the local accounts.

"Some further delay was due to negotiations for the reconstruction of the company to which reference is made in the directors' report. In view of the importance of these negotiations the board thought it would be better to await their completion so as to avoid the inconvenience of calling the shareholders together again after a short interval. . . .

"In the accounts the item of £9,377 bank overdraft appears in the balance sheet. These facilities were granted by the bank for the purchase of the leases, plant and machinery of Petroleum Options Ltd. to which reference was made in last year's accounts, and is offset by the increase in values of these items on the asset side of the balance sheet. . . .

"These factors combined with further advances in wage rates and the cost of materials brought about the decline in operating profit compared with the previous year.

"Although our drilling and production operations are still regulated by controls and the availability of supplies it is hoped that these handicaps will be removed or at any rate modified in the not distant future."

REORGANIZATION SCHEME

At an extraordinary general meeting, held in London, on July 17th, the following resolutions were submitted and passed —

That subject to confirmation by the Court the capital of the company be reduced from £400,000 divided into 1,600,000 shares of 5/- each to £264,821/16/- divided into 901,188 shares of 2/- each and 698,812 shares of 5/- each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling paid up capital to the extent of 3/- per share upon each of the 901,188 shares which have been issued.

That upon such reduction taking effect:—

- The capital of the company be increased to £400,000 by the creation of 1,351,782 new shares of 2/- each.
- That each of the 698,812 unissued shares of 5/- each be divided into 5 shares of 1/- each, and that every 2 of such shilling shares be consolidated into one 2/- share.
- That the 901,188 shares of 2/- each in the capital of the company which have been issued and are fully paid up, be converted into stock and that the said stock be transferable in units of 2/- or multiples thereof and in the same manner and subject to the same regulations (*mutatis*

mutandis) as relate to the transfer of shares in the company.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

In the course of his statement which accompanies the report for 1944, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, the chairman, says: "The profit for the year 1944 at £141,326 differs little from that of the previous year, but no provision has been required this year for deferred maintenance for which a reserve of £100,000 was created in 1943. On the other hand, the 1943 results benefited by a special credit of £85,000, which, as I explained in my statement last year, arose in the course of adjustment of our Excess Profits Tax liability.

"Our computations show that the company had no liability to December 31st, 1944, for Excess Profits Tax either in Trinidad or in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, our provision for tax at £180,000 is high in relation to the profits remaining for distribution to shareholders. . . .

"I shall refer later in this statement to the company's plans for future development, but I may draw your attention here to the transfer to which effect has been given in the accounts of the balance remaining on share premium account, £484,989, to exploration and general reserve. With this transfer, the total reserve becomes £1,099,989 which, though a high figure, your board consider to be necessary, having in mind the future needs of the company.

MAXIMUM OUTPUT

"Turning now to a review of our actual operations, during the war years our fields and refinery were operated to produce the maximum quantities of crude and its resultant products to meet the requirements of the allied forces. In spite of shortages and restrictions in the supply of drilling and field equipment, we were able to raise our crude production from 3,402,286 barrels in 1939 to 5,137,674 barrels in 1944. This substantial increase was achieved in spite of a reduction of one-third in the annual footage drilled in 1944 as compared with 1939. This favourable result was largely due to the war-time policy of giving priority in the drilling of wells to locations where the best producers could be expected.

"A large contribution to this increased production came from the discovery in 1941 of the Herrera sands underlying a part of our Penal field and the later favourable developments in that area. Between 1939 and 1944 no important extension to our reserves was discovered except in the case of well Penal 64, which was the first to enter the prolific Herrera sands. The well was capable of producing 1,000 barrels daily and the Penal field as a whole is now producing 4,200 barrels daily. A small reserve in the Point Fortin under-thrust was established by the completion of well F.C. 40 in 1940.

"The results obtained from our operations in the years 1939 to 1944 are set out in the directors' report. The figures show that, during the years 1939 to 1941, our own production was at first substantially, and later slightly, less than the amount of crude which we were purchasing. In the years 1942 to 1944 the pendulum swung the other way, so that, in 1944, we were producing nearly 1,500,000 barrels more than our purchases. The increase in refinery intake since 1939 is due to the coming into operation of a new distillation unit which fortunately we were able to complete in March, 1940.

STRAIN ON PLANT AND MACHINERY

"The war years have, of course, imposed a great strain on plant and machinery as well as on personnel. The war-time material strains can be repaired in due course and damaged plant replaced, but we can never replace the millions of barrels of crude oil which have been extracted from the soil at so prodigal a rate and on which our net return after deducting taxation has been so small. It was to this I referred when in successive reports I emphasized the inequitable effect of the existing United Kingdom tax laws upon our operations.

"Trinidad Northern Areas operations remained on a very small scale throughout the period of the war and no positive results have been obtained so far. . . .

"In spite of favourable results from our drilling programmes, the board are of opinion that it will not be advisable, even if it is possible, to continue to produce from our fields at the high rate which has prevailed recently. The needs of the Services had to come first, but as world conditions become more normal so shall we tend to operate on a sounder economic basis, having regard to crude reserves available. . . .

"The wages agreement concluded between the Oilfield Employers' Association and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union in January, 1940, has operated satisfactorily and there have been no serious labour disputes."

West Indian Passenger List

Thos. & Jas. Harrison

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana in ss. Maaskerk London, June 29th:—

Mrs. A. M. Archer	Mr. J. O. Fitzclarence-Haynes	Dr. J. Moynihan
Com. H. V. Briscoe	Mr. J. S. Goulding	Miss E. G. Nederhorst
Mr. A. Brown	Mr. A. E. Griffiths	Mrs. N. Overman
Mrs. M. I. Butler	Mrs. I. Hargreaves	Mrs. K. Robinson
Mrs. M. Calcutt	Rev. & Mrs. N. Harrison	Miss L. M. Roberts
Mr. T. K. Causton	Mr. W. M. Herriot	Mrs. F. A. Shrewsbury
Mr. J. M. Campbell	Mr. H. M. Hewlett	Mrs. V. Skey
Mr. P. G. Cornish	Mr. W. R. Hawton	Mr. S. B. Sutherland
Mr. A. D. Cottingham	Miss D. Hutchinson	Mr. R. Stallard
Mr. G. W. Cresswell	Mrs. M. Hutson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Starck
Mr. J. Cunningham	Mr. E. Jackman	Miss G. Stirling
Mrs. D. G. Davies	Mr. D. K. Johnstone	Mrs. J. Steward
Miss P. A. Dentekon	Mr. & Mrs. R. Humble	Mr. W. Sumner-Andrew
Mr. J. M. Du Buisson	Mr. R. Jananan	Mr. & Mrs. M. F. Ward
Miss M. Dickson	Miss E. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Watson
Mr. E. Durity	Dr. E. G. Laurence	Mrs. E. K. Wheatley
Miss N. Ecklund	Mr. D. J. Leech	Mr. H. Wilkinson
Mrs. R. Felipes	Miss R. Macdonald	Mr. K. Wetberell
Mrs. A. E. Ffoukes-Jones	Mr. K. F. Miles	Mrs. A. Wylie
Mr. J. Frost	Mrs. J. MacEoin	Mrs. M. G. Young

Royal Mail Lines

Home arrivals from Jamaica in ss. Castilia, Tilbury, 10th July:—

Mr. G. Amos, O.B.E.	Mr. E. E. Eades	Capt. & Mrs. H. Patrick
Mr. I. D. Arscott	Rev. A. G. Fraser	Mr. H. L. Rhys
Mr. C. Beare	Miss M. E. Feebilly	Mr. & Mrs. E. Stansfeld
Mr. C. E. Beare	Mr. & Mrs. A. Grannum	Miss D. C. Stansfeld
Mr. G. L. Brown	Mrs. L. Lyon-Hall	Mr. W. M. Snee
Mr. & Mrs. Charters	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hateley	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Sealy
Miss M. Cini	Miss M. I. Hateley	Hon. R. W. Taylor
Hon. P. M. Cooper, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Mr. & Mrs. C. Humphris	C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mrs. K. M. Cooper	Mr. W. Hickson	Mrs. I. Taylor
Mr. J. H. Cox	Mr. & Mrs. M. Heavyside	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Thyne
Mr. & Mrs. F. Cane	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hardie	Mr. & Mrs. W. Temperton
Mrs. M. M. Carley	Miss K. Hardie	Mr. & Mrs. L. Tucker
Miss C. M. Carley	Maj. & Mrs. D. Irving	Dr. A. W. Vaughan
Mrs. M. H. Cohn	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lowe	Mr. & Mrs. Wingfield-Digby
Mr. P. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. May	
Mr. M. P. Duffy	Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Milne	Mr. W. S. Wood
Mr. D. Dun	Mrs. P. J. Nixon	Hon. R. W. Youngman
	Miss J. M. Nixon	Mr. J. S. Youngman

The Markets

July 2, 1945

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 per cent.)	82½	83½
3½	War Loan ...	103½	104½
12½	Angostura Bitters...	57/-	61/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	46/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	18/6	20/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	66/-	68/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/6	45/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-
5	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	2/7½	3/1½
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/-	2/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ...	19/-	21/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/6	4/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/6	5/-
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	54/4½	56/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	2/-	2/6
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	80/-	85/-
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/-	62/6
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/9	15/9
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/3	19/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	5/6	6/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	95/7½	98/1½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	88/1½	90/7½
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/10½	5/4½
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/10½	18/4½

*When shares were \$100.

Honey continues under Government control. Present price 65/- per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento. The market is quiet and unchanged at 1/4 per lb. cx wharf.

Ginger is under Government control. Prices are unchanged.

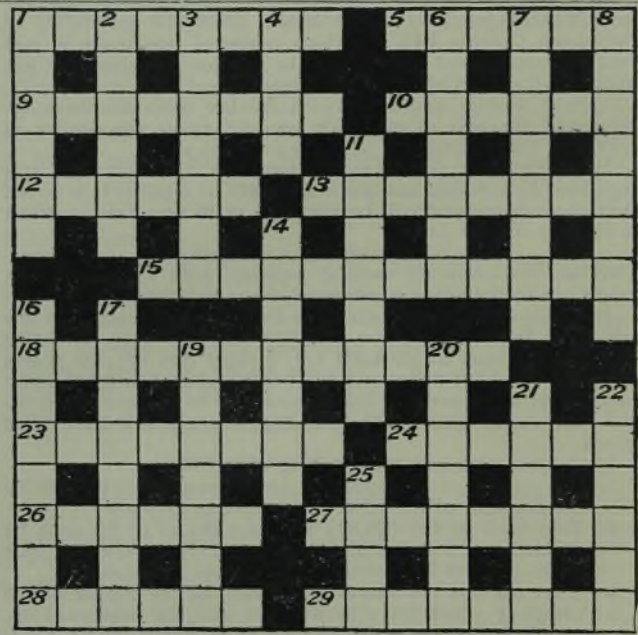
Nutmegs are quiet and the Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

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.

Crossword Puzzle No. 44

- | | |
|--|--|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 An incidental reference (8) | 1 Travel in an aircraft (6) |
| 5 Exchange (6) | 2 Deadly (6) |
| 9 Anagram of "Rent site" (8) | 3 A hot African wind (8) |
| 10 Skilful (6) | 4 Eject (4) |
| 12 In this you may be indifferent to your surroundings (6) | 6 A silent — is the genuine eloquence of sincerity.— Goldsmith "The Good Natured Man." (7) |
| 13 Anagram of "fire iron" (8) | 7 Anagram of "coil part" (8) |
| 15 A desperate state of affairs (2 words, 8, 4) | 8 Anagram of "deer trot" (8) |
| 18 Will peace bring a return to these for many articles (3 words, 3, 3, 6) | 11 Temporary (7) |
| 23 Period of great festivity (8) | 14 A good one belongs to a temperance society (7) |
| 24. Anagram of "no gear" (6) | 16 Ghosts (8) |
| 26 You may lose heavily by being this (6) | 17 Such a sight is appalling (8) |
| 27 Anagram of "kiss tear" (8) | 19 A tin meal will give it (7) |
| 28 Small fish, appreciated despite their name (6) | 20 Often shown to be of importance (7) |
| 29 These lights are famous (8) | 21 Put into words (6) |
| | 22 The sky (6) |
| | 25 European capital (4) |



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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A West Indian University

THE West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies has been seen, heard and discussed and now has reported. The result is a unanimous recommendation in favour of a single residential co-educational university of the West Indies to be situated in Jamaica, to be established at the earliest possible date and to be fully chartered and autonomous. It is recommended that in the first instance, however, the new institution should be given the status of a university college which will prepare its students for the degrees of London University, in arts, science and education.

This ambitious project is frankly recognised by the Committee to be beyond the financial resources of the West Indies and accordingly they recommend that the capital cost of the scheme, amounting to £1,130,000, should be met by way of a special grant from Imperial revenue. In addition, it is suggested that a capital endowment of £500,000 should be provided, and while it is hoped that this sum may be raised by private benefactions, with contributions from "wealthy firms also, whose prosperity is linked with the development of the region" the Committee prudently suggest that, if the provision of capital endowment be considered inadvisable, the income equivalent could be paid in the form of a grant from the home Government. The Government of Jamaica is expected to provide the site—about 150 to 200 acres. The annual expenditure of the University is estimated at £140,000 of which West Indian Governments are called upon to provide, directly, £68,000. Indirectly, however, they will have a far higher annual liability since the income accruing to the University from tuition, examination and residence fees and rentals, amounting to £54,000 a year, is likely to be largely derived from scholarships and maintenance grants to students, from Local Governments' funds. These Governments do at present provide a considerable annual sum in scholarships to British and other Universities, part of which it is anticipated will be diverted to the University of the West Indies.

These estimates of recurrent cost do not include provision for a Faculty of Medicine in the University. The Committee recognise, however, that such provision should be made and so recommend. Indeed they regard the provision of facilities for medical education in the West Indies, leading to a registrable qualification, of such compelling urgency owing to the acute shortage of medical personnel in the West Indian Colonies, and the inavailability of facilities for training elsewhere,

that they urge the immediate setting up of a temporary medical school in Trinidad, in accordance with a plan which had already been worked out by Sir Rupert Briercliffe, and elaborated by the Committee after discussions with McGill University, Montreal, in association with which the Committee suggest the school should work. (The main Commission consider that the relative merits of association with London University should be further examined before a final decision is taken.) The Medical School will in due course form part of the University College of the West Indies and eventually of the autonomous University situated in Jamaica. Its annual cost as such is reckoned to be £33,000 of which it is hoped that the contributing Colonies will not have to bear more than 50 per cent.

While not recommending the establishment of a school of agriculture, the Committee proposes that students specialising in agriculture should take the degree of B.Sc. at the University of the West Indies before proceeding to further studies in Great Britain or at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and suggestions are made as to the complementary functions which the Committee consider the University and the Imperial College should play in agricultural education in the West Indies in the future.

This in briefest outline is the scheme for a University of the West Indies, fuller details of which are given on pages 143-4. Against the present background of an elementary education which in many places is deficient both in quality and in quantity, and a secondary education system also handicapped both by lack of finance and a sufficient number of qualified staff, the Committee's proposals may seem so comprehensive and far-reaching as to be more idealistic than practical. On the other hand the provision by the new University of a steady flow of properly trained teachers would do much to improve standards in the secondary and in due course in the primary schools, though it would do nothing to solve the financial problems which are at root of the present difficulties.

But the Committee justify their recommendations on far higher grounds. They argue that a University should be not only a production centre for graduates, but the intellectual centre of the region and claim that "before the confusing impact of a number of different influences which are now striking the West Indies in their position between the continents, it is the more necessary that they should develop their own academic centre and so their own intellectual character, confidence and self-respect," qualities which do not necessarily result from study at overseas seats of learning. Finally, the

(Continued on page 139)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE overwhelming victory of the Labour Party in the general election has astonished the whole country, and certainly not least the successful party itself. The electorate kept its secret to the very end, and up to the eve of the count the professional electioneers—party agents, political journalists, and so on—were reporting to their headquarters on both sides that there was no sign of any violent movement of opinion. Now that the result is known it is generally agreed that, although four-fifths of the services are believed to have voted Labour, that is nothing like enough to account for the tremendous shift in the party balance. For the first time, it seems, Socialism has captured the middle classes over most of the country. The professional classes are thought to be unaffected; Labour has made no impression on the university seats, which are the obvious pointers to their opinion. But commercial England, the shopkeepers and the "black-coated workers" have swung decisively against the doctrine of individual enterprise and thrown in their lot with the manual workers and the trade unions.

* * *

At the same time the vote is probably much more against Conservatism than for a positive system of state Socialism. Sheer boredom with a party that has been predominant in Parliament for all but three years in the past twenty-seven has undoubtedly exercised a very great influence. The unpopularity of the "Munich" policy has been an abiding force all through the war, and has been assiduously exploited in the constituencies by a very active Labour propaganda—for Labour has thought that it sufficiently honoured the party truce by not opposing Government candidates at by-elections, and has not, like the Conservatives, shut off the engine of the party machine. This line of explanation, however, goes but a small part of the way. The plain fact is that the people are expecting a new world, and think that new men offer them the best chance of attaining it.

* * *

With a majority of 146 over all other parties combined, Labour is in all probability sure of remaining in power for the full duration of this Parliament—that is, for something over four years. At any rate the new Government is entirely justified in laying its plans on that assumption. We must look forward to an extensive programme of the nationalization of basic industries by successive instalments. Though I write before the Government's intentions have been disclosed in the Speech from the Throne, it is fairly certain that the coal industry will be first on the list, and will be closely followed by the Bank of England—the latter more in deference to the shibboleths of the theorists of the party than for any practical difference that is likely to be made in the conduct of the bank by transferring it to the control of some sort of public corporation analogous to the B.B.C.

* * *

For these projects of state trading Labour has obtained an undeniable mandate. The Government, however, will be forced to recognize that the success or failure

of their plans will be governed by a factor outside the control of parliamentary majorities. With the approaching end of Lend-Lease we enter a new economic age, in which our whole future depends on our ability to earn our national livelihood by exporting goods to a competitive international market; and, having spent all our foreign assets in the general cause of defeating Germany and Japan, we begin without any of the advantages we have enjoyed for the last century. The inescapable test for the policy of nationalization is the question whether it will or will not help us to hold our own in foreign trade.

* * *

These are not the absorbing topics of thought and conversation in London to-day. Everything else has paled into insignificance under the apocalyptic impact of the atomic bomb. There has been instant realization everywhere, from the bishop's dinner-table to the public-house bar, that the whole world has been transformed. In the universal discussion I have distinguished three main trends. First, though it is overlaid by the more controversial aspects, there is real pride that, while the vast labour and expenditure required to produce the new weapon have mainly fallen upon the Americans, the wonderful intellectual achievement stands to the credit predominantly of British scientists, from the great Lord Rutherford to the eminent physicists of our universities to-day.

* * *

Secondly, there is the most anxious debate about the immense moral responsibility we have assumed by launching so tremendous an engine of destruction into the world. There are powerful arguments on both sides, and I cannot recapitulate them here. I only record my impression that, while the defenders of the allied decision hold their own in the more intellectual circles, the prevailing popular view is that we ought to have refrained from the use of the bomb, or at least that Japan should have been warned of its existence, and given the chance to surrender in order to avoid it.

* * *

Even the moral dilemma, however, yields to, and will be increasingly submerged by, thoughts of the future that the new forces open up for the world. On the one hand is the prospect, within measurable time, of absolute control over the powers of nature, with the abolition of poverty and servile toil, and the opening up of a leisured life to the masses of mankind. On the other, we have already in existence a weapon that makes war utterly indiscriminate, and all-destructive. We now know that the next world-war—and all wars become world-wars—means the suicide of the human race. The secret of the atomic bomb cannot be kept for long; it will soon be at the disposal of every nation, and the temptation to use it for national aggrandizement will be to some minds irresistible. It follows that separate national governments cannot be trusted with the power to use it, and therefore the establishment of effective international control is the condition of the survival of humanity. World government, for

(Continued on page 142)

End of the Japanese War

Mr. Hall's Message to the Colonies

THE end of the war with Japan was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, in a broadcast at midnight on August 15th-16th in the course of which he said: "Japan has to-day surrendered. The last of our enemies is laid low."

It has since been announced that the Allied occupation of Japan will begin in the Tokyo area on August 28th. Thus ends a war started on December 7th, 1941, when Japan fell upon the United States of America, who were then not at war, and upon ourselves, then locked in a deadly struggle with Germany and Italy.

Shortly after Mr. Attlee's statement, the following message was sent to the Colonies by Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Final victory over the forces of aggression has been achieved. It is a source of great pride to me that one of my first tasks in office should be to send you such a message. It is little more than three months since Colonel Stanley sent to all Colonial Territories a message telling of the surrender of Germany. We all knew then that the capitulation of Japan was only a matter of time, and that the tribulations of those territories which had been overrun or ravaged by a barbarous aggressor were drawing to an end, but little did any of us think that the end was so near. Let us thank God in all humility that the task has been so quickly completed; that this horrible slaughter and destruction are now ended, and that the efforts of mankind can once more be devoted to the happiness of mankind.

"To all of you I send congratulations on the occasion of Victory and the warmest thanks of His Majesty's Government and of the people of Great Britain for the loyal and generous part that all the varied communities of the British Colonial Empire have played in achieving it. Your contribution has been a noble and valuable one, and has shown itself in many and varied forms; in service in the armed forces and the merchant navy, and in civil defence; in helping to produce vital materials of war; in the maintenance of essential services in your own lands; in the gifts and loans of money you have made for the furtherance of the war; and in voluntary welfare work and hospitality for His Majesty's Forces. The Chiefs of Staff of the three Fighting Services have asked me specially to associate them with this message of thanks.

"Let us hope, pray and work together to build from the desolation of war a new and prosperous era of peace and goodwill among nations."

(Continued from page 137)

Committee envisage a University as being a centre for research (for which grandiose plans are sketched) as well as for teaching, and, emphasising the multitude of problems physical, economic and social that infest the region, claim that more study by West Indians in the West Indies is essential for their solution and that in all these circumstances a West Indian University as a headquarters for training, research, discussion and publication is absolutely essential.

The question of the future is whether, aided and abetted by an indulgent British taxpaying public, West Indians can measure up to the idealistic standards of the Report.

The New Cabinet

Mr. George Hall at the Colonial Office

As is generally known the Labour Party won a sweeping victory in the recent General Election. The results of 627 seats (out of 640) were declared on July 26th, and showed that Labour had secured 393, Conservatives 198, and other Parties 36. No fewer than 32 members of the Government were defeated, including five Cabinet Ministers—Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. Brendan Bracken, Sir James Grigg, Mr. H. Macmillan and Sir Donald Somervell.

Mr. Churchill at once tendered his resignation to the King, who invited Mr. Attlee to form a new Government.

The new Cabinet comprises the following 20 members: Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence—The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, M.P.

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons—The Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

Lord Privy Seal—The Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.

President of the Board of Trade—The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Rt. Hon. Albert Victor Alexander, C.H., M.P.

Lord Chancellor—The Rt. Hon. Lord Jowitt.

Secretary of State for the Home Department—The Rt. Hon. James Chuter Ede, M.P.

Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords—The Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison.

Secretary of State for India and Burma—The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—The Rt. Hon. George Henry Hall, M.P.

Secretary of State for War—The Rt. Hon. John James Lawson, M.P.

Secretary of State for Air—The Rt. Hon. Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Secretary of State for Scotland—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Westwood, M.P.

Minister of Labour and National Service—The Rt. Hon. George Alfred Isaacs, M.P.

Minister of Fuel and Power—The Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.

Minister of Education—The Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

Minister of Health—The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—The Rt. Hon. Tom Williams, M.P.

The Colonial Secretary

Mr. George Hall will not be a stranger to the Colonial Office, having been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1940-42. During the following year he was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, and he then became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Born at Penrhiwceiber, Glamorganshire, in 1881, and educated locally, he began life as a miner and worked as such until 1911, when he was appointed a checkweigher. In 1922 he was elected M.P. for the

Aberdare Division of Merthyr Tydfil and has held the seat for 23 years.

He is a Governor of Cardiff University, an official of the Miners' Federation and a J.P. for Glamorganshire.

Mr. Hall has appointed Mr. C. H. Thornley, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary.

Mr. Creech Jones as Under-Secretary

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, holds office for the first time. He has represented the Shipley Division of Yorkshire for the past 10 years, and since 1940 has been private secretary to Mr. Ernest Bevin.

He was National Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union from 1919 to 1929 and has been Organising Secretary of the Workers Travel Association since 1929.

Mr. Creech Jones is a Governor of Ruskin College, Oxford, chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, a member of the Education Advisory Committee, Colonial Office, and of the T.U.C. Colonial Labour Advisory Committee.

He has appointed Mr. I. D. Robertson, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary.

Awards and Decorations

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

M.C.

CAPTAIN (TEMPORARY) ALASTAIR DONALD FRASER, Corps of Royal Engineers, of Jamaica.

Captain Fraser was the Senior Field Engineer of 8 Command Troops during the Rhine crossing at Wardt, on March 24th, 1945.

During the reconnaissances before D-Day Captain Fraser showed complete disregard of personal danger in carrying out very detailed reconnaissances down to the near bank of the Rhine including one in broad daylight without a smoke screen, making use of morning mist.

Immediately after "H" hour this officer was one of the party which carried out a detailed reconnaissance of all the separate building sites and approaches required on the near bank. He again showed complete disregard for personal danger in the face of heavy 88 mm. and mortar fire and considerable small arms fire from the far bank. Later Captain Fraser was one of the reconnaissance party to first cross to the far bank.

During the whole of this operation this officer showed untiring energy and his conduct was a fine example to all ranks.

Promotions in the Services

Lieutenant A. D. Fraser (St. Vincent) to Captain.
Pilot Officer H. Hughes (Bermuda) to Flying Officer.
Warrant Officer K. P. Maingot (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.
Flight Sergeant D. E. Malone (St. Kitts) to Pilot Officer.
Cadet M. L. G. Sharp (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
Pilot Officer H. W. T. Steel (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
Captain G. S. Waite (Barbados) to Major.
Flying Officer J. A. M. Weatherill (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 64th 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. V.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Apack, K. G.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Barton, S. J.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Bennett, E. V.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Bynoe, Q. A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Chin, N. J.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Chong, A. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Chong, K. O.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Clapperton, C. W.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Clarke, A. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Clavier, A. P.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Cole, R. B.	Bahamas	Q.O.R.	Private
Drew, G. L. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Gabay, G. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Gooding, E. G. B.	Barbados	R.I.A.S.C.	Major
Grant, V. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Heron, K. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Holness, J. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.
McDonald, O. B.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
McMorris, C. S.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Marsh, R. W. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Meads, A. R.	Montserrat	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Mittelholzer, N. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	A.C.2
Nixon, D. E.	Jamaica	R.N.	Lieut (S.) R.N.V.R.
Owen, B. G. V.	St. Kitts	R.N.	O/Coder
Peterkin, L. R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Pole, A. H.	St. Kitts	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Richardson, H. C. R.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Robertson, K. D.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Senior, N. I.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Slack, G. H.	St. Kitts	R.N.	S.B.A.
Solomon, R. M.	Bahamas	R.N.	Sub-Lieut. (A.)
Sun, K. G.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Webb, P. R. W.	Trinidad	P.T.C.	Private
Williams, H. V.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Williamson, M. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Wint, D. H.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Wong, A. R. C.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Flying Officer

P.T.C.=Physical Training Corps. Q.O.R.=Queen's Own Rifles. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.I.A.S.C.=Royal Indian Army Service Corps. R.N.=Royal Navy.

The Casualty List

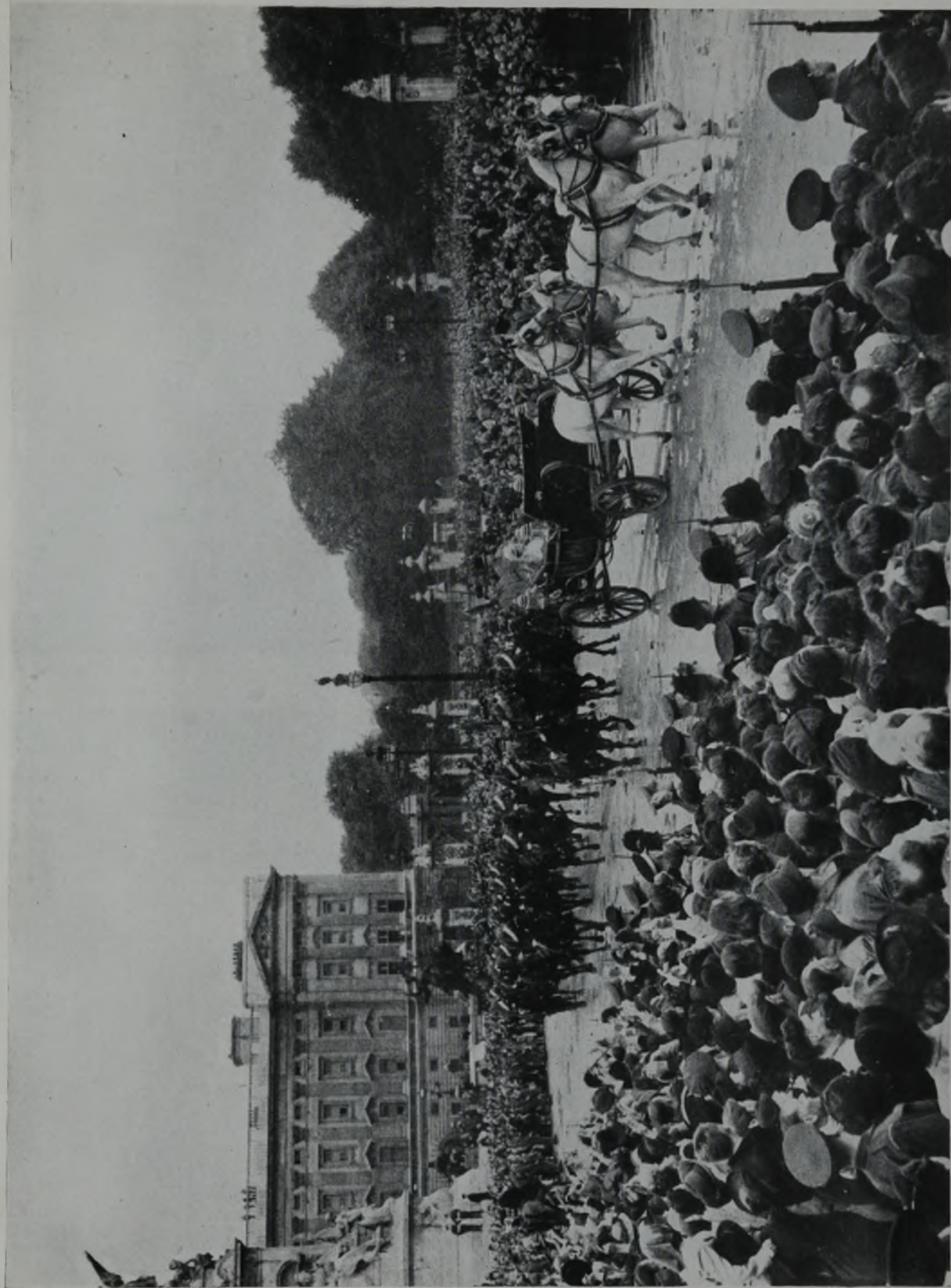
It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Killed or Died on Active Service

A.C.2 ... H. J. Grant ... Jamaica.
A.C.2 ... E. U. Morgan ... Jamaica.
Flying Officer ... K. E. Sutton-Brown Jamaica.

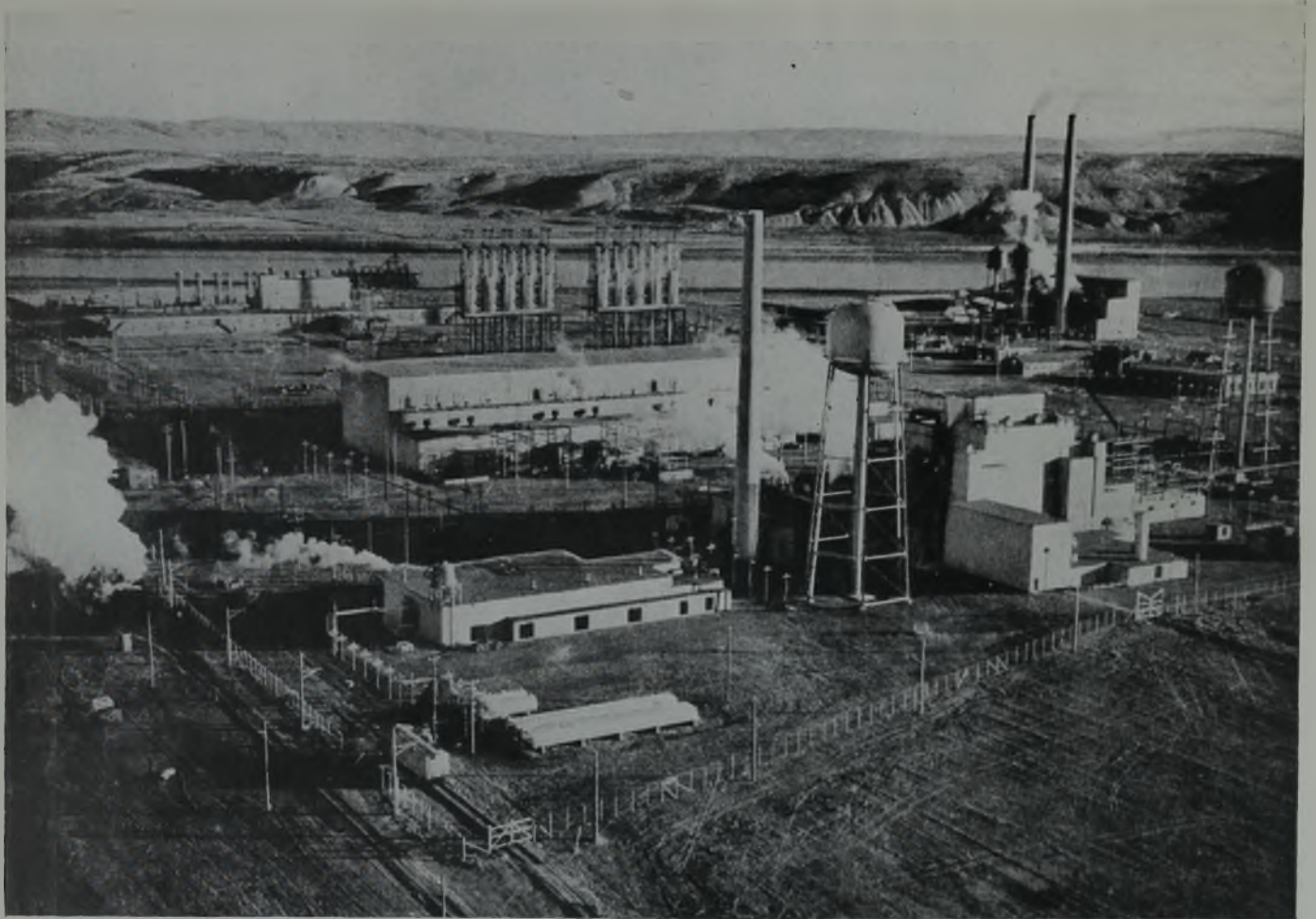
Previously Missing, now Presumed Killed

Flying Officer ... H. C. Bryant, D.F.C. Dominica
Flight Sergeant ... T. O. Fitzgerald ... British Guiana.
Pilot Officer ... W. M. Knowles Barbados.
Flight Lieutenant ... W. M. Lightbourn Bahamas.
Pilot Officer ... O. H. Pollard ... Trinidad.



THE STATE OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT

THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE



A GIANT PRODUCTION PLANT AT PASCO, WASHINGTON



APPARATUS USED FOR SMASHING THE ATOM
THE MAKING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

[See page 150

Caribbean Tourist Trade

Plans for Post-war Regional Development

THE Caribbean, with its numerous islands and its diversity of appeals and climatic attractions, is admirably adapted to pleasure cruises at all seasons of the year, and possesses almost every natural advantage conducive to its development as a major tourist field. In the past, the West Indies have naturally drawn peoples from the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and attracted many winter vacationists from Great Britain to which they are the nearest tropical resort islands.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission early interested itself in the possibilities of tourism, or travel development, in the Caribbean and has now published in *Caribbean Tourist Trade, A Regional Approach*, the results of its study.

In August, 1943, the Commission asked Mr. Coert du Bois, one of its members, to carry out a preliminary survey for the purpose of bringing within a single comprehensive report a description of the attractions, existing and potential, which the Caribbean has to offer to tourists. During 1943 and 1944 Mr. du Bois visited most of the Caribbean territories—British, United States, French, Netherlands and Independent. In his interesting report, which occupies some 70 pages of this publication, he tells what each territory has to offer at present, and what is needed to make its recreational resources available.

Need of Better Transport Facilities

Dealing with transportation to and in the Caribbean Mr. du Bois cites as among certain broad needs which are obvious now: provision of direct air service to terminal points from Miami etc.; provision of service to islands and points off main routes; local air service for example in Jamaica and Trinidad to render outlying points accessible; organisation of coastwise and inter-island seaborne passenger traffic; and resumption of regular sea-borne passenger traffic and tourist cruises. After indicating the need for these increased transport facilities, Mr. du Bois says that the principal block to immediate after-the-war expansion of tourist travel is the paucity of hotels and the somewhat inadequate accommodation in many of those which do exist. He regards the further building of large luxury hotels as being unnecessary, with some exceptions, and that hotels of the bungalow type will probably meet most needs provided they are attractive, well built, comfortable and include such amenities as the travelling public is used to and expects to find.

Careful Planning Necessary

The Commission expresses its indebtedness to Commander O. A. de Lima and the staff of the Roger Smith Hotels Corporation, New York, for "The de Lima Reports" which form appendix B (pp. 116 to 165). In the first, entitled "Civic Co-operation," it is stressed that tourist business does not come to-day by wishful thinking. It requires careful and detailed planning more especially now when to enter the field in a major

way entails competition with great and established tourist resorts. "It would be foolhardy to propose a plan for the development of tourism in a locality which is not adapted to attract tourists." Valuable suggestions then follow as to the practical steps which Chambers of Commerce, clubs and other bodies could take with, in due course, the collaboration of the Governments, to study the tourist problem and plan for its development.

Part II of the de Lima Reports is "A Preliminary Study of the Operating Potentialities of an Eighty-Room and a Thirty-Room Cottage Hotel in the Caribbean." This study "presents the possible operating costs of two hotels, both conceived of as being thoroughly modern units, the former designed and intended to render a de luxe hotel service and the latter intended to be operated on a high plane but, because of its small size, unable to offer quite as many details of service."

Part III of the de Lima Reports is "A Study of the Cost of Furnishing and Equipping Popular Priced Hotels in the Caribbean." In this are presented detailed estimates of the cost of the basic furniture and equipment required for popular priced hotels ranging in size from 50 to 200 guest rooms. It is contemplated that the typical hotel will also have public spaces and offices, a restaurant, a bar and cocktail lounge and facilities for the sale of cigars, news and souvenirs.

Success of Official Co-operation in Canada

Another section of the Report which should be carefully studied in the British West Indies is Appendix C, containing a statement by Mr. D. Leo Dolan, Chief of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau on "Co-operation for Travel Development and Promotion in Canada." Mr. Dolan recounts how for many years the promotion and development of the Canadian travel industry was, for the most part, under the supervision of the large transportation services and did not receive the official sanction of the Federal and Provincial Governments. In 1934, as the result of an inquiry instituted by a special committee of the Canadian Senate, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau was established with, as one of its main objects, the co-ordination of the activities of the various tourist agencies. Mr. Dolan says that the Bureau has well justified its establishment. Its function "is the promotion of tourist travel to Canada from the national standpoint. While concentrating on work which is a field for Dominion activity it, at the same time, extends a very large measure of assistance and co-operation to those bureaux which are specially interested in promoting the tourist attractions of particular localities or provinces."

A further important development in Canada, reported by Mr. Dolan, is the formation last year of a National Tourist Advisory Committee. The chairman is Major-General the Hon. L. R. La Fleche, Minister of National War Services. The members, about 65, include representatives of the Government of Canada, of the nine

Provinces of the Dominion, of tourist associations, of transportation officials and of business leaders generally "who are concerned very much with the development of what might be termed inter-allied interests." This committee has now developed a national policy for the Canadian travel industry.

The preceding notes, necessarily brief, indicate some of the valuable information obtained by the Commission from individuals and organisations with special knowledge whose interest and assistance are gratefully acknowledged. Attention should also be directed to Part II of the report dealing generally with the potentialities of the tourist industry, and concluding with the post-war outlook for travel in the Caribbean.

Summary of the Commission's Conclusions

An unusual opportunity exists for the development of a major tourist industry in the Caribbean area which will probably be available for travel long before travel opportunities exist in war-torn Europe. There is a possible development, in the countries dealt with in the report, of a travel load of some 600,000 visitors annually with an annual expenditure of about \$60,000,000. The economic benefits of such a programme, increased national income, increased employment opportunities, permanent improvement of public facilities and the stimulation of local industries, would add to the prosperity of the entire region. This study shows, through the experience of other countries where tourism has been successful, that a regional organisation augmenting the local promotional efforts is essential to a full realization of the opportunities available. Only the Caribbean region as a whole can afford to employ the best available talent for planning, developing and maintaining a great tourist industry. Transportation companies have indicated to the Commission that they would be more inclined to make the necessary capital expenditures for proper services if there were a broad, carefully planned regional development.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that regional promotion and a regional plan are not substitutes for local development and local initiative. Healthy competition between countries and resorts within the area is desirable and should be encouraged. A regional approach does not contemplate any measures to supplant the work of existing tourist promotional groups nor any attempt to regulate the flow of tourist traffic or to parcel it out among the various countries and resorts.

Regional collaboration can be the means of effecting substantial economies. Joint plans could be agreed upon for the greatest possible use of locally available building materials which would substantially increase inter-island trade. Joint statistical and research work could be carried on to keep the Caribbean aware of changing travel trends and the development of tourism in other parts of the world. High standards of services, comfort, food and cleanliness could be encouraged throughout the area through expert advice to hotel managers. Regulations affecting travellers could be jointly considered and where possible made uniform throughout the area. A regional plan should have as one of its objectives the opening up of desirable tourist spots now unavailable and the encouragement of the establishment of necessary transportation and resort facilities.

The development of a large scale tourist industry in the Caribbean necessarily involves important social consequences. Account must be taken of more than the economic factor. If development of the area for recreational purposes is to be successful, it must be frankly accepted as a major objective that opportunity for enjoyment of the facilities of the area must be as freely accessible to the millions of people in the area as to the transients who come from outside.

Recommendations for Action

The Commission recommends that a conference be called at an early date for the following purposes:—

- (1) To consider whether a regional approach is desirable.
- (2) To consider the desirability and the feasibility of creating an Interim Caribbean Travel Commission.
- (3) To make recommendations along these lines to the Governments concerned for approval and ratification.

An Interim Commission, if created, would at the earliest practicable date call a conference of representatives of transportation companies, tourist agencies, resort and hotel interests, Chambers of Commerce and labour. This conference would make recommendations through the Interim Commission, to the Governments concerned for a comprehensive plan for travel promotion; and would also present specific proposals for the creation of a permanent Caribbean Travel Commission.

(Continued from page 138)

which a few have always argued, now becomes the goal for all; the speed at which we can move towards it is a matter of life and death. The way in which it can be approached is the supreme question for our age.

* * *

I place the end of the Japanese war last among the three subjects of these notes because that really is the order of its importance in the public mind. We are thinking too much of the future quite to realize the enormous significance of the overthrow of the last of the great predatory powers. As I write we are still awaiting news of the final Japanese surrender; but it seems impossible it can be long delayed. It will be a moment of most poignant relief for all who have friends or relatives engaged in the Far Eastern campaigns, or, what is much worse, in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war or interned civilians; for the cold and pitiless savagery with which the Japanese have waged war against the helpless has been unsurpassed in history. For the country as a whole the news, when it comes, will mean less a signal for universal public rejoicing—though elaborate preparations are being rightly made for that—than the long-awaited intimation that we can concentrate the whole of our national powers, undistracted, upon the work of rebuilding the fabric of peace-time life.

UNDER the Hotel Aids Law, 1944, any person who desires to construct or equip a hotel in Jamaica may obtain a licence to import building materials and equipment into the island free of duty and tonnage tax.

Higher Education in the Colonies

University of the West Indies Recommended

IN August, 1943, a Commission, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Asquith as chairman, was appointed "to consider the principles which should guide the promotion of higher education, learning and research and the development of Universities in the Colonies; and to explore means whereby universities and other appropriate bodies in the United Kingdom may be able to co-operate with institutions of higher education in the Colonies in order to give effect to these principles." A linked Commission was charged to investigate the general problem with special reference to West Africa. The Reports of these two Commissions have been published as White Papers, Cmd. 6647 and Cmd. 6655 respectively.

Feeling that the considerations which prompted the decision to direct a special enquiry in respect to West Africa applied with equal force to the West Indies, the general Commission obtained sanction to send the strongest possible muster from their own members to the West Indies where with invaluable assistance of local representatives they conducted a special investigation now published as the *Report of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies*, Cmd. 6654.

A brief summary of some of its principal recommendations follows. The Commission state in their Report that "it is particularly gratifying to find that the detailed scheme recommended by the Committee for the establishment of a University of the West Indies is consistent with our own findings and contains no important element at variance with the fundamental principles we have formulated."

Early Creation of University Proposed

The Committee considered that the evidence forthcoming justified a firm recommendation that a university should be provided in the West Indies at the earliest possible date. Throughout its report, repeated emphasis is laid on the necessity for swift action. Good intellectual material is available in the West Indies, and the work of the secondary schools attains a high standard, but only a small proportion of the pupils from these schools can hope to obtain a university education. Under existing conditions, the opportunity for further study must be sought overseas and, in consequence, is limited to the selected few.

The Committee draws attention to the fact that in each of the Colonies there is a body of public opinion which holds enlightened views on the ultimate purpose of university education; despite years of discouragement, these small groups have not ceased to hope and even to plan for the realisation of schemes designed to promote access to advantages which are recognised as more than material. Attention is also directed to the expansion of the franchise and other legislative changes which have lately been carried out or are now contemplated. The Committee emphasises the desirability of preparing for these advances by raising the general level of higher education and thereby adding

to the intellectual equipment of those on whom the responsibility of leadership will increasingly rest. These factors, taken in conjunction with the need to educate a steady succession of West Indian students for professional life in the West Indies, combine to make the argument in favour of immediate university development exceptionally strong.

A Unified University Essential

It is of first importance to note that the Committee recommends the establishment of a unified university and rejects the alternative of federated colleges set up in the different Colonies to function as constituents of a degree-granting university. Pains were taken to discuss in each of the Colonies visited by the Committee, the advantages and disadvantages of the alternative schemes. This frank exchange of views had a considerable effect in modifying public opinion in favour of a unified university, it being recognised that only in this way could a university in the fullest sense and of the first rank be possible.

Time will be needed to establish the standards of teaching and the performance in research required to win recognition both locally and throughout the Empire; equally, time will be necessary for the governing bodies to gain experience in the complex problems of academic administration. For these reasons the Committee recommends that in the first instance the new institution should be given the status of a university college which will prepare its students for the degrees of London University. The hope is expressed that this formative period will not be prolonged beyond the minimum time necessary to establish the reputation of the University College as a centre of teaching and research.

Proposed Scheme of Government

Two main governing bodies are recommended: (1) a Council charged with the management of finance and with the trusteeship of funds and properties, and (2) a Senate which would carry full responsibility in all academic matters, including teaching, research and discipline. The composition proposed for the Council—the supreme governing body—provides for well distributed territorial representation, and is designed to secure a suitable amalgamation of interests and experience. The Committee had in mind the necessity to avoid the creation of a university governed by the State or subject to political control.

Characteristic Features

The University should be open to women on precisely the same terms and conditions as are applicable to men; no restriction should be imposed on grounds of race or creed; although the University would be undenominational the Committee leaves the way open for local effort to take steps to supply the spiritual needs of students. It is recommended as essential that the University should be entirely residential,

the normal period being three years. The mingling of students, drawn from different Colonies and with widely different intellectual interests, should inevitably create a more fully educated type of young man and woman than classrooms alone can produce. It may also be expected that an indirect result of residential life may be the promotion of a spirit of co-operation between West Indians from different areas and that this will find its outlet in a desire to serve the West Indies when university days are done. Initially, it is recommended, provision should be made for a student population of 400 to 500, but proposals are made to facilitate future expansion.

Jamaica the Selected Site

Faced with the difficult task of recommending the locus of the University, the Committee decided on Jamaica. An endeavour has been made to overcome handicaps imposed by geographical separation. The Committee has sought to produce a scheme not for a University of Jamaica, but for a *University of the West Indies*, serving the entire Caribbean area.

Course of Studies

The teaching curriculum proposed initially for the new University is limited to the Faculties of arts, science and medicine. The subjects to be taught have been chosen with special reference to West Indian conditions. The Council and Senate can best judge what lines of expansion are desirable; the training should not lose contact with West Indian conditions and requirements.

Provision is made for education leading to graduation in agriculture and engineering, for the institution of a department of education in the University, and for the establishment of a complete Faculty of medicine located at the seat of the University in Jamaica and working in association with the Kingston General Hospital.

The situation in the West Indies in respect of the supply of medical officers and private practitioners does not, however, admit of any delay, and the Committee recommends the adoption, as an emergency measure, of a scheme, previously put forward by Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, which involves the establishment of a temporary medical school in Trinidad, working in association with McGill University, Montreal.

The Committee was impressed with the need in the West Indies for improved facilities in technical training. Plans for supplying these needs as also for enlarging the experience and adding to the training of primary school teachers are under consideration by the Comptroller of Development and Welfare. The creation of a university should not be regarded as in any way competitive or alternative to these plans, the execution of which, the Committee hopes, will not be delayed.

Staff and Research Work

It is emphasized repeatedly in the report that the University of the West Indies must be equipped and staffed in a way that would be recognised in Great Britain as conforming to a high standard. There is a small but responsible section of public opinion in the West Indies well aware of what is necessary to create a university capable of winning its way to a reputable place in the academies of the world, and to attempt

anything less than the best is to court disaster. Approximate estimates of capital costs and recurring expenditure are presented.

Prominence is given to the position of research in the activities of the proposed University. In all branches of enquiry, humanistic and scientific, the Committee's intention is that, where possible, original work should focus on problems which can best be investigated in the West Indies or are of special importance to that region.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on July 17th, the following 14 candidates were elected to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder -
MR. JOHN KINGSLEY HOWES (Montserrat)	Mrs. J. Farara. Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
MR. JAMES MCKIRDY KERR (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. RICHARD STEELE ALLAN (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. DONALD GEORGE RANKIN (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. LENNON ROBERT KNAGGS (Trinidad)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
LT.-COM. A. STANLEY JOHN (Country) HAWLEY, R.N.V.R.	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. HERBERT LESLIE GODDARD (British Guiana)	Mr. C. Farrar. Mr. G. M. Eccles.
WILLIAM FOGARTY LTD. (British Guiana)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. JOHN ST. FELIX DARE (British Guiana)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. RALPH GREGORY COLLINS (Jr.) (Bahamas)	Mr. Victor Saunders. Mrs. Peter Curtis.
MR. COURTENAY E. HITCHINS (Trinidad)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. THEODORE EUSTACE SEALY (Jamaica)	The Hon. Sir Noel Livingston The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood
MR. IVAN DUSSARD ARSCOTT (Jamaica)	Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS ASTORGA (British Guiana)	Mr. A. M. Armour. Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee 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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

U.S.A. and International Relations

Labour as Political and Economic Force

IN January, 1944, the United States Department of State established the Division of Labour Relations, now called the Division of International Labour, Social and Health Affairs, and charged it with the responsibility of collecting information on foreign labour matters and of advising the Department with respect to them. This action was taken because, as Mr. Cleon O. Swayzee states in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, June, 1945, the Department of State, in its desire to improve its relations with other nations, holds the view "that it cannot build a realistic foreign policy with respect to any nation unless it has fairly complete and current information on that very large part of all nations, the labour force. Wages and employment as reflected in purchasing power and standards of living, conditions of work and labour productivity, and health and housing to a very large degree determine the vitality of a people and frequently colour the quality of its political institutions. In most of the modern industrial nations the labour force has become articulate through its organizations. Such organizations exercise a strong and direct influence on governmental economic and political policies and programmes. Moreover the character of the reconstituted governments in liberated areas indicates that labour will exercise an even stronger influence on many governments in the future."

Collection of Basic Data

The Department has a staff of labour, social welfare, and health specialists for work in Washington, and has assigned special labour reporting officers—attachés—to its embassies and legations in 15 countries, seven in Latin America and eight in Europe.

The basic labour data with which the Department is concerned relate to such matters as wages, labour costs, employment and unemployment, costs of living, industrial disputes, labour and related legislation, and the economic and political policies and programmes of organized labour groups. Closely related data with which the Department is concerned include working conditions, housing, standards of living, health and social welfare programmes.

The sources of labour information in foreign countries are publications, both official and private; but more important, says Mr. Swayzee, are labour leaders, employers and government officials who work in the labour field. It is from these latter sources, he adds, that the beliefs, reactions and attitudes which reveal the underlying will and temper of a people may best be learned.

Promote Understanding of the U.S.A.

Mr. Swayzee next turns to the need for a two-way flow of information. The labour reporting officers must not concern themselves only with observing foreign labour and reporting their observations to the Department. It is equally important that they contribute to a better understanding of the United States abroad by answering enquiries of foreign government officials, labour leaders, workers and employers about labour developments in the United States. This is

facilitated by the great volume of information on United States labour matters which flows from the Department to the officers. It is expected, he says, that all these publications, the wide range of which he indicates, will be made available to interested persons in the countries where the labour reporting officers are stationed.

International Co-operation

The Division performs other closely-related functions in addition to the collection and analysis of foreign labour information and the consequent formulation of policy recommendations to the Department of State. It analyses existing and proposed foreign economic policies of the U.S. Government to determine their impact upon wages, employment and standards of living, not only in the United States but in other countries as well. It also examines the economic policies of foreign countries and the activities and policies of international economic agencies in fields where U.S. labour interests and welfare may be affected. The Division is responsible for studying the international aspects of post-war full employment and of advising the Department of State on the formulation of appropriate international policies. The Division maintains liaison with the International Labour Organization for the Department, and advises it with respect to Draft International Labour Conventions, Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the I.L.O. It also advises on actions, of interest to the Department, which might be initiated by U.S. delegations to I.L.O. meetings.

The Division performs certain functions with respect to the importation of foreign labour into the United States for employment in war agencies. To mention two other functions of the Division, it has responsibilities relating to international co-operation for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, and is at present also working toward the establishment of permanent international organizations in the field of health and social welfare.

Smaller Cuban Sugar Crops

Lamborn & Company Inc. in their *Sugar Market Report* of June 12th report that their Havana agent had cabled that grinding of the 1945 Cuban crop by 160 mills was completed on June 11th. The final out-turn was 3,454,983 long tons compared with a total production of raw sugar and high test molasses during the preceding crop year amounting to 4,976,243 long tons, ground by 158 mills. A decrease of about 30.5 per cent.

The drought continued unabated. The damage already suffered by the cane fields, in so far as the 1946 crop is concerned, was now irreparable. Their agent stated that estimates of 1946 production must be drastically revised downwards, and that any increase there might be in the eastern half of the Island will be insufficient to overcome the enormous shrinkage in the Western half. Therefore a crop smaller than this year's can be expected.

THE HON. G. P. BOON has been appointed to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands.

The British Council

Ten Years' Work in the Empire

THE British Council, which is this year celebrating the tenth anniversary of its inauguration in July, 1935, has in recent years steadily and successfully expanded its work in the Colonies. In May, 1939, an Institute was opened in Valletta which has proved of the greatest value, not only to the Maltese but also to British troops during the long periods of air raids. The following year the Council opened in Cyprus where there are now five Institutes in the principal towns. In 1941 the Council went to Aden, expanding the Ministry of Information Library into an Institute. A women's branch holds English classes for Arab women, as well as providing lectures on handicrafts and physical training exercises.

West Indian Developments

Encouraged by its success in Malta, Cyprus and Aden the Council sent representatives to the British West Indies. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, became the headquarters and Sir Harry Luke was appointed Chief Representative for the whole area. British Institutes are not usually established in the Colonies when it is possible to work through indigenous institutions. Up-to-date Representatives have been appointed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Barbados as well as Trinidad.

The press officer of the Council informs us that the greatest demand in the West Indies is for reading material and music. In January last the Council took over the Carnegie Library in Trinidad, together with its Director, Dr. H. G. Stewart, and has now the Regional Library Scheme, which, in the course of a few years, will not only provide a really good library in Trinidad, but will also service libraries in other Colonies. The Council's library work is at present confined mostly to the Eastern Caribbean, though it seems likely that it will soon be called upon to develop in Jamaica and other Colonies to the West. The appointment of a Music Officer increased the demand for instruments, records of British music and professional advice, and there is apparently unlimited scope for the Council in this direction.

Progress in Other Colonies

Much useful work has also been accomplished in West Africa. Representatives have been appointed to Lagos, Accra and Sierra Leone with Professor H. MacMillan as Chief Representative. In Gibraltar, where the Government provided good buildings for an Institute, justification of the Council's presence is shown by the fact that it is now a question of restricting membership to the available accommodation.

As regards other Colonies exploratory tours have been made in East Africa, Mauritius and Seychelles. With the result that functional materials have been supplied to various indigenous institutions, but the Council has not yet been able to send out Representatives.

War Services and Plans for Future

The interests of the Dominion and Colonial Forces in the United Kingdom have not been overlooked. The Council has provided them with British books, films, music and information pamphlets and arranged lectures

and leave courses, on British life and institutions, and universities. Recently it has given such services on a large scale to Dominions ex-prisoners of war in Britain awaiting repatriation.

The Council hopes to extend its work, largely on an exchange basis to the Dominions and possibly to India. This proposal, it is reported, has been enthusiastically received in Australia and New Zealand recently visited on an exploratory tour by Sir Angus Gillan, Director of the Council's Empire Division.

U.S. Bases in the West Indies

President Truman's Statement

IN a broadcast on his return from the Potsdam Conference, President Truman made certain statements bearing on the question of the U.S. tenure of bases in the West Indies. He said,

"Though the United States wants no territory or profit or selfish advantages out of this war, we are going to maintain the military bases necessary for the complete protection of our interests and of world peace. Bases which our military experts deem to be essential for our protection, and which are not now in our possession, we will acquire. We will acquire them by arrangements consistent with the United Nations Charter."

Meanwhile, the *Manchester Dispatch* on July 25th indicated that attention was likely to be paid by the new Parliament to the question of the tenure of the bases. "So far as can be ascertained," said the article, "the question of determining or varying the conditions of leasing has not been raised by either party, but some attention is undoubtedly being paid to the matter in view of criticisms of the arrangement which have been made in the islands themselves. . . ."

"Provision exists in an article of the agreement for modification by mutual consent of any of the provisions of the treaty, but not for its determination before the 99 years expire."

[Note.—Article XXI of the Agreement between the U.S. and U.K. Governments (Treaty Series No. 2 [1941] Cmd. 6259) reads as follows:—

"The United States may at any time abandon any Leased Area or any part thereof, without thereby incurring any obligation, but shall give to the Government of the United Kingdom as long notice as possible and in any case not less than one year of its intention so to do. At the expiration of such notice the area abandoned shall revert to the Lessor. Abandonment shall not be deemed to have occurred in the absence of such notice." ED. THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.]

Bermuda's Governor to Resign

The Colonial Office announces that Lord Burghley has expressed the desire to relinquish, in the autumn, the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda in which, in 1943, he undertook to serve for two years, and that the King has been pleased to accept his resignation.

Notes of West Indian Interest

YOU talk wid hog you can't expect nutting but grunt.

* * *

THE cable address of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) has been registered as BWISA, Barbados.

* * *

MRS. D'ALBUQUERQUE, who, we greatly regret to learn, died at Queen's Gardens, London, W.2, on July 18th, was the widow of Professor J. P. d'Albuquerque, of Barbados.

* * *

ALDERMAN Alan S. Giles, a director of the Montserrat Co. Ltd., has been invited to become Birmingham's next Lord Mayor. He is at present serving in Italy under Amgot.

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MISS ALISON MACINNES has been appointed to the Colonial Service as a Principal Officer in Trinidad. She is a B.A. of Oxford University and has held several appointments under the Board of Trade.

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ACCORDING to a Press message from Quebec, the City Industrial Commissioner has announced that Quebec shipyards may soon obtain contracts to build 10,000-ton cargo ships for the West Indies.

* * *

THIRTY-FIVE schemes, involving an expenditure of £759,300 were made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during the three months' period ending on July 31st. Housing grants include one to Jamaica for £100,000.

* * *

FLYING OFFICER D. L. F. THOMPSON, of Savanna-lamar, Jamaica, was married to Miss Genevieve Cezair, of Trinidad, on June 27th, the ceremony taking place at St. Thomas Church, Canterbury. Miss Cezair is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Cezair, of Trinidad and Nassau, Bahamas.

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THE HON. AND MRS. A. KENNETH SOLOMON, of Nassau, Bahamas, who arrived at Southampton, on August 11th in the *Queen Mary*, were among recent visitors to the West India Committee. On the 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon were present at the House of Lords for the State opening of the new Parliament.

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MISS LUCY ELIZABETH WHITNEY, R.A.F. Nursing Staff, who was married on July 4th to Mr. John James Moffat, a Petty Officer in the Royal Navy, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitney, of Hamilton, Bermuda. The ceremony was performed at Baring Street Methodist Chapel, South Shields, by the Rev. W. Charlton.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM LINDSAY MURPHY, the new Governor of the Bahamas, arrived at Nassau on July 28th, by air from Montreal, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He was sworn in by the Chief Justice, Sir

Oscar Daly, in the Legislative Council Chamber where he received addresses of welcome from both Houses of the Legislature.

* * *

AT the athletic meeting held at the White City on August Bank Holiday, Flying Officer D. Wint, of Jamaica, won the quarter-mile for the R.A.F. team in 49.7 sec. Another West Indian, A/C. E. Macdonald Bailey, of Trinidad, also serving in the R.A.F., finished second in the 100 yards, only one yard behind the winner whose time was 9.9 sec. Over 50,000 people attended the meeting.

* * *

EXPERTS believe that oil is to be found in the Bahamas, and following a debate in the House of Assembly, legislation was passed giving the Crown the right to search for it, states a Press message from Nassau. Many leading oil companies, in addition to private operators, have now sent representatives to seek concessions, and a special Petroleum Committee, adds the message, has been appointed to consider their applications.

* * *

THE engagement was recently announced of Mr. John William Culmer, formerly of Nassau, Bahamas, and Miss Vera Florence Glover, of Gillham Close, Cooden, Sussex, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George A. Glover of Bournemouth. Mr. Culmer is the only son of the late Dr. J. J. Culmer, and of Mrs. Culmer, of Avonmore, Dorking, Surrey, and a grandson of the late Hon. J. W. Culmer, for many years a member of the Executive Council of the Bahamas.

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MISS DOROTHY JOCELYN DIGNUM, who was married on July 14th, at Ali Hallows Church, Twickenham, Middlesex, to Mr. Walter Herbert Jones, Town Clerk of Twickenham, is the younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles Bernard Dignum, and of Mrs. Dignum, of Twickenham, and a niece of Sir Noel Livingston. Mr. Dignum was for many years in the Civil Service in Jamaica, and for a time Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, and he had many friends throughout the West Indies.

* * *

AMONG those who proceeded to their M.A. degree recently at Oxford, was Lt. P. M. Fenivell FitzPatrick, K.O.S.B., Scholar of Brasenose and Abbott University Scholar, son of the Rev. F. FitzPatrick, and grandson of the late Edwin FitzPatrick, for over 50 years at St. Michael's Cathedral. Mr. FitzPatrick is studying Russian at the Slavonic School of Studies, while his sister, Miss M. M. F. FitzPatrick, is reading for her final M.B., B.S., at the London School of Medicine (Royal Free Hospital).

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:—

BISHOP HAND

The Right Rev. George Sumner Hand, who died in hospital, at St. Kitts, on July 26th, was Bishop of Antigua from 1937 to 1943.

Born in 1880, he was the son of the late Rear-Admiral G. W. Hand, and was educated at Bloxham and at St. John's College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1903 and went to All Saints', King's Lynn, as curate. After appointments at North Creaque, Thorpe Hamlet, and Norwich, he went out to Antigua in 1923 to become rector of St. Philip's. Seven years later he was appointed Dean of St. John's Cathedral and in 1937 he was consecrated Bishop of Antigua. He resigned the bishopric in 1943, but continued active work for the Church as Archdeacon of St. Kitts-Nevis.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM BOWRING

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. William Bowring, M.B.E., of Chelston, St. Michael's, Barbados, who died on August 12th, was for some years a member of the Legislative Council of that Colony; he resigned three years ago owing to ill-health.

Colonel Bowring was at the time of his death a managing director of Da Costa and Co., Ltd., general merchants and steamship agents, of Bridgetown, and was a partner in that firm before it became a limited company in 1920.

Son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowring, he was born in Newfoundland in 1874 and educated at Marlborough. As a young man he went out to Barbados and occupied a position with Clairmonte, Mann and Co., and later left that island for Trinidad to become a cocoa planter. After a few years he returned to Barbados and joined Da Costa and Co.

"Bill" Bowring, as he was known to a wide circle of friends, was popular with all classes of the community and was an all-round sportsman. He was keenly interested in racing and in yachting and was Commodore of the Barbados Royal Yacht Club. He played cricket for his Colony and was a member of the West Indies Cricket team that came to England in 1900, under the captaincy of the late Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner. He was also one of the best polo players in Barbados.

During the war of 1914-18, he came to this country to join up, and after serving in the Scottish Rifles was transferred to the R.A.F. for ground duties. On his return to Barbados he rejoined the Volunteers, and later became Commanding Officer.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Bowring, her son Captain Trevor Bowring, of the 1st Devonshire Regiment, her three daughters, and the other members of the family.

SIR THOMAS ROXBURGH

Sir Thomas Roxburgh, C.M.G., P.C., J.P., who died at his home, Annandale, St. Ann, Jamaica, on July 13th, at the age of 92, was born at Kingston, Jamaica, and educated at Durham and at Edinburgh University. On his return to the Colony, he was appointed, in 1876,

a Justice of the Peace for Kingston, and six years later entered the Colonial Service as Clerk of the Courts for St. Elizabeth.

In 1890 he was appointed to the Colonial Secretary's Office and two years later became Assistant Colonial Secretary. He was promoted Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis in 1906, and retired from that office in 1915.

He returned to Jamaica and in 1917 was elected (unopposed) as representative of St. Ann in the Legislative Council, but after serving his term of office did not seek re-election. He was appointed to the Privy Council in 1921 and created a Knight in 1928.

Sir Thomas became Custos of St. Ann in 1933, and served on a number of committees and on the Jamaica Schools Commission. He retired from public life in 1943.

Sugar Research Foundation

WITH the authorisation by the board of the Sugar Research Foundation (Inc.), at their meeting on June 7th, of eight new projects, the Foundation now sponsors 32 schemes of research on the properties and uses of sugar, for which grants have been made amounting to \$375,000.

In a further effort to stimulate inquiry pertaining to sugar the directors have established a series of Sugar Research Awards to be administered by the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Sciences. They consist of four prizes of \$5,000, one to be awarded in each of the years 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949, and a grand prize of \$25,000 to be awarded in 1950.

The prizes will be given in recognition of the development of demonstrated original knowledge about, or practical uses for, sugar in the prosecution of the war, in medicine, agriculture, the arts, the industries or in other fields of human endeavour as judged by their importance in terms of the advancement of knowledge and of the public benefit. The term "sugar" is understood to designate the substance identified by chemists as sucrose. Studies of other sugars or derived materials will be considered in so far as they contribute directly to original knowledge about, or practical uses of, sucrose as set forth in the detailed terms and conditions for the awards. The closing date for contributions for the first award is set for January 1st, 1946.

No restriction of a geographical, educational or other nature will be placed upon eligibility for the prizes except that direct employees of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., shall be considered ineligible and that citizens of enemy states shall be excluded for the duration of the war.

Detailed terms and conditions relating to the awards will be sent, on request, by the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

MR. W. D. LAMBIE, who has been His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Trinidad since 1935, has been promoted to Montreal, Canada. During his stay in the Colony, Mr. Lambie has been Commandant of No. 3 Port-of-Spain (men's) Detachment of the British Red Cross Society.

Forestry in the Windwards

(Concluded from page 110)

Conservation Vital to Dominica

DOMINICA, the largest of the British Lesser Antilles, is extremely mountainous. The average ascent of land from the sea is at an angle of 1 in 5, compared to 1 in 10 in the other Windward Islands. A very large number of peaks exceed 3,000 feet, the highest being Morne Diablotin, estimated at 4,747. Owing to the thinness of settlement, about 53,686 people on an area of 304 square miles, and its poorly developed agriculture, Dominica is very impoverished and has been a "grant-in-aid" colony for many years.

In general Dominica is a very wet island. Drought is only felt in the coastal districts, particularly to leeward, where the rainfall is as low as 60 inches. Anywhere over a mile from the coast it is usually over 100 inches and sometimes over 200 per annum. On the high peaks rain is almost incessant and the annual fall has been estimated at 400 inches. The island is also liable to destructive visits by hurricanes, the two last being in 1928 and 1930.

75 per cent. of Dominica Forest Land

In the early days sugar and limes were the principal crops. The former declined after the emancipation of slaves in 1838 and the latter has been seriously reduced by disease and hurricanes. At present only about 4 per cent. of the total area is estimated to be permanently cultivated. There is, however, a considerable amount of shifting cultivation going on, both on crown and private lands. Most estates have large areas of forest or bush, and some are entirely abandoned.

It is of interest to note that there is a reservation on the windward coast for the surviving Caribs. They pay no taxes and the Chief receives a small stipend. They cultivate small gardens and catch fish.

Crown Lands are still available for sale at 10s. per acre. Since, however, anyone can cultivate Crown Lands by "squatting" and thus get land for nothing, there are few applications. The Crown owns 65 per cent. of Dominica and most of this land is covered with forest. In addition it is estimated that 88 per cent. of the area of estates is at least partly in forests with the result that on the whole, 75 per cent. of Dominica is forest land.

Past Wastage of Forests

Unfortunately the stress has been hitherto on agricultural development, and there has been a complete lack of understanding of the principles of forestry and forest management. This has led to the forests being regarded on the one hand as an inexhaustible mine of timber, and on the other hand as an undesirable encumbrance which had to be destroyed before an agricultural crop could be put in. To-day the greater part of Dominica's forests are in a ruinous condition. Only in some mountain recesses in the centre of the island does any good forest remain, and that because it is inaccessible. Wastage of the forest resources has been proceeding unchecked for 200 years and the aggregate loss to the community has been enormous. The only redeeming feature is that the vast areas of secondary bush contain an encouraging high proportion of young timber trees and if undisturbed should rapidly produce

a valuable forest once again. At present they are not left undisturbed, but are subject to a continual process of squatting and chopping.

Conservation an Urgent Need

Looking to the future it is pointed out that Dominica with her large undeveloped areas and relatively small population is still in an exploitive stage. The fact must be faced none the less that eventually with an increasing population a change over to a conservationist economy is inevitable. The accessible forests are becoming exhausted. By introducing appropriate measures now the cost and trouble will be reduced to a minimum and the resulting benefits to posterity will be greater.

A general forest policy for Dominica is outlined, followed by detailed recommendations to implement it including the draft of an "Ordinance to make provision of the Conservation of the Forest, Soil, Water and other natural resources of the Colony."

Vanilla Curing Methods

During the war years the production of vanilla in Dominica has increased to such an extent that it already ranks second in value of the export crops of the Colony. In the June CIRCULAR, p. 118, an account was given of the formation of the Dominica Vanilla Growers' Association, the main object of which is to promote the production of vanilla in Dominica and the establishment of Dominica vanilla in the world market.

Producers in that Colony, and any others in the West Indies, will doubtless be interested in *Bulletin 42 (1944)* of the Puerto Rico Station, by F. E. Arana, entitled *Vanilla Curing and its Chemistry*. The original has not been received but a summary in the *Experiment Station Record* (U.S. Department of Agriculture) states, p. 331, "in general all the 14 combinations of vanilla-curing methods compared gave a satisfactory product. The Guadeloupe killing treatment, which involves scratching the beans with a pin, appeared to be superior in all criteria of evaluation except appearance and susceptibility to mould. The beans killed by freezing had practically no mould and a very suave aroma, but ranked medium in other respects. The ethylene treatment acted more as a maturing than as a killing agent. Oven sweating was found to be superior to sun sweating as to time required for sweating and drying and mould development." The remainder of the abstract treats, in considerable detail, with technical questions involved in the curing process.

Caribbean Medical Centre

Dr. Peter A. Clearkin, the new Director of the Laboratory of the Caribbean Medical Centre, arrived in Trinidad on July 22nd and assumed duties. Dr. Clearkin was Pathologist and Bacteriologist to the Government of British Guiana from August, 1938 to February of this year. He has been responsible for the training of laboratory technicians in a number of Colonies in the Caribbean area. At present, students from Trinidad, as well as from certain neighbouring islands, are taking courses at the Caribbean Medical Centre to qualify as laboratory technicians.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Sugar, June, 1945. A number of articles in this issue deal with the critical shortage of sugar which is "beginning to assume alarming proportions" in the United States. Evidence laid before the Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages of the House of Representatives is summarized and followed by reports on conditions in Louisiana, Hawaii, Florida and Puerto Rico, and developments in beet crop mechanisation in California.

Guide to Commercial Shark Fishing in the Caribbean Area, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Washington, D.C., March, 1945.

The First West Indian Conference at Barbados in March, 1944, emphasized that the commercial possibilities of shark fishing in the Caribbean area had not been fully explored and recommended that accurate information should be collected and distributed. This pamphlet of 149 pages and 59 illustrations sets out the best available information on sharks of the Caribbean, their varieties, location, by-products, commercial and nutritional value, and the methods of catching, processing and marketing them.

Foreign Commerce Weekly (U.S.A. Department of Commerce), June 9th, 1945. Under "Economic Conditions in the French West Indies" an account is given of how the money crops of Martinique, principally sugar and rum, have been affected by the war. "Due to prevailing conditions there is a great disparity between the income from the production of sugar or rum, the latter being considerably more profitable.

In the issue of June 16th railway conditions in Jamaica in 1944 are described and developments in air service reported. The latter include extension to 5,000 ft. of the landing strip at Montego Bay airfield, inauguration of a weekly service to Belize by B.W.I. Airways on March 4th, and the announcement that on March 6th the K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines would start a service of 5½ hours from Kingston to Maracaibo.

Empire Digest, July, 1945. In "The Windward Islands," Part II, Mr. Harley V. Usill discusses the difficulties of federation for the West Indies as a whole, and how the Grenada Conference, which recommended the creation of a new Colony consisting of the Leewards and the Windwards, indicates that Federation is a subject of live discussion in the Caribbean. He also deals with social and economic problems, the great aid given by Britain and the eventual need of the Colonies to realize that they cannot prosper and enjoy real self government without eventually taking on their own shoulders a greater share of the financial burden.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, June 30th, 1945. Under the general heading "British West Indies, Economic Conditions" this issue presents, pp. 16-19, in con-

siderable detail, a survey of the "Situation in Jamaica." The subjects dealt with include the agricultural industries, industrial activity, transportation and communications, employment and labour conditions, money, banking and finance, and foreign commerce, tariffs and trade controls.

The Bretton Woods Agreements. An address given by Mr. David Sachs, of Guinness, Mahon and Co., before a meeting of the Council of the British Federation of Commodity and Allied Trade Associations Ltd. It deals with the agreements in broad terms, first with regard to the purposes which the agreements set out to achieve, and secondly the machinery that it was contemplated should be set up to achieve these purposes.

Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, July, 1945. Mr. W. C. Brister, director, Food Supply Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, in an illustrated article on "Increasing the Food Supply of the Western Hemisphere" describes how a successful start in the world war against hunger has been made. Through agreements between Government agencies of the United States and of Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Paraguay and Venezuela, co-operative programmes have been under way since 1942 to increase the production of food and improve nutrition.

The Pictorial Pages

THE State opening of the new Parliament, on August 15th co-incided with the beginning of the V-Day celebrations to mark the end of the war with Japan. In spite of a steady drizzle, vast crowds assembled all along the route—which was lined by the Brigade of Guards—from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, and their Majesties, riding in a State landau, instead of the gilded State coach, were given a great reception. The first of the pictorial pages shows the King and Queen leaving the Palace, with an escort of the Household Cavalry, the landau drawn by two pairs of grey horses ridden by wigged and jockey-capped postilions.

The atomic bomb, the most powerful weapon in the history of warfare was used for the first time on August 5th in a raid on the Japanese Army Base at Hiroshima. All the world now knows of the terrific power of this new weapon.

The photograph reproduced on the upper half of the second pictorial page shows a general view of a plant at Pasco, Washington, used for the production of atomic bombs. The lower (left) photograph shows a machine, the cyclotron, being adjusted by a research worker, while that on the right shows a huge pear-shaped construction built for smashing the atom. It is erected at the East Pittsburgh Research Laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., on top of a two-storeyed building and is 30 feet in diameter and 47 feet high. Among other things, it houses an electrostatic direct current generator.

Agriculture in Bermuda

Value and Importance of Home Market

IN his 1944 Report of the Department of Agriculture Mr. T. A. Russell, Director of Agriculture, expresses his regret at leaving the Department in which as Plant Pathologist and then Director he has served for 13 years. One development worth noting he says, is that, in the years of war as never before, farmers have learnt the value and importance of the home market. Apart from the specialized growing of lilies for export, farmers have planted and have grown their produce entirely for the local community whose wants have been studied, and as far as possible, have been met. Mr. Russell expresses the hope that this greater appreciation of the home market is reciprocated by a greater realization by the community of the importance of a prosperous and efficient farming industry. Some of the methods by which the Department of Agriculture has been able to assist the farmers to develop the home markets with advantage to themselves, and to the community as a whole, are described in the Report and briefly summarized below.

Hire of Farm Machinery and Sprayers, etc.

The farm machinery available for hire to farmers was augmented and improved by the addition of a new tractor and cultivating tools, and by the mounting of a second power-sprayer on a motor truck. The Cletrac tractor, already in use, was in constant demand, and there was no room left for doubt that this service fills a real need. The sprayers could hardly keep up with the calls of farmers for their services. Their number is to be increased as soon as conditions permit.

Stocks of agricultural supplies were kept under constant review by the Department. Estimates of future requirements of seed, fertilizers, insecticides, and tools were prepared, and in some cases bulk orders were placed.

Marketing of Produce

Following the practice of former years, regular visits were paid by inspectors to farms to determine the quantities of vegetable produce ready for market, and to estimate future supplies. At the same time advice was given on varieties to grow, control of pests and diseases, etc., stress being laid on a year-round production as the ultimate aim.

The Government Wholesale Market, started in 1943 to assist the orderly marketing of local vegetables, had another successful year. Aided by the records of the crop-reporters from the various districts, the marketing officer was informed of supplies and where they could be obtained, to meet the needs of store keepers and other large users with whom he kept in touch. Discussions were held with the supply officers of the British and American Forces to discover to what extent the needs of the Forces could be supplied by local production.

Conservation of Food

The Government Cold Storage Plant proved once more the value of refrigeration in the marketing of perishable vegetables. It caused the season when green vegetables were in the market to be extended, and ensured the safe storage of locally-grown seed potatoes during the

warm months.

The Canning Plant at the Agricultural Station packed carrots, beets, string beans and small quantities of tomatoes, during the first three months of the year. In December it was opened again for a new project, the making of preserves. With technical assistance kindly offered by the Domestic Science Schools the venture turned out well, and over 3,000 lb. of jam was handed over to the War-time Supplies Commission for sale locally.

The curing of bacon was also tried on a small scale. "A good product was obtained which could no doubt be improved upon by further trial and experience."

Oil Exploration in Guiana

THE *Report on Exploration for Oil in British Guiana, 1942*, by Dr. H. G. Kugler, and collaborators, has recently been published as *Bulletin No. 20* of the Geological Survey of British Guiana.* As Mr. S. Bracewell, the Director of the Geological Survey, says in his preface, the decision of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation Ltd., and Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., to permit the publication of this report will be welcomed, not only by the Government of the Colony, but by a wide circle of geologists and the public. Apart from its value in relation to the question of oil prospects in British Guiana the report provides a comprehensive account of the geology of this portion of the South American Continental shelf.

Drilling of the Test Well

The Report of 77 pages with, in addition, a contour map and plans, charts, etc., reviews past history and then deals very fully and technically with the drilling of a test well, "British Guiana Exploration Well No. 1," which, guided by the results of the Seismic Survey it had been agreed in 1940 to locate on the Rose Hall Estate, about five miles east of New Amsterdam.

The Rose Hall test well failed to prove commercial accumulation of oil, but, as the Report states, it can still be argued that drilling farther to the north and, perhaps, out to sea may find more favourable conditions. "Geologists fully realised the risks that the Central Mining and Investment Corporation and Trinidad Leaseholds incurred when they undertook exploration for oil in British Guiana. Study of this Report will convince anyone, who is concerned with finding new sources of crude oil, that the risks taken were not only justifiable but natural, as sooner or later the coastal belt had to be tested by a deep exploration well to the basement complex in an area where the maximum thickness of superimposed sediments could be expected. Thus, this enterprising attempt by our two companies to settle such an important point, irrespective of the hazards involved, is all the more laudable."

Basis for Future Explorations

The Director of the Geological Survey expresses his belief "that with a resumption of normal conditions, and when more is known of conditions in adjacent producing fields, attention will again be directed to the oil possibilities of the Guiana coastal belt and that the present Report will eventually serve as a reliable basis for future explorations of this nature."

* The Argosy Co. Ltd., Georgetown, Demerara. Price \$1.

East Indians in Trinidad

Celebrate Centenary of Their Arrival

MEMBERS of the East Indian community in Trinidad met, on May 29th and 30th, at several centres in the island to commemorate the Centenary of the arrival of the first members of their race on May 20th, 1845. The greatest gathering was in San Fernando where, after giving thanks in the churches, mosques and temple, some 24,000 assembled at Harris Promenade to go in a long procession, headed by the Acting Governor, the Hon. A. B. Wright, and the Mayor of San Fernando, the Hon. Timothy Roodal, through the main streets of the town to Skinner Park.

At the Park, Mr. Roodal formally welcomed His Excellency, and then gave a brief resume of the history of Indian immigration, paying a special tribute to their service to Trinidad agriculture. Mr. A. C. Gooberdan read the Indians' pledge of loyalty to the Crown, which His Excellency was asked to transmit to the Secretary of State for submission to Their Majesties.

Part in Development of Colony

His Excellency, in his reply, recalled how, a century ago, the first immigrants from India had come in seasons of depression from different parts of India as indentured labour which was required to sustain the agriculture of Trinidad. Were they here to-day, "we could tell them of the vital contributions which their labour and that of their successors have made to the agricultural life of this Colony and of the parts their descendants have played, in increasing measure, in the professional and commercial life of the community, as independent farmers and in the service of the State. . . . They would say: 'Well done, go on and prosper'; and that tribute, those good wishes, would be acclaimed by all sections of the community in Trinidad."

Cabled Greetings

The following cables which had been received were read to the assembly by Mr. Mitra Sinanan:—

Mahatma Gandhi: "Domiciled Indians prove worthy of Motherland."

The Viceroy of India, Viscount Wavell: "Greetings and good wishes to the Indian community in Trinidad on their Centenary celebration."

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley: "I send to the East Indian community of Trinidad and Tobago my congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their Centenary Celebration. East Indians have played a prominent part in the economic and political development of the Colony as loyal subjects of His Majesty. I share their pride in the fulfilment of 100 years of valued services to the Crown."

Films of the West Indies

The *Antigua Newsletter* of July 14th, reports the arrival in the island of Captain H. T. Coston in connexion with a project of the British Council, to be undertaken in consultation with the British Ministry of Information and the Colonial Office, for the making of six documentary films—it is hoped in technicolour—of British West Indian territories. It is expected that these films will be widely distributed, not only in the United Kingdom, but also overseas.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana in ss. Arabian Prince, Liverpool, July 14th:—

Mr. B. O. Adams	Mr. L. F. Burnham	Miss A. D. McInnis
Mrs. L. S. Baverstock	Mr. A. R. Christie	Dr. W. J. Winckler
Miss G. M. Baverstock	Mr. & Mrs. W. Landels	Mr. & Mrs. H. Windebank

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana in ss. Arabian Prince, Liverpool, July 27th:—

W/O. R. T. Abbott	Mr. R. Findlay	Mrs. R. L. Pope
Mrs. T. J. Dabinett	F/Lt. C. E. Grant	Lt.-Col. J. L. Ritchie
Miss M. J. de Boissiere	F/O. T. M. Harries	Miss P. M. Robinson
Dr. W. A. Dos Santos	Mrs. A. D. Manning	Mr. W. Thorp

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in ss. Maaskerk, at Greenock, August 12th:—

Mr. L. Allabar	Mr. Justice & Mrs. Hallinan	Miss Moffett
Miss B. Bartholomew	Mr. & Mrs. G. Halse	Mr. & Mrs. Moss
Miss Bell	Mrs. N. Hayward	Mrs. E. Oxley
Mr. & Mrs. Black	Mr. G. Heffel	Hon. G. D. Pile
Miss F. Blaize	Capt. O. Hocken	W/O M. F. & Mrs. Potter
Mr. P. Blaiz	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. T. Holmes	Sig. M. Roberts & Mrs. Roberts
Mr. C. Bramble	Mr. & Mrs. Hopkins	Mr. C. Rocks
Mr. V. I. Budge	Mr. J. Huskisson	Mrs. M. Sharpe
Miss B. Bunbury	Miss F. Hyman	Miss Skinner
Miss M. Butler	Mr. G. A. James	Miss M. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cater	Miss B. Jones	Miss F. Smyth
Mr. A. Clarke	Miss E. Latigue	Mrs. K. Storrle
Mr. & Mrs. Clear	Mrs. P. Lawson	Miss K. Taylor
Mr. G. Cordice	Mrs. E. Lindsay	Mr. D. Thompson
Mr. E. Dasett	Mrs. M. Liveing	Hon. Twining
Miss R. Dove	Capt. & Mrs. A. Mandy	Miss Walters
Miss M. Gilland	Mr. V. Massiah	Mr. & Mrs. Whitburn
Rev. Gunn	Miss McComas	Miss M. Williams

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in ss. Helder, at Greenock, August 10th:—

Mr. Boxhill	Mr. & Mrs. A. V. Grace
Mr. E. M. Dowlem	Mr. R. M. Shepherd

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in ss. Castalia, from London, August 9th:—

To JAMAICA		
Capt. W. B. Beresford	Dr. & Mrs. E. Don	Dr. & Mrs. G. Pemberton-Wright
Mrs. M. E. Bowman	Mr. E. W. Dowdeswell	
Miss E. Bumstead	Mrs. M. Hamilton	Mrs. P. Quin
Miss E. Burton	Maj. L. Hudson-Heaven	Miss E. Richards
Miss D. A. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. R. Johnston	Mr. L. L. Robotham
Mr. & Mrs. S. Campbell	Capt. A. N. Kilburn	Miss P. Raucourt
Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Carey	Miss K. Kneale	Rev. & Mrs. G. W. Sach
Mr. H. Dale	Miss E. Longfield-Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart
Rev. C. G. Deeks	Miss V. K. Maslen	Mrs. H. Sutherland
Miss M. M. Dodd	Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Murad	Mr. & Mrs. D. Tucker
	Miss S. O'Sullivan	Mrs. O. Wight
To TRINIDAD		
Mr. G. Bowler	Mr. J. P. Gough	Mr. E. A. Rosewell
Mr. W. Campbell	Mrs. T. Kirkwood	Mr. T. Shields
Mr. N. Coates	Mr. H. G. Machin	Mr. W. Sidgwick
Lt.-Cdr. F. Collinson	Mr. J. P. Mooney	2nd Off. M. Sissett, W.R.N.S.
Mr. A. E. Coverdale	Mr. W. B. Pattinson	
Mr. E. T. Eades	Mr. R. Proudfoot	Mr. M. A. Stirk
Mr. J. Eastham	Mr. E. A. Rees	Mr. W. Thompson
Mr. F. S. Everett	Mr. A. V. Rogers	

W.I. Civil Aviation

The Trinidad Government have accepted the suggestion of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare that there should be a Director General of Civil Aviation for the entire Caribbean area. The function of the Department of the Director General, which is expected to come into operation almost immediately, as the Trinidad Information Office reported on July 10th, will be to co-ordinate all civil air services in the West Indies. Trinidad's annual contribution for the upkeep of this new post will be \$7,930, which represents 30 per cent. of the entire cost.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 26th.*
MR. JAMES DU BUISSON, of the firm of Messrs. Henckell du Buisson and Co., London and a director of the Antigua Sugar Factory is at present in Antigua on a visit. The marriage took place very quietly on Saturday, July 7th, of Mr. J. C. McMichael, manager, Antigua Sugar Factory Ltd., and Miss Effield Maud Roden, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Roden, of Antigua. News has just been received of the death in St. Kitts of George Sumner Hand, late Bishop of Antigua. He was consecrated Bishop in 1937 and retired at the end of 1943. Since his retirement, Bishop Hand worked as Rector in Basseterre, St. Kitts.

BARBADOS

Air-borne Visitors. The Barbados Publicity Committee, in its Annual Report to March 31st, records that owing to the expansion of the British West Indian Airways Ltd., whose schedule now includes most of the islands, a week-end flight to and from Jamaica being their latest extension, there has been a steady flow of visitors from the islands throughout the year. This has greatly helped to offset the loss of the pre-war tourist trade and enabled hotels and guest houses to carry on.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Replanning Belize. Mr. R. Gardner-Medwin, Town Planning Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, has inspected Belize. Recording his visit in the *Weekly News Letter*, Captain Metzgen, Information Officer, says "We view the visit of Mr. Gardner-Medwin as a matter of great public importance and we sincerely hope that his recommendations, when adopted, will be put speedily into effect, and that the general public will co-operate with the authorities in the carrying out of a scheme which, without doubt, must spell a better Belize—a healthier Belize—a happier Belize—a prettier Belize."

Export Duties on Wood and Chicle. With a view to raising additional revenue, a Bill was shortly to be presented to the Legislative Council, wrote the Information Officer, on June 26th, to increase the export duty on 1,000 superficial feet of locally grown cedar and mahogany from \$2 to \$4, and to impose an export duty of \$2 on every 1,000 superficial feet of cedar and mahogany sawn or dressed in a local sawmill into planks, boards, scantlings, baulks, or fitches. The export duty on cedar and mahogany grown outside the Colony will remain unchanged.

A Bill would also be introduced to increase the export duty on locally produced chicle from one cent to four cents per pound.

New Constitution Proclaimed. H.E. the Governor has issued a Proclamation, dated June 21st, 1945, bringing into operation the British Honduras Constitution Amendment Ordinance No. 4 of 1945. The new Legislative Council will consist of three Official Members—H.E. the Governor, as President, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General—with four Nominated and four Elected Members.

DOMINICA

Income Tax. The *Official Gazette* of June 25th published the text of a draft Bill designed to implement the recommendations of Mr. Howie, Income Tax Adviser to the Secretary of State. One of the objects of the Bill is to ensure complete relief from double taxation in respect of income taxable both in the United Kingdom and in the Colony.

JAMAICA

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

A strike of port workers at Royal Mail Wharf arising from an alleged dispute between the manager and a worker has now lasted ten days. Two ships, *Empire Confidence* and *Gascony*, are affected; the former sailed minus 17,000 bags of sugar and 700 tons of other island produce, and the latter ship is waiting to discharge her cargo.

Fire destroyed the retail premises of the Hardware and Lumber Co., at the corner of King and Port Royal streets on the night of July 16th. The spectacular blaze was confined to one building; flames fed on the paint and varnish stocks and on some thirty thousand cartridges. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

The Governor performed the opening ceremony at the Institute of Natural History and Science Museum.

The Hon. H. M. Foot, new Colonial Secretary, arrived on July 14th.

Kingston Wharves Co., Ltd., with a capital of £250,000 and the Hon. Douglas Judah as chairman has been registered. The first purchase is Henderson's East Street Wharf.

The Jamaica Democratic Party has petitioned the Governor for an investigation of the Kingston—St. Andrew Corporation Council.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society, and the St. Andrew Club, have both celebrated their golden jubilee this month.

Concern is felt here over conditions in Camp Murphy, Florida, where a riot of West Indians awaiting repatriation is reported.

Major T. J. Hallinan, Director of Medical Services, has retired.

Two interesting reports have recently been published—Anglo-American Caribbean Council on the Tourist Trade, and the Agricultural Policy Report.

The recent dock strike. We regret that in the CIRCULAR for May, the cable we reproduced regarding the ten-day waterfront strike, made it appear that the man dismissed and later re-instated was an employee of the Standard Fruit Co. The organization concerned was the Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co. Since the strike, to which we referred in May, there have been other stoppages among the dock workers, but according to latest reports, work is now proceeding normally.

New Air Service. A new air service, inaugurated by Pan-American Airways on July 22nd, enables passengers to travel from Port-of-Spain to Kingston, in one day. B.W.I. Airways already have a one-day service between the two islands.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

St. Joseph's Convent. In May of last year the Convent was the scene of a devastating fire which, besides destroying the major portion of the buildings, took the lives of four nuns. The *Weekly Newsletter*, issued by the Information Office, reports that in spite of the difficulty experienced in obtaining building material, the work of re-erection is making rapid progress. The chapel is almost finished and it is contemplated that the school will be completed by January next.

Development of the Countryside. In a speech on July 11th, Miss Joyce Burnham, Social Welfare Officer, expressed the hope that the countryside of Trinidad would be as attractive as any town could be, so that it should draw to it people who would build up the agricultural economy of the island. She stressed that Trinidad must essentially rely for its life blood on the countryside and what it produces.

In memory of Captain A. A. Cipriani. The Port-of-Spain City Council has decided to perpetuate the memory of the late Captain A. A. Cipriani, for several years Mayor of the city, by renaming Marine Square as "Captain Cipriani Square." Also to offer exhibitions from primary and intermediate schools to a college or to any technical school in the Colony on terms and conditions to be decided by the "Captain Cipriani Memorial Trust."

Government to Aid Tourism. The promotion of Tourist Trade, estimated to cost over \$200,000 for the first three years, will be provided for by Government in the 1946 Estimates. This is the result of proposals submitted to the Government by the Tourist and Exhibitions Board. Their recommendations and suggestions include the establishment of reception and enquiry centres, development of sea bathing resorts, hotel accommodation and the merchandising of imported articles and local products.

Unemployment Bureau. Action by Government relating to the unemployment situation is, reports the Information Officer on August 8th, reflected in the recent opening of an Unemployment Bureau established on a larger scale than the one which it absorbs. The new premises provide improved accommodation for the reception of employers and work people and there is a separate department for women and juveniles.

Federation of the West Indies. On July 13th, after a debate which lasted nearly two hours, the Legislative Council unanimously endorsed the aim of federation in the British West Indies as outlined in the recent despatch from Colonel Oliver Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was also moved at the meeting that a conference of West Indian delegates should be called at an early date to consider fully the question of federation.

The *Weekly Newsletter* issued by the Information Office says that the Council Chamber was filled by the biggest audience for more than ten years.

The Credit Union and Co-operative Movement in Trinidad is gaining momentum. Mr. T. Malcolm Milne, Commissioner of Income Tax and one of the leaders of the movement, recently stated that there was no reason why such a movement should not attain a membership of 100,000. Already about 24 Unions with more than 1,000 members were established and the total subscriptions have passed \$6,000.

Visitors from Overseas

The following overseas members of the West India Committee have arrived in England, and have registered their addresses:—

Mr. Ivan D. Arscott	Mr. Lennon R. Knaggs
Mr. A. C. Ashbee	His Hon. Chief Justice C. G. Langley
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Hon. O. L. Bancroft	Mr. L. H. Palmer
Rev. F. R. Banks, R.D., C.F.	Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
Mr. David N. Barr	Mr. F. J. Pound, O.B.E., Ph.D.
Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.	Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I.Mech.E.	Mr. W. H. J. Richards
H.E. Sir Alan Burns, K.C.M.G.	Mr. H. E. Robinson
Mr. J. St. F. Dare	Dr. E. J. Sankeralli
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. T. E. Sealy
Mr. Sydney W. Fitt	Mr. G. D. Smooker
Mr. G. G. Gianetti, M.A.	Hon. A. Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., K.C.
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Mr. V. J. Willems
Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood	Mr. B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A.
	Hon. R. W. Youngman

The Markets

August 3, 1945

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago
		83½	79 80
2½ Consols (yield ½ per cent.)	...	104	103½
3½ War Loan ...	...	...	...
12½ Angostura Bitters...	...	57/-	61/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	...	43/-	46/-
5 Antigua Sugar Factory ...	...	18/6	20/-
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	...	28/6	27/6
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	...	64/-	67/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	...	42/-	45/-
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ...	...	63/9	66/3
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	...	27/6	30/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	...	2/-	2/6
Caroni Ltd. 2/-	...	2/-	2/6
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	...	19/-	21/-
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	...	3/6	4/-
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4	...	4/-	4/6
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	...	53/9	57/6
— Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	...	2/6	3/6
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	...	85/-	90/-xd
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	...	60/-	62/6
2½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	...	16/-	17/-
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	...	17/6	18/6
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	...	5/6	6/6
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	...	83/9	86/3
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	...	85/-	87/6
2½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	...	4/10½	5/4½
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	...	17/6	18/-

*When shares were \$100.

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is in better demand with only small supplies offering: the quotation is nominally unchanged.

Ginger is under Government control. Prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs are quiet and the Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

A GRANT, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, has been approved for the establishment of a plant where experiments can be made into the commercial possibilities of cotton spinning as a secondary industry in the West Indies. The plant will be situated in Barbados and, as the Governor informed the House of Assembly, the Secretary of State has suggested that the Barbados Government should take over the control and administration of the scheme.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Sugar

A JOINT delegation from the West India Committee and the British West Indies Sugar Association has recently seen MR. GEORGE HALL, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies and, while the Press communique which marked the event was in short and formal terms, its importance to the sugar producing Colonies of the British Caribbean cannot be gainsaid. For once more in its long and chequered history, the British West Indian sugar industry has reached a crossroad and is faced with decisions of far-reaching importance not only to its own prosperity but to the well-being and happiness of the people of those areas where sugar is the economic mainstay. It may sound paradoxical in days of rationing to talk of a surplus of sugar but growers, and more so processors, in laying plans for post-war rehabilitation and re-equipment, must look ahead over a considerable period of years. Even the planting programme now being undertaken will affect production in 1947, and thereafter in the two succeeding years, so that already thought must be given to the world of 1949. Will the present world insufficiency of sugar be overcome by that date? If so, at what time thereafter will the world be faced with the prospect of excess supplies? Is it a valid assumption that consumption, in its gradual return to stability, will be around pre-war standards or will a rising standard of living and new uses for sugar on a large scale provide a great new market and give large opportunities for expansion of production? What, in any case, is to be the future place of the British West Indies in the scheme of things? Is there to be a return to the restrictionist policy of the International Sugar Agreement?

Statistically, the present position is that in 1944 the British West Indies produced for export 527,823 tons of sugar, a figure from which the 1945 exports will vary but little. This compares with 612,299 tons in 1939, the fall being accounted for variously in the different Colonies by wartime factors such as shortage of labour, especially in Trinidad, the necessity of producing foodstuffs on sugar cane lands, lack of fuel for tractors and the general shortage of fertilisers. Only Jamaica has improved her position materially throughout the war years (chiefly through development of former banana lands) and in spite of difficulties and shortages exported 140,526 tons in 1943, an increase of nearly 37,000 tons over her pre-war total.

In the spring of 1944, the British Government, as a result of repeated requests for a gesture designed to

restore some measure of confidence to an industry which, in certain Colonies at least, was the subject of constant changes of official policy, gave an undertaking to purchase, at prices to be fixed from time to time in accordance with prevailing conditions, the whole export sugar crops of the various Colonies up to a "target" fixed for each, the global "target" for the British West Indies as a whole being 771,000 tons. This undertaking was for three years from 1944 to 1946, and has recently been extended for another year to the end of 1947.

Thus the position up to 1947 seems secure. While certain individual Colonies, such as Barbados and Jamaica, might, given optimum conditions, exceed their permitted "target," there is little chance of the global figure of 771,000 tons being reached by that date. It is assumed that if any Colony were so fortunate it would be temporarily allowed to set off its excess against the deficiencies of its neighbours without prejudice to the latter's ultimate right to export up to their own "target" figures.

Beyond 1947, however, lies a future full of doubts and uncertainties and it is of vital importance that as many as possible of these should be resolved. As far as the volume of exports is concerned it would not seem to be beyond the power of H.M. Government even now, preoccupied though it may be, and though the future course of British trade remains unplotted, to give an assurance that the British Caribbean can confidently look forward for the future to receiving priority in British Empire markets for not less than the "target" figure of 771,000 tons of export sugar. The industry is confident that that figure can be reached within a measurable period, and, given reasonable assurances of further markets, that it can expand its production as necessary to help in the employment problems associated with the rapidly growing populations of the area. Without the confidence in the future which these assurances would give—and lack of it greatly handicapped re-equipment in the period between the two wars—the further capital development for fullest efficiency cannot be expected.

The question of the price structure in the years beyond 1947, when the present agreement with the British Government ends, also requires consideration as an element in building up confidence. Into the conditions which the price must satisfy we will not enter now. It is, however, desirable to point out that the modest increases in the price of export sugar which have been given from time to time during the war years, have nowhere resulted in large profits and in certain quarters

(Continued at foot of next page)

From a Londoner's Notebook

SUMMER holidays this year have been the first leisure to some since 1939—for Londoners the first untrammelled by the fear of returning to find their homes demolished by bomb or rocket, and for those who postponed their departure till after the surrender of Japan the first to be entirely free from anxiety for relations or friends at grips with the enemy. Private motor cars are on the roads again. The petrol ration, re-introduced at the end of the German war, is still very exiguous; but most people with a pre-war car still fit for use have saved up their allowance for several months, so as to be able at least to drive as far as the place of their holiday, even if once arrived they must move on foot until it is time for the return journey. These undoubtedly were wise; for the railways, still very much on a war footing, have been quite overwhelmed by the holiday traffic. Throughout the summer months every train for the seaside resorts has left with solid masses of standing passengers packed in the windows; and to get on a train at all it has generally been necessary to stand for hours in queues.

* * *

Those who have reached the sea have crowded themselves at enormous discomfort into accommodation quite inadequate to the unprecedented demand. They have found the utmost difficulty in obtaining their modest rations from the local shops. On the beaches they have had to pick their way through the remains of barbed wire entanglements and to confine themselves strictly to the areas guaranteed by the military authorities to be clear of mines. And yet, with all its discomforts, restrictions, and even possible danger, there is no doubt that the summer holiday of 1945 will be remembered by many thousands as the happiest they have known.

* * *

The new Parliament, before dispersing for what is this year a rather belated recess, sat for long enough to give a general indication of its character. It struck me, first and foremost, as a good audience; seldom have I heard speeches in the House of Commons, in themselves rather moderate, listened to by so many and with such close and appreciative attention. The Speech from the Throne followed in the main the lines that I ventured to forecast in these notes a month ago—nationalisation of the mines and of the Bank of England taking the leading place in the domestic programme. If there was a surprise it was the proposal to repeal the Trade Disputes Act, 1927, which it had been expected that the Labour Government would be content to amend substantially.

This measure, which from its inception has been the bugbear of the Trade Unions, was passed by Mr. (now Lord) Baldwin's Government as a consequence of the general strike of 1926. It embodies three main provisions. It confirms a judgment directly given in the courts, to the effect that a general strike is itself illegal and that the funds of unions taking part are therefore liable for any damage caused; it forbids a union to

exact subscriptions for its political funds except from members who have positively affirmed their willingness to contribute; and it prevents unions of Government employees from being affiliated to the Trade Union Congress. All these restrictions presumably will now go. Once again it will be necessary for the non-Socialist member of a union to "contract out" of the political levy. What will happen about the legality of a general strike is still obscure, for the repeal of the Act presumably leaves the court ruling of its illegality still standing; the desire to legalize it at this juncture of party fortunes gave Mr. Churchill the chance for a characteristic gibe at the lack of faith of the T.U.C. in the "brave new world." Actually the Labour Party have laid most immediate stress on their intention to make possible the affiliation of the Civil Service unions. To keep Civil Servants out of politics has been a major aim of Conservatives, who set store by the position of the Civil Service as an impartial arbiter in industrial affairs. But we have to recognise that believers in nationalisation, with the State becoming itself an employer and trader on the largest scale, have a totally different conception of the nature of the Civil Service from what has hitherto prevailed.

* * *

During the recess two bodies of high importance are meeting in London. One is the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the five Great Powers, which through its standing secretariat seems destined to become the permanent executive organ of the United Nations and makes London at present the diplomatic capital of the world. The other is the Select Committee on the procedure of the House of Commons, set up by the Labour Government to overhaul the procedure of Parliament in order to secure the maximum of efficiency and despatch for the large projects the Socialists have in view. Some pretty drastic proposals to this end have been made from time to time. Sir Stafford Cripps, for instance, has advocated the passage at the beginning of each session of an omnibus measure giving general approval to the whole of the Government's legislative programme for the year, which should thereafter only be open to amendment of details in committee. Another scheme, for the devolution of all economic affairs to a separate sub-Parliament, was put forward some years ago by no less a statesman than Mr. Winston Churchill. On this occasion, however, nothing quite so revolutionary is likely to be attempted since Mr. Morrison has told the House that Government proposals will be identical with a plan originally propounded by a Cabinet Committee of the late coalition.

have been less than enough or barely sufficient to make ends meet. It is not surprising, therefore, that the representatives of the industry, in presenting their case to the Secretary of State, did not feel themselves to be in role of suppliants but rather as people who, having given a square deal throughout the crucial war years, expect similar treatment for the future.

West Indies Shipping Position

A Dismal Outlook

THE outlook for the West Indies in so far as passenger shipping services to and from the United Kingdom are concerned is dreary indeed. Apart from the three ships which, as announced elsewhere, will shortly resume the banana and citrus trade with Jamaica and provide limited passenger accommodation, there will soon be no regular passenger service available.

The ss. *Maaskerk*, which has sailed under the Harrison Line flag for five years since the loss of the ss. *Inkosi* and ss. *Inanda*, has been returned to the Dutch Government, and is expected to be transferred elsewhere at the conclusion of her present voyage.

The ss. *Castalia*, at present on a trip which has included calls at Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, may shortly revert to her owners, the Anchor Line. Thereafter, passengers to and from the West Indies, with the exception of a few to and from Jamaica, will have to rely on an occasional cargo ship carrying up to twelve passengers and this at a time when both there and here literally thousands of people are urgently requiring transport facilities. As to the mail service the inadequacy of the present arrangements is a matter of grave concern to the business community. The situation cannot be allowed to rest. Representations were made by the West India Committee to the Colonial Office by letter of June 7th—which has so far remained unanswered—and are now being urgently renewed.

Meanwhile the service between Canada and the West Indies, which, before the war, Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships provided by the five "Lady boats," *Drake*, *Hawkins*, *Somers*, *Rodney* and *Nelson*, has been restarted with two other ships. Of the "Lady" vessels the first three have been lost by enemy action, the *Lady Rodney* is still in the service of the Admiralty and the *Lady Nelson* is a hospital ship for Canadian troops. The service began on August 1st with the ss. *Chomedy* from Halifax, N.S., which called at Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana, followed by the *Colborne* on August 26th with a similar itinerary. The *Chomedy* will sail again, to Trinidad only, on September 25th. These cargo and passenger ships are still under the control of the Canadian Shipping Board, however, and may be sent anywhere.

The Bermuda—New York service of Furness Withy & Co. has also been partly resumed but not with the commodious and luxurious *Queen of Bermuda* and *Monarch of Bermuda*. These were withdrawn at the beginning of the war and have been—and still are—performing trooping and other war duties. Instead, as a temporary measure pending their release, the voyages of the *Fort Townshend* or *Fort Amherst*, which are normally engaged on a run to and from Newfoundland and Halifax, N.S., have been extended to give Bermuda a three-weekly service linking Newfoundland and Halifax with Bermuda and New York.

THE promoters of an "All Jamaica and Empire Trade Exhibition and Fair" have informed the CIRCULAR that they intend to stage such an event on the Kingston Race Course, from February 1st to March 16th, 1946.

Jamaica Bananas Again

CONSIDERABLE publicity was given by the Press and the B.B.C. to the recent announcement of the Ministry of Food that the first post-war cargo of Jamaica bananas would arrive in the United Kingdom early next year.

The CIRCULAR is informed that the first shipment is due to leave Jamaica about the middle of December and should arrive on this side early in January. For the rest of the year, supplies should arrive fortnightly.

The service will be maintained, according to present arrangements, with three ships—the *Tilapa* and the *Tetela* of the Fyffes Line and the *Jamaica Producer* of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co. Ltd. It is hoped that further ships will be made available for this service towards the end of next year.

Assuming that only three vessels will operate the service during the coming year and that they carry full cargoes, they should bring a total of 3,000,000 bunches—or about one-sixth of the quantity imported from Jamaica in the immediate pre-war years.

In making their announcement the Ministry of Food stated that sales would be restricted to holders of children's and juniors' ration books.

Rum for the United Kingdom

The Ministry of Food have recently announced that a further allocation of rum, distilled 1941 or earlier, from Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad and Barbados, amounting to 5,000 tons, may be shipped to this country.

Holders of stock of that age, lying in these Colonies, who are interested, and who did not supply particulars of their stocks to the Rum Importers Association, Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, on the occasion of the last allocation, are requested to do so before September 28th, 1945, stating marks, individual numbers of casks, and year of distillation. In cases where the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holders, no application from the holder must be lodged.

This is the third allocation to be announced by the Ministry. The second allocation, of 2,000 tons, was reported in the CIRCULAR for July, and should arrive on this side in time for the Christmas trade.

West African Cocoa Prices

It was officially announced in Accra, Gold Coast, on September 15th—and subsequently confirmed in London—that the Imperial Government will buy the 1945-46 main crop of cocoa through the West African Produce Control Board at 15/- a load (of 60 lb.) for grade one and grade two, naked beans ex-scale, less 6d. a load war tax. The price of 12/6 which was offered in July has been cancelled.

A few days later the prices for Nigerian cocoa were announced. They are as follows: Lagos-Benin, grade one, £27 10s. per ton, grade two, £26; Victoria-Calabar, grade one, £26 10s., grade two, £25.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 65th 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
Archer, A. V.	Jamaica	R.N.	Lieutenant
Brandon, D. F.-R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Chundun, W.	Br. Guiana	R.A.M.C.	Captain
De Verteille, P.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
Frederick, M. C.	Barbados	F.A.A.	Naval Airman
Fletcher, J. R. ...	Grenada	R.A.F.	A.C.
Gaskin, D. S. ...	Barbados	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Gutzmore, D. E....	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Harris, J. L. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flight Lieutenant
King, D. J. P. ...	Trinidad	R.I.N.	Lieutenant
Lopez, B. W.	Jamaica	R.N.	Petty Officer
Lugg, H. C.	Jamaica	R.N.	Signalman
MacCloy, R. T. ...	Bermuda	R.A.O.C.	Private
Murray, R.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	A.C.2
O'Toole, S. D. ...	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Private
Richmond, U. L.	Jamaica	A.T.S.	Corporal
Simpson, J. J. ...	Trinidad	C.G.	Guardsman
Williams, J. B. R.	Jamaica	R.N.	Ord. Tel.

A.T.S.=Auxiliary Territorial Service. C.G.=Coldstream Guards. F.A.A.=Fleet Air Arm. R.A.F.=Royal Air Force. R.A.M.C.=Royal Army Medical Corps. R.I.N.=Royal Indian Navy. R.N.=Royal Navy. R.A.O.C.=Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

London Club for Colonial Girls

A COLONIAL girls club, operated by the Victoria League on behalf of the Colonial Office, was formally opened on September 12th, at 18, Collingham Gardens, S.W.5, by the Duke of Devonshire.

Mrs. Guy Lambert, chairman of the committee responsible for the running of the club, explained that the club was not intended to be used as a permanent residence but as a comfortable, homely place where women from any of the British Colonial Territories might stay while in London. Colonial students would find it a convenient headquarters while looking for permanent accommodation, and Colonial nurses and other women workers would be glad to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the club while paying short visits to London.

Mr. A. Creech Jones, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in wishing the club a successful future, paid a tribute to the excellent work which the Duke of Devonshire had performed at the Colonial Office in connexion with the welfare of Colonial peoples. The services which the Duchess of Devonshire had performed as chairman of the Victoria League, had, said Mr. Creech Jones, "been an inspiration to us all."

Among those present were the Duchess of Devonshire, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, vice-chairman of the Victoria League, Miss A. Kelham, secretary, the Victoria League Colonial War Services Committee and representatives of the Colonial Office and of the West India Committee.

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.

Acting Flight-Lieutenant Raymond E. Lind, R.A.F.V.R., No. 199 Squadron, of British Honduras.

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.

Promotions in the Services

Major B. J. Abbot (Bermuda) to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Pilot Officer E. W. Barrow (Barbados) to Flying Officer.

Sergeant N. J. Chin (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

Pilot Officer C. E. Crawford (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.

Flight Sergeant A. B. Crichlow (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer W. S. W. Deane (Barbados) to Flight Lieutenant.

Officer Cadet N. G. S. Dwyer (Jamaica) to Pilot Officer.

Lieutenant K. F. Goellnicht (Trinidad) to Major.

Flying Officer W. R. Higgs (Bermuda) to Flight Lieutenant.

Flying Officer R. C. Lambert (St. Kitts) to Flight Lieutenant.

Flight Sergeant G. S. Lau (Trinidad) to Pilot Officer.

Lieutenant J. S. Manning, D.S.O. (Barbados) to Flying Officer.

Pilot Officer C. H. E. Miller (British Guiana) to Flying Officer.

Private Audrey P. Pearce (Trinidad) to Second Subaltern.

Warrant Officer K. G. Proverbs (Barbados) to Pilot Officer.

Flying Officer D. L. J. Thompson (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.

The Casualty List

It is with great regret that we have to report the following casualties:—

Died on Active Service

A/C 2. V. E. BECKFORD (Jamaica).

Missing Presumed Killed

Sub-Lieutenant (A) R. S. SCHOLEFIELD (Jamaica).

Previously Missing, now Presumed Killed

Flight-Lieutenant H. A. B. BAKER (Jamaica).

Warrant Officer D. E. FONSECA (Jamaica).

Sergeant L. L. KERR (Trinidad).

Pilot-Officer T. DOS SANTOS (Trinidad).



TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

[See page 170

Inset LORD DOWDING TALKING TO GROUP CAPTAIN BADER



FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN LONDON

The West India Committee

Election of 33 New Members

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on September 18th, the following 33 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
LADY INEZ DE AGUILAR PERCY (Country)	Mr. H. Alan Walker.
F/O JOHN R. SKINNER (Trinidad)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C. Mr. H. Alan Walker.
MR. E. G. N. GREAVES, B.SC. AGRIC. (London)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C. Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
HON. OSWALD LAWRENCE BANCROFT (Bahamas)	Mrs. J. Farara. Mr. A. D. Hodgson.
INCORPORATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN (Jamaica)	Hon. A. Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., K.C. Hon. R. W. Youngman. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
REV. FREDERICK ROBERT BANKS, R.D., C.F. (Trinidad)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, D.S.O., M.C. Mr. L. H. Palmer.
MR. MALCOLM GLEN KIDSTON, B.SC. (London)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C. Mr. E. J. King, M.C.
MR. CHARLES HAMILTON PALMER (British Guiana)	Sir Alfred Sherlock. Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
THE MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
GRAND PORT EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
RIVIERE DU REMPART AND PAMPLEMOUSSES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
BEL OMBRE SUGAR ESTATES CO. LTD. (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
PLAINES WILHEMS AND BLACK RIVER EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
BENARES SUGAR ESTATE CO. LTD. (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
BEL AIR ST. FELIX SUGAR ESTATE CO., LTD. (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
CIE SUCIERE DE DEL ETANG EN SANS LOUIE LTD. (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
THE DEEP RIVER SUGAR ESTATE CO. LTD. (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
CIE SUCIERE DE MON DESUT LTD.	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
THE MORIAH SUGAR ESTATES CO. LTD. (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
SAVANNE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
MOKA AND FLACQ EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Miss G. Lynn Fryer.
MR. MAURICE DOGU DE SPEVILLE (Mauritius)	Sir Allan Grannum. Mrs. J. Farara.
MRS. LILIAN AGNES REDMILL (St. Kitts)	Mrs. A. Boon. Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C.
F/Lt. G. C. MURRAY (Barbados)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. JOHN GILMOUR WYLIE (Country)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. JOHN N. STRANG (Country)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. HENRY HOLME AIREY GREER (Country)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. E. J. King, M.C.
REV. ERNEST DAVIES (Jamaica)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. WILFRED NEILL FOSTER, M.A. (Trinidad)	Mr. H. Alan Walker. Mr. Victor Saunders.
F/Lt. JOHN MAURA (Bahamas)	Miss Grace Johnson. Sir Allan Grannum.
HON. J. PHILLIPPE RAFFRAY, C.B.E., K.C. (Mauritius)	Miss G. Lynn Fryer.

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ERIC BASIL CHAPMAN (British Guiana)	Mr. G. M. Eccles. Mr. H. F. Chapman.
MR. HAROLD ERNEST ROBINSON (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. C. M. Eccles.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee 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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

West Indian Sugar Industry

Deputation to the Secretary of State

A JOINT deputation from the West India Committee and the British West Indies Sugar Association was received by Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office, September 13th. Mr. Creech Jones, the Under-Secretary of State, was also present together with three officials of the Colonial Office.

The West India Committee was represented by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman, and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary, and the British West Indies Sugar Association by Mr. G. Douglas Pile (Barbados) chairman, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica), Mr. G. M. Eccles (British Guiana), and Mr. H. E. Robinson (Trinidad).

A brief communique issued at the end of the meeting stated that a general exchange of views took place in regard to the problems of the sugar industry of the British West Indies.

The Delegates Entertained

An informal luncheon in honour of the West Indian sugar delegates was given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, at the Ritz Hotel, on September 5th. In addition to the delegates and Mr. Miller, those present were:—

Lord Hailsham, Sir Bede Clifford, Sir Grattan Bushe, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir Frank Stockdale, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, Captain W. F. Watson, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. E. A. Andrews.

THE Department of Overseas Trade announce that Mr. A. R. Starck has been appointed H.M. Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain in succession to Mr. W. D. Lambie, with effect from August 19th. Mr. Starck has for some time been Assistant to the Commissioner.

West Indian Rubber

Still Needed in United States

IN January, 1940, the Pan-American Union, recognizing the desirability of promoting and expediting the production of rubber in the Western Hemisphere, appointed a Commission one of whose functions would be to act as an Inter-American Rubber Committee (see CIRCULAR, 1940, p. 230). Subsequent developments in the British territories, recorded in the CIRCULAR, 1942, pages 144, 153, 169 and 194, include particulars of agreements made between the Rubber Reserve Company of America—an agency of the Government of the United States—and the Governments of Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras for the purchase by the United States of all rubber produced in these Colonies.

Past achievements and the outlook for the future are dealt with by Mr. Everett G. Holt, Director of Commercial Research, Rubber Development Corporation (an Agency of the U.S. Government) in a very interesting article published in the *Foreign Commerce Weekly* (U.S.A. Department of Commerce) for August 4th, 1945. It is entitled "Natural Rubber from the Western Hemisphere: It will continue for many months to be desperately needed."

To quote his opening paragraph: "A striking instance of hemisphere co-operation in winning this war is afforded by the Rubber Agreements between the United States and 16 of the other American republics and British areas in this hemisphere. Without the natural rubber that was produced and delivered to the United States under these agreements the United States stock pile of natural rubber would be completely exhausted by the end of this year." The importance of natural rubber is, he points out, due to the fact that a mixture of approximately 25 per cent. of natural rubber and 75 per cent. of synthetic rubber is currently necessary in the manufacture of "heavy duty" tyres. Mr. Holt, looking to the future, says there is every evidence that the natural rubber the United States is getting from its good neighbours to the south, whether it be rubber from the Amazon valley or elsewhere, will continue to be desperately needed for many months to come. "The need, in fact, is becoming greater rather than less."

St. Vincent Sea Island Cotton

In December last, the Administrator of St. Vincent stated that the British Ministry of Supply had decided to pay an extra 2d. per pound for St. Vincent superfine Sea Island cotton in 1944-45 and 1945-46. The *Government Gazette* of June 19th announces that cessation of hostilities in Europe has not altered the position in any way and cultivators can look forward to receiving 2s. 6d. per pound for the entire white lint production of 1944-45 and 1945-46 crops. Hope is expressed that all concerned will bear in mind the Ministry's request for a crop in 1945-46 of at least 1,200 bales and make every effort to increase production to this level to meet the requirements.

New Radiotelephone Service

THE new direct radio-telephone circuit between Canada and Barbados was opened on September 1st with a conversation between the Hon. J. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Hon. J. D. Rankine, Acting Governor of Barbados. Messages were then exchanged between Mr. J. A. McNeil, general manager, Canadian Press, Toronto, and Mr. C. A. L. Gale, Canadian Press Agent and editor of the *Barbados Advocate*, and between Mr. A. H. Ginman, president of Canadian Marconi and Mr. E. A. Way, who deputised for Mr. A. G. L. Douglas, Cable and Wireless manager in Barbados.

The circuit will be operated in Canada by the Canadian Marconi Co. (an associate of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.) and in Barbados by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. in co-operation with the Barbados Telephone Co.

A radio-telephone service between Barbados and Georgetown, British Guiana, over the Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. circuit was opened on August 29th. The rate is £1 2s. 6d. for a three-minute call with a proportionate rate for extra minutes.

The Great Georgetown Fire

The British Guiana *Daily Chronicle* has rendered a valuable service in publishing at a moderate price a profusely illustrated book on the Great Fire which devastated the heart of business Georgetown in February last.* As Mr. F. A. Fulford says in the Foreword: "Rather than a correlated story in narrative form we have chosen the vividness that can best be expressed in reprints from reports, articles and leaders published on the subject since the issue of the *Daily Chronicle* that appeared in the afternoon following the disaster. As the result the volume presents reports written by staff members and correspondents of what they saw, felt and heard during the fire itself and subsequently. These are followed by a very full account of the enquiry into the cause of the fire. Mr. S. L. Van B. Stafford, K.C., appointed by the Governor in Council as a one-man fact-finding commission, presided throughout the hearing which occupied 14 days. Evidence given by the large number of witnesses is reported followed by a summary of Mr. Stafford's main findings."

The War Services Fund

Below we publish the sixth list of contributions to the War Services Fund of the West India Committee made in response to an appeal in the CIRCULAR.

Further contributions, which are urgently required, should be sent to the Secretary, the West India Committee (War Services), 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.

The Daily Gleaner "Jamaica Thanksgiving Offering to Mercy Funds," per Jamaica

	£	s.	d.
Central War Assistance Committee ...	50	0	0
Mrs. Christopher Swabey	4	0	0
Mrs. Berkeley	5	0	0

* *The Great Fire of Georgetown B.G.*, 23rd February, 1945, price \$1.20.

Agriculture in Jamaica

Report of Policy Committee

THE Report of the Agricultural Policy Committee of Jamaica appointed by the Governor in May, 1944, has now been published.* Apart from the chairman, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture in the West Indies, no member of the committee was selected by Government. It was constituted by the Governor directly from nominations made at his request by the principal organisations concerned with agriculture, commerce, labour and social welfare.

The Report is a very comprehensive document, occupying some 82 pages, so that it is only possible now to attempt to summarize some of the more important recommendations :—

Basic Objective of Policy

The basic objective of agricultural policy is to achieve and maintain reasonable and progressive standards of living for all the people. To achieve this end, land must be fully and efficiently used. The use of land should be directed towards a balance of the following three major purposes :—

- (1) to produce food in sufficient quantity, quality and variety for health and fitness for all the people ;
- (2) to maintain and extend the principal export crops ; and to seek for new crops and possible markets for same ;
- (3) to provide the basis for industrial development.

Full and Efficient Use of Land

Full and efficient use of land will depend upon :—

- (1) the creation of a new authority for planning and action ;
- (2) the abolition of conflicting or over-riding authorities ;
- (3) the co-ordination of the activities of several agencies of Government, and improvement in their relations with non-official organisations ;
- (4) the creation of controls ;
- (5) the provision of the finance necessary for capital development, subsidies, incentive payments and the like ; and determination of the extent to which the State and private enterprise can collaborate ;
- (6) the regulation of imports by the institution of protective duties and quotas ;
- (7) the creation of authorities for the better marketing of export crops ;
- (8) the assurance of stable price and marketing guarantees.

It must be determined how far Jamaica is prepared to go in these matters.

Healthy and Well Balanced Agriculture

The essential requirements of a healthy and well balanced agriculture are :—

- (1) the rehabilitation and restoration of land already damaged by misuse ;
- (2) the adoption and maintenance of measures designed to increase soil fertility ;
- (3) the ascertainment and adoption of efficient methods of production ;
- (4) securing that land is used for the production of those crops for which it is best suited ;

(5) ensuring that land is occupied under conditions which tend to promote efficient practices and a stable agriculture ;

(6) creating and maintaining confidence of those engaged in agricultural enterprise by :—

(a) the recognition on the part of the public of the necessity for a long-term basic policy not subject to fluctuation with changes of Government ;

(b) definition by the State of the steps which it will take to secure the accomplishment of policy and to maintain the economic stability of the farming community ;

(c) acceptance on the part of United Kingdom governments of responsibility for a long-term policy relative to stable markets and prices for Jamaican export crops.

For the purpose of bringing all land into proper use, and securing efficient use of land in close relation to the aims of government policy, the Committee recommends the establishment of a Land Authority and considers that the whole policy of land settlement requires reconsideration and review. Among other matters it specifically recommends that experiments should be laid down as soon as possible on co-operative and community settlements, which have not yet been tried in Jamaica on a sufficiently large scale. Practical measures for dealing with the urgent needs of water supplies, housing and education are also suggested.

Production for Export

The Committee holds that the problems of agricultural production cannot be solved by concentrating on exports alone, nor by unduly concentrating on production for local consumption. It points out that the West Indian Royal Commissions of 1897 and 1929 both emphasised the economic dependence of the British West Indies upon the markets provided by the British Empire, particularly the United Kingdom and Canada. The Committee considers " that the economic prospects of Jamaica will be bleak indeed unless Colonial products have a first claim on the United Kingdom markets. Long term guarantees as to markets and prices are essential if producers are to pay reasonable wages and are to improve their efficiency, and Jamaica is to progress."

The Committee also emphasises that it is the duty of producers to offset the dangers of instability of markets and low prices by :—

(a) increasing production efficiency, both as regards quantity and quality, by every possible means.

(b) restraining inefficient practices, and the use of land for purposes for which it is not suited ;

(c) organising producers to secure collective action in marketing, and speedier and more certain means of collaboration with Government in every measure designed to increase agricultural efficiency.

In regard to production for export, the Committee also recommends :—

(1) that producers of Jamaica be given representation at all Imperial and International Conferences directly or indirectly concerned with Colonial export problems.

(2) that protection be provided against dumping.

(3) that a gradual end be made to the maintenance of subsidised agricultural production in industrial countries, in respect of commodities which are the

*The Government Printer, Duke St., Kingston, price 1s. 0d.

natural and economic products of tropical countries.

It is emphasised that in such matters Jamaica should not act alone but must join in establishing and collaborating with organisations of primary producers—particularly on a West Indian basis.

Importance of Food Production

The Committee accepts, as one of the fundamental aims of agricultural policy in Jamaica, the production of as much of the foods, in quantity and variety, indispensable to health and fitness as can be grown under the local conditions of soil and climate.

To attain this aim the Committee recommends:—

- (1) means for controlling imports;
- (2) an Import and Price Control Board;
- (3) control of prices;
- (4) subsidization of any particular product of great importance to Jamaica's nutritional needs;
- (5) mass educational techniques;
- (6) school meals;
- (7) improved facilities for the collection, storage, processing and distribution of locally grown foodstuffs.

Mr. Youngman Entertained

THE partners of Thomson Hankey and Co. (Mr. H. A. Trotter, Major S. T. S. Clarke, and Major R. G. Buchanan), gave a dinner in honour of the Hon. R. W. Youngman, at Claridge's Hotel, on August 23rd. Invitations were accepted by the following:—

Mr. A. Creech Jones (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Sir William Rook (Director of Sugar Supplies, Ministry of Food), Mr. Sidney Caine (Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (chairman, West India Committee), Mr. J. B. Cuthill (vice-chairman Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd.), Mr. A. R. Jefferis (director, C. Czarnikow, Ltd.), Mr. D. Ferguson (Commissioner, Commerce and Industries, Jamaica), Mr. G. G. R. Sharp (Competent Authority, Jamaica), Mr. Alexander Elder (Gillespie Bros. and Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. P. Sheldon (Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), London), Mr. W. C. Allen (Rum Importers' Association, London), Mr. O. H. Keeling (Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd.), Mrs. H. A. Trotter, Mrs. Sidney Caine, Mrs. Liddiard, Lieut. and Mrs. Timothy Gurney, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Jefferis, Miss Monica Nixon, Miss Allen, Miss Buchanan, Major C. M. Hughes, Mr. W. G. Dawson, Mr. H. E. Francis, Mr. E. J. B. How.

Mr. Trotter, in a brief speech, referred to the commercial offices held by Mr. Youngman in Jamaica, particularly his appointment as president of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, and his nomination as a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Youngman in his reply dealt with the needs of the West Indian Colonies in respect of stable prices for their primary products and their desire to eliminate the burden pressing so heavily at this time on the British people in having to provide monetary relief to the Colonies. He urged reciprocal trade between the Colonies, the United Kingdom and Canada, and indicated the method by which this could be financed. Finally, he dealt with the advantage to be gained by all West Indian Colonies under federation.

Sir William Rook, conveying thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Trotter for so enjoyable a function, referred to the service Mr. Youngman had rendered on behalf of the

Ministry of Food in relation to shipments of sugar to Canada and said that "like Oliver Twist" he was asking Jamaica "for more" and he was sure that Jamaica would respond as soon as circumstances permitted.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Commercial Intelligence Journal, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Successive issues of this weekly publication contain reports by Mr. G. A. Newman, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, on the "Trade of British Guiana in 1943." Part I (July 28th) is on distribution generally, and Part II (August 4th) on trade with Canada. Statistics are given of exports and imports and the results due to the radical alterations in conditions during the war years are discussed.

Far East, August, 1945, companion Journal to *The Prisoner of War*, both issued by the Prisoner of War Department of the Red Cross and St. John Organisation. It presents official reports and letters from internees, with reference to conditions in prisoner of war and civilian camps. Questions are invited and the answers published. The Journal, which contains numerous illustrations, is being sent to the next of kin of prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East theatre of war, also to all those registered in the appropriate department of the organisation as next of kin of missing. Copies of recent interesting letters or photographs will be gladly considered for publication if addressed to the Editor, *Far East*, St. James's Palace, London, S.W.1.

The Caribbean Forester, July, 1945. In the July CIRCULAR, p. 127, reference was made to investigations of Mr. G. N. Wolcott, Entomologist Agricultural Experiment Station, Puerto Rico, on "How to make wood unpalatable to the West Indian dry wood termite." A detailed technical account of his researches is now available in the above-mentioned *Caribbean Forester*, pages 245-256. He states "that of the numerous constituents and derivatives of coal-tar creosote, one coming to be extensively used for wood preservation is pentachlorophenol," and gives the results of tests in comparison with other compounds.

West Indies at Westminster

Colonial Victory Stamps. It is not proposed to arrange for the issue of special victory stamps by Colonial Governments as the man power and manufacturing position will not permit of the necessary diversion of labour and materials. (August 22nd.)

The Georgetown Fire. The Colonial Government has prepared a Bill to provide administrative machinery for the control and financing of a lay-out on improved and modern lines of the area destroyed by fire. After consideration of any representations made by several parties interested in the area the Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council. The Town Planning Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare had been consulted regarding the replanning and proposals were being considered for the appointment of a separate planning officer for British Guiana. (August 22nd.)

A New Sugar Policy

Dr. Viriato Gutierrez's Proposal*

THE motion presented by Dr. Viriato Gutierrez Valladon to the ordinary general meeting of the National Association of Mill Owners of Cuba, on the 15th inst., on implementing a new long range sugar policy has caused quite a stir. Dr. Gutierrez, it may be recalled, was once President of the Cuban Institute for Sugar Stabilization (1931-32) and is co-owner of the "Falla Gutierrez" Mills (Andrecita, Damuji, Manuelita, Adelaida and Patria) having a combined and confirmed capacity of 934,000 bags per crop.

The meeting, after long debate, unanimously resolved that the motion be transferred to the Executive Committee of the Association, so that its recommendations be put into effect.

Due to the importance of the proposal which, if carried out, will mean a radical departure from the norms so far followed in Cuba's sugar policy, we are giving below fundamental excerpts:—

"Summing up the investigations I have been undertaking since 1939 on this problem which now calls for prompt solutions, I understand that the objectives Cuba should now pursue are these:

First: Do everything possible to work to its full sugar producing capacity, considered by many to be around 5,000,000 long tons per annum.

Second: To operate at full capacity we must import, without delay, modern agricultural equipment and fertilizers so that we may quickly develop our field looking toward maximum sugar production in 1947.

Third: Cuba should place its full manufacturing capacity (some 5,000,000 long tons per year less about 250,000 long tons for internal consumption) at the disposal of the U.S. and British Governments, at fair prices giving producers a reasonable profit and, reciprocally, obtain assurances from the U.S. and British governments that these shall purchase, during several years, under said conditions of fair and reasonable prices, our full capacity production.

To attain these objectives it shall be sufficient, to my way of thinking, to take the following steps, which should be the basis of Cuban sugar policy:

One—Suppress governmental restrictions still in force in Cuba, at least in so far as they limit or hinder free sugar production and free disposal of sugars not sold to U.S.A. and England.

Two—That the U.S.A. undertake to give Cuba adequate facilities and priorities for buying and importing agricultural equipment and fertilizers required for full production. Note that from Pearl Harbour to date we have imported only 250 tractors of all types and that this year only 15 have been imported, in 1944 only 7 and in 1943 none. It should be added that sugar cane agriculture, when the U.S.A. entered the war, was not mechanized, i.e., very few tractors were in use.

Three—That Cuba be guaranteed, by permanent international agreements, a share in the U.S.A. sugar market equal to that which it enjoyed before their

economic nationalism (2 ct. tariff) ousted a large proportion of Cuban sugars from their market. That sugar market should be a minimum between 2,800,000 and 3,000,000 long tons per year. Likewise, Cuba should be assured a minimum of the English market, equal to 600,000 long tons per year. A recent statement by Col. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on behalf of the British Government before the House of Commons, announced the necessity of such international agreements so as to secure sugar at a reasonable price during the inevitable years of scarcity during the postwar.

Four—Cuba must right now place its exportable production for 1946, and from 1947 onwards all the sugar it can produce at full capacity (prior deduction of internal consumption requirements) at the disposal of the U.S. and British governments, at fair prices that shall cover production costs and allow producers a reasonable profit. Reciprocally, it should obtain from both those governments assurances that they shall purchase from us, during several years and under those conditions, our full capacity production (less domestic requirements)."

B.W.I. Workers in U.S.A.

Task of Central Labour Organisation

WE have reasons to believe that few people in the West Indies realize the size and the scope of the work of the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation, Washington, U.S.A., which represents the Governments of Barbados, British Honduras and Jamaica. Captain M. S. Metzgen, Information Officer, British Honduras, after expressing this opinion in the Colony's *Weekly News Letter*, of July 24th, records that at the end of May there were 32,922 men from the three Colonies in the U.S.A. as follows: Barbados 3,721, British Honduras 924, and Jamaica 28,277. They are scattered in nearly 2,000 localities and work for probably 6,000 employers in 32 States. Eleven Area Liaison Officers have been appointed to look after their welfare. Captain Metzgen says, we appreciate the magnitude of the task and the embarrassment caused by pin-pricking complaints and others, more imaginary than real, or purely the results of political agitation. "Anyone, however, who has had to organise and discipline large bodies of men must anticipate such difficulties and outflank them by tactful and wise administration."

"Many of the men work hard and earn between \$5 and \$6 a day. Housing and feeding are reported to be satisfactory." Captain Metzgen adds, "We are indeed pleased to learn that, speaking generally, British Hondurans are giving a good account of themselves. Their conduct is reported to be generally good."

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.

*This summary of Dr. Gutierrez's proposal is reproduced, with due acknowledgment, from *The English Section of Cuba Economica Y Financiera*, June, 1945.

St. Vincent Labour Conditions

Leasehold Land Settlements

IN his *Report on the Department of Labour for the Year 1944*, Mr. R. Nicholas Jack, Labour Commissioner, says that agriculture continues to be the main source of employment in the Colony. There was, however, a reduction in the areas under cultivation in the primary products—arrowroot and cotton—due chiefly to the instability of the labour market, the difficulty of transportation, and the market prices for Sea Island cotton, which the majority of growers considered insufficient to meet increased cost of production. The acreage under arrowroot for the 1940-41 crop was 3,458; for 1943-44 it fell to 2,218 and for 1944-45 to 1,824. The corresponding figures for cotton were 1,950, 986 and 859.

Land Settlement and Development

Large numbers of workers who migrated to Trinidad, Aruba and Curacao have returned and a programme of development works has been drawn up with a view to relieving unemployment, and, at the same time, providing greatly-needed facilities. Plans are being prepared for the improvement of housing conditions, and a start has been made in the acquisition of land for settlements on a leasehold basis. Approximately 1,600 acres of the 1,800 in Canouan Island, one of the Grenadines, were purchased during the year.

A free grant of £50,000 has been received from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to finance the operation of a Land Settlement and Development Board which it is proposed to establish.

There were no strikes or industrial disputes during the year. The Department continues in its efforts to maintain harmonious relations between employers and employed.

Wages and Cost of Living

The prescribed minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers, namely 1s. 7d. and 1s. 3d. per day of eight hours for an able-bodied man and woman, respectively, remained unchanged during the year. The Labour Advisory Board agreed on December 28th that, pending the receipt of figures showing the cost of production of arrowroot and cotton, a temporary bonus of 10 per cent. should be granted.

In commercial and industrial undertakings there have been increases ranging from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. on the pre-war rates.

The cost-of-living index figure remained high throughout the year. In the first nine months it fluctuated between 184 and 188, compared with 100 in August, 1939. In the last three months it fell to 180 and 181. It was during the latter months that the subsidization of essential food commodities, rice (second quality) and flour had effect. It was decided, however, to discontinue the subsidization of these commodities during 1945, and to subsidize instead locally-grown commodities.

There is no registered Trade Union in the Colony, but the St. Vincent Workingmen's Co-operative Association, Limited, continues to exercise, to some extent, the functions of a Trade Union. There is also a Planters' Association, formed in 1940, which takes an active interest in the agricultural welfare of the Colony.

Mr. Jack mentions important subjects discussed

during the year by the Labour Advisory Board, and records visits paid by the Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, and the Labour Adviser for the Windward Islands. He himself spent over seven weeks in Jamaica during which he was attached to the Labour Department of that Colony to widen his experience in labour matters. He also visited Aruba and Curacao.

Jamaica Historical Society

THOSE who have had the good fortune to secure a copy of the first issue of *The Jamaican Historical Review** (June, 1945) will look forward to receiving the second number, due to be published in December next.

The *Review* is the official organ of the Jamaica Historical Society, formed in May, 1943 for "the pursuit and encouragement of the objective study of history in Jamaica," and its publication has been made possible by a substantial grant from the British Council.

The issue now before us consists of 120 pages and the majority of its interesting and informative articles has been contributed by the officers of the society—Mr. J. L. Pietersz, vice-president; Mr. Hugh Paget, hon. secretary; Mr. H. E. Vendryes, hon. treasurer; Mr. J. G. Young, assistant hon. secretary and by two of its executive members, Mr. H. P. Jacobs and Mr. Philip Sherlock.

The CIRCULAR offers its congratulations to the Jamaica Historical Society and looks forward to the receipt of further copies of the *Review* and to the other publications of the society now in course of preparation.

Map of the West Indies

The West India Committee map of the West Indies which has been out of print since last year, has now been reprinted, and copies may be obtained from the Committee at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

In sheet form the map is sold at 7/6 net, or mounted and on rollers at 15/-, carriage extra, according to destination. Those unable to find wall space for the map are advised to purchase it mounted and folded (in a case measuring 8 in. by 6 in.), at 18/6 net or 19/- post free to any part of the world. Incidentally, the folded map (which is mounted on canvas) makes an acceptable present to those interested in the Caribbean area.

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Competent Authority and Food Controller, Jamaica, in the tragic loss he has suffered by the death of his wife and son who were killed in an aeroplane accident in the United States. Mr. Sharp was in London on a visit in connexion with the marketing of Jamaica's produce when the accident occurred, but has now returned to the Colony.

* Published by the Jamaica Historical Society, 5, East Street, Kingston, Jamaica, half-yearly, 2s. 6d. net.

Notes of West Indian Interest

DERE'S no lock golden key no open.

* * *

MR. R. BEAUMONT, managing director of Trinidad Leascholds, Ltd., has been appointed a director of Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

* * *

A DAUGHTER (Michèle Sandria) was born on August 22nd at Ravensworth, Richmond, Yorks, to Mrs. Bacquie, wife of Flying Officer P. C. Bacquie, of Jamaica.

* * *

SQUADRON-LEADER Geoffrey S. de Freitas, Member of Parliament for Central Nottingham, who was recently appointed Parliamentary private secretary to the Prime Minister, was born in St. Lucia in 1913. He is son of the late Sir Anthony de Freitas, and of Lady de Freitas, of Barbados.

* * *

LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. H. HAYWARD, R.N.V.R., recently arrived in London from Trinidad for demobilization by the Admiralty. He has been Port Engineer Officer at Port-of-Spain since the outbreak of war, and in addition has been, for the past two years, Port Amenities Liaison Officer.

* * *

SIR OSCAR DALY has resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Bahamas. According to a Press telegram, Sir Oscar and Lady Daly will leave Nassau about the middle of September and will return eventually to Kenya where Sir Oscar practised as a lawyer before his appointment to the Bahamas seven years ago.

* * *

DR. ERNEST PHILLIS, of Leeds, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Chief Scientific Officer, Department of Agriculture, Trinidad. Dr. Phillis, who graduated B.Sc. (Agric.), Ph.D., and D.Sc. at Leeds University, has been Assistant Physiologist at the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Research Station in Trinidad.

* * *

THE *London Gazette* of September 18th announces that the King has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Ammon, the Captain, to appoint to His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Edward Previt , late Royal Marines, as a Gentleman of the Corps. Colonel Previt  is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

* * *

D. Q. HENRIQUES AND CO., LTD., of Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3, announce the appointment of two new directors—Mr. W. A. Rudkin, who has spent the whole of his business career of 41 years with the company, and Mr. R. J. Fell, who has been its principal buyer for many years. Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques and Mr. E. R. Wood remain, as for the past 32 years, managing directors of the company.

* * *

CAPTAIN KENNETH A. H. CASSON, 16th Punjab

Regiment, who was captured by the Japanese during the fighting in Malaya, in December, 1941, and sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in Siam, is now in India. Captain Casson, who was originally reported as killed in action, is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Casson, of St. Vincent. Mrs. Casson is at present on a brief visit to England and is staying at 11, Devon Crescent, Redhill, Surrey.

* * *

MR. JENNINGS RANDOLPH (Democrat) recently introduced a Bill in the United States Congress requesting President Truman to open negotiations for the acquisition of British islands in the Caribbean, while Representative Bradley proposed that Bermuda should be ceded to the U.S. as a consideration for lend-lease. The CIRCULAR understands that there is no truth in the rumour that the House of Commons are to debate a motion for the acquisition of Puerto Rico from the United States.

* * *

SOME 20 West Indians were among the congregation who attended the marriage of Flight-Sergeant John Ansuman Ramsaran, a Trinidad schoolmaster, serving with the R.A.F., and Miss Margaret Eva McLaren, at St. Catherine's Church, Hatcham, London, S.E., on August 11th. Flight-Lieutenant C. G. Hubah, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Miss McLaren is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLaren, of Gellatly Road, New Cross, London, who, since the beginning of the war, have entertained a large number of serving West Indians at their home.

* * *

DR. AND MRS. W. M. McDONALD, of Antigua, had a narrow escape when a sea plane crashed in Martinique on August 3rd. They were trapped in the sinking plane and the emergency exit sank beneath the water. Eventually they reached another exit near the tail of the plane and escaped into the sea two or three minutes before it sank. After swimming about for some time they reached a rubber raft with two other survivors, from which they were eventually rescued and taken to hospital. They are now both at their home in Antigua recovering slowly from shock and injuries.

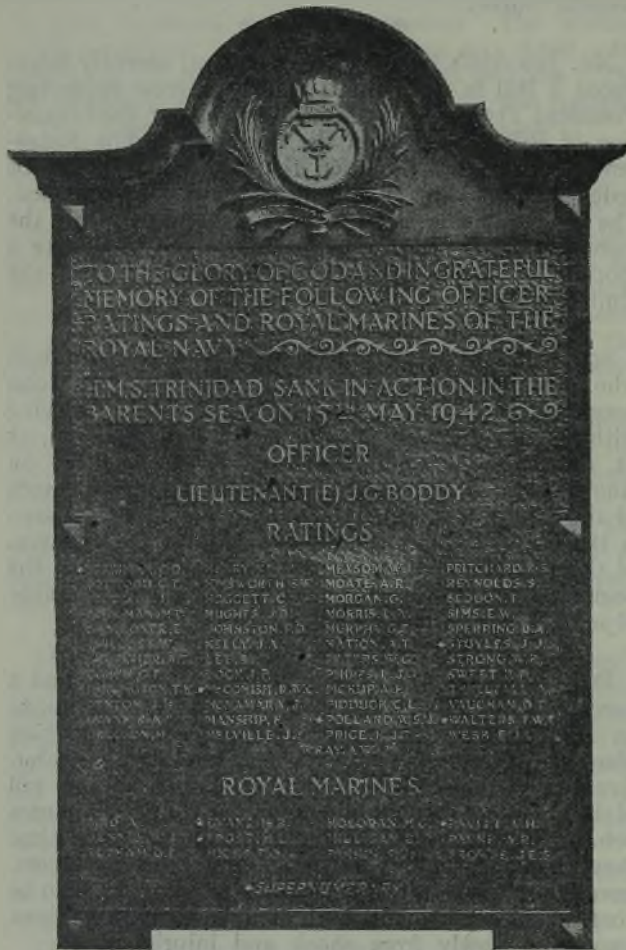
* * *

MISS KATHLEEN WENDY INCE, a L.A.C.W. in the W.A.A.F., who was married at St. Andrew's Church, Muswell Hill, London, N.10, on August 22nd, to Corporal Graham Hoey, R.A.F., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ince, of Nassau, Bahamas. Mrs. Ince, who had arrived in London a few weeks previously, was present at the wedding. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. C. Wyndham Gittens (formerly of Barbados) and Lieut. Nigel Ince (brother of the bride) was best man. Among those present at the ceremony were the Hon. Kenneth Solomon (Speaker of the Bahamas House of Assembly) and Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. O. Bancroft (wife of the Attorney-General of the Bahamas), and Mr. and Mrs. S. Hoey, of Glasgow, parents of the bridegroom.

H.M.S. "Trinidad"

Memorial Tablet

IN order to perpetuate the memory of the Officers, Ratings and Royal Marines of the Royal Navy who gave their lives when H.M.S. *Trinidad* was lost by enemy action in the Barents Sea in 1942, a bronze tablet will be placed in Trinity Cathedral, Port-of-Spain. At the request of the Trinidad and Tobago Win the War Association the West India Committee undertook to



have the tablet prepared, as previously, when tablets were decided upon in memory of those who gave their lives when H.M. ships *Penzance* and *Dundee* were lost.

We reproduce above a photograph of the *Trinidad* memorial tablet, which is of bronze, and similar in size and design to the two former tablets, illustrations of which were published on page 129 of the CIRCULAR for August, 1942.

The Committee again desires to express its great indebtedness to the Librarian at the Admiralty for kind assistance in ensuring the accuracy of all particulars on the memorial and also its thanks to the Colonial Office for the help given in obtaining the necessary materials. All three tablets were made by W. W. Bainbridge, Reynolds Ltd., of Manor House Metal Works, Clapham.

The Recent Hurricane

87 Killed in Turks and Caicos

ON behalf of its many readers the CIRCULAR offers its sincere sympathy to the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the great loss they have sustained as a result of the hurricane on the night of September 13th-14th.

At least 87 persons lost their lives, the majority of whom were fishermen from South Caicos, Blue Hill and Bottle Creek Islands, who were at sea when the hurricane occurred.

The material damage in South Caicos, Grand Turk and in several of the outlying islands is severe; over half the houses are entirely destroyed and not a single building is undamaged. In South Caicos the wharves are damaged or entirely destroyed and most lighters and fishing boats have been lost. Fortunately the salt pans were not flooded, but the windmill and salt store have been partially destroyed. The hundreds of homeless people are being sheltered in Government buildings.

The hurricane grounded the wireless masts, but within two days the small Cable & Wireless staff erected new masts—although they had no outside assistance—and reopened communications through the Dominican Republic.

The immediate problem of relief was tackled with great energy by the Commissioner of the Islands, aided by a local committee, and a relief ship with materials and supplies was sent from Jamaica. The Acting Governor of Jamaica visited South Caicos and Grand Turk on September 21st-22nd, and he made an immediate report on the situation to the Colonial Office.

Bahamas Also Hit

The hurricane also struck some of the islands in the outlying portions of the Bahamas. In Long Cay and in Acklins (in the Crooked Islands group) a few lives were lost and there was considerable damage to houses, crops and fishing boats. The Governor paid a visit to the areas affected and prompt relief measures were taken.

[A report of the damage suffered in Belize, British Honduras, appears on The Homeward Mail page.]

Obituary

MR. J. R. YEARWOOD

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, at Basseterre, St. Kitts, on June 17th, of Mr. John Reginald Yearwood, a sugar estate owner. He was 70 years old.

Mr. Yearwood was one of the best known figures in the island and for many years played a leading part in its public and sporting life. He served for some years on the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Presidency and at one time was captain of the St. Christopher Cricket Club. He was a keen supporter of racing and owned a number of racehorses.

Miss Dorothy A. H. Woods has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Moral Welfare Worker, Trinidad. Miss Woods is a State Certificated Midwife and holds the Inter-Diocesan Certificate in Theology and the Social Administration Certificate of Josephine Butler House. Appointments she has held include one as Outdoor Moral Welfare Worker for the Diocese of Manchester.

Colonial Research, 1944-45

Important West Indian Developments

IN order to present in convenient form the record of the various Research Committees and Councils advisory to the Secretary of State for the Colonies it has been decided to publish their reports in a single volume. As the result of this decision, H.M. Stationery Office has issued, under the above title, Cmd. 6663, price 6d. net, containing the Second Annual Reports of the Colonial Research Committee and of the Colonial Products Research Council, and the First Annual Report of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, which were presented by the Secretary of State to Parliament in August last.

The Colonial Research Committee, of which Lord Hailey is Chairman, continued to consider and advise on specific projects of research, and to deal with general questions on organisation and policy. Among matters of special interest to the West Indies dealt with in their report are the following.

British Guiana Trials of D.D.T.

£4,500 was provided for experimental work in the Colonies on the new insecticide D.D.T. Supplies were sent to many Colonies and on the suggestion of Professor J. L. Simonsen and Professor Sir R. Robinson during a visit to the West Indies, important trials were set on foot in British Guiana. Definite reports were not available during the year (ending March 31st, 1945), but preliminary accounts indicated that this material may prove to be the first really efficient means of controlling malaria in rural as well as in urban and closely settled areas.

Geodetic and Topographical Surveys

The Committee considered and endorsed recommendations made by a Sub-Committee of the Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee for the creation of a central organisation designed, within a period of ten years, to complete the whole of the geodetic and major framework and half of the outstanding topographical work remaining to be done in the Colonies. The work is proposed to be executed, for the most part, on a regional basis, subject to central direction. In topographical mapping it is proposed to make the utmost use of aerial photography, which the Royal Air Force are prepared to carry out on behalf of the survey as part of their peacetime specialist training.

Geological Surveys

The Committee also considered and warmly endorsed recommendations made by the Committee on Colonial Geology for the establishment, on very similar lines, of a central organisation operating through regional teams or units. It is pointed out that geological survey is by no means valuable only for the exploitation of mineral resources. It is the basis for soil surveys and thus for the application on a grand scale of the great advances in soil science which recent fundamental discoveries are rendering possible. Together with accurate topographical surveys, moreover, geological surveys render possible the systematic estimation and exploitation of underground water resources, a matter of great importance for many areas with only an inadequate or

uncertain rainfall.

Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry

The Committee supported recommendations made by the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry. The principal proposals are (a) that a separate committee of specialists be established to advise on research in those fields; (b) that in the Colonies research shall be organised on a regional rather than on a territorial basis; and (c) that a separate Research Service be organised on similar lines to a proposed Fisheries Service. The hope is expressed that under the new arrangements it will be possible greatly to expand forestry research work which in tropical conditions is much more intimately related to general agricultural problems than in more temperate zones. The Committee also had before them the proposals for the centralisation at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture of agricultural research for the West Indies. They agreed that much further effort in this field was required, but expressed certain doubts regarding the precise proposals put forward. The Committee also considered detailed proposals for the temporary continuance of the low-temperature research station at the Imperial College.

Meteorology

The subject of meteorological research was referred to in the Committee's Progress Report for 1942-43. They understand that preparation by the Air Ministry Meteorological Office of a scheme covering the Colonial Empire as a whole is now well advanced. In the meantime to meet the urgent needs of air transport in the West Indies, arrangements have been made for the establishment of a network in that area.

Medicine

The Colonial Medical Research Committee, referred to in the Report for 1943-44 (Cmd. 6535) has been constituted jointly by the Secretary of State and the Medical Research Council, Chairman Sir Edward Mellanby.

In regard to medical research in general, the way is now clear, so far as central organisation is concerned, for a rapid and systematic attack on the major medical problems of the Colonies. Research, however, cannot be prosecuted effectively without a regular flow of skilled scientists and the Committee foresee that, unless energetic steps are taken, one of the chief shortages is likely to be in the field of entomology.

The report includes references to the Cocoa Research Committee, the Colonial Housing Research Group, Colonial Research Fellowships and concludes with a general statement on "the formulation of research policy." Appended to the report is a list of schemes recommended by the Committee and finally approved from April 1st, 1944, to March 31st, 1945.

Brazil's cocoa crop in 1939 amounted to 2,249,000 bags. The present crop is expected to reach 1,700,000 bags only, and according to the *O Estado de Bahia*, the reduction in output is due mainly to the "gray prest" or "mela." The outlook for the industry, it states, is regarded as serious.

The reports of the Colonial Products Research Council and the Colonial Social Science Research Council will be dealt with in the next issue of the Circular.

The Empire Preference

Lord Keynes on its Reduction

ALTHOUGH little official information has been published regarding the discussions which Lord Halifax and Lord Keynes are having in Washington with American financial experts, it is an open "secret" that the question of Empire preferences has received attention.

There was much concern in London business circles—especially those most closely connected with Empire trade—when it was realised that the preference system might undergo adjustment—concern that was turned to something approaching alarm when it was learned on this side that Lord Keynes, at a Press conference, had said that "we contemplate that Empire trade preference will be reduced as much as possible."

Empire preference has been vigorously defended in a series of letters to *The Times*, some of which are reproduced below in whole, or in part:—

From COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY, M.P., chairman, British Empire Producers' Organisation:—

... Imperial preference has indeed played a most important part in fostering production within the Empire, not only of tobacco but also of sugar, wine, fresh and dried fruit, coffee, and other produce. It is disquieting to read reports from Washington which suggest that pressure may be brought to bear on the British representatives at the coming lend-lease talks with a view to securing the abolition or drastic modification of Imperial preference.

In present abnormal circumstances, when there is a general shortage of commodities and everything produced can be readily sold at satisfactory prices, the temptation to throw Imperial preference overboard in order to obtain temporary accommodation of which we have very urgent need may be hard to resist. Yet this world shortage is a transient condition. Taking the longer view, it is surely essential that we should pursue a policy which will preserve the economic solvency of all parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

British manufacturers and primary producers overseas will, I am sure, be united in the expectation that the British and Dominion Governments will not jettison a policy which did so much to assist them to recover from the effects of the great depression of the early nineteen-thirties.

From MR. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, Member Legislative Council of Jamaica (at present in London):—

Sir Alfred Beit's letter* on the Anglo-American trade situation brings matters down to solid bedrock. The British West Indies lie at the very threshold of the United States; yet, before the war, American tariff policy virtually precluded us from exporting to our North American neighbour. At that time Jamaica alone imported from the United States five times the value of goods that we sold to that country.

Moreover, there are other ways than tariffs which are adopted by the United States Government for the

protection of home agriculture and industry. Citrus growers in the British West Indies recently learned that Florida growers were securing a Federal subsidy of \$1 a box, making the price to the American grower about 2½ times as much as the British West Indian grower is receiving. This subsidy was ignored by the United States Government in computing the price at which American citrus products were exported to Britain under lend-lease.

The British West Indian Colonies view with the greatest alarm the American suggestion that the system of British preferential tariffs be abandoned. Under existing conditions, and in the face of the United States Government's apparent determination to protect American farmers against external competition, such action would spell disaster to Britain's ancient and loyal Colonies in the West Indies.

From MR. L. S. AMERY, Secretary of State for India in the last Government and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Lord Keynes is reported to have declared that "we (*i.e.*, His Majesty's Government) contemplate that Empire trade preference will be reduced as much as possible." So dangerous a statement cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

There can be no doubt as to the enormous contribution the development of inter-Empire trade in the last 30 years, and more particularly since Ottawa, made to the capacity both of this country and of every part of the Empire to sustain the war effort, as well as to our own capacity to finance that effort. The post-war situation will offer to all the partners in the British Commonwealth and Empire an unequalled opportunity for an expansion which should exceed even that of the United States or of Russia in view of the greater advantages with which we start both in the extent and diversity of our resources, and in the organized ability and enterprise at our disposal. It seems incredible that, instead of being encouraged to develop an Empire policy on bolder and more comprehensive lines, we should contemplate abandoning, or whittling away, its effectiveness in pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp of a revival of the mid-Victorian economic world.

That revival is being urged by American interests on the strength of the legend that the great inter-war depression was the result of tariffs, quotas, exchange controls, Empire preference, and other "restrictive practices," and that only a general return to a single monetary system and "non-discriminatory" trade on a low tariff basis can bring about a much-needed world economic expansion. The legend is directly contrary to the facts. The great world depression was the result of the unregulated impact of the immensely preponderant economic system of the United States upon nations tied up to that system by the gold standard and forbidden by "non-discrimination," *i.e.*, by the most favoured nation clause, from combining for mutual support and protection against the deflationary tidal pull of the American slump. The various measures by which the nations averted the worst consequences of the economic cataclysm were no more its cause than the umbrellas in the street cause the rain. Moreover, like the umbrellas, they served their purpose and made recovery possible.

* See *The Times*, September 7th, 1945.

In the case of the British Empire we were able to bring about recovery by far less drastic measures, thanks to the fact that inter-Empire trade is not subject to the most favoured nation clause, and that we were thus in a position to secure over a wide area a mutual exchange of trade subject only to a very moderate degree of insulation from the world depression. By doing so the British Empire not only made a more rapid recovery than most other countries, but also contributed to the world recovery. For if it had not been for the safety valve of expanding mutual trade opened up by Ottawa and facilitated by the sterling system, we and every other Empire country would have been driven to much more drastic measures to protect our several economic lives, with much greater consequential interference with international trade.

Return to the pre-1931 world policy can only result, sooner or later, in another world economic crisis. The best hope of stable world conditions and of orderly expansion lies in the building up of economic areas, like the British Empire and sterling area, comparable to the United States in the volume of their resources and productive capacity. In any case we ourselves cannot afford to return to a policy which brought us to the verge of disaster in 1931 and which would be even more disastrous in post-war conditions.

I have stated the case for imperial preference on purely economic lines. But it is essentially also a policy of mutual co-operation for defence. To strengthen each other's economic power by our purchases is to strengthen each other's population, productive power, and revenue; in other words, each other's power to co-operate for the maintenance of the peace, not only of the Commonwealth and Empire, but of the world. More than that: it is the correct expression in the economic field of the peculiar constitutional relationship on which our Commonwealth is based. A federation in which sovereign powers are transferred from the units to a central government naturally expresses that more rigid unity through a common federal tariff. In a Commonwealth based on free co-operation each member enjoys the unfettered control of its economic as of its defensive or foreign policy. But each member is no less entitled, as of right, to extend to its partners such co-operation as it wishes to give in the economic as in the political field. No other nation is justified in complaining of our co-operation in the one field any more than in the other on the ground of "discrimination."

From LORD CROFT, Empire Industries Association :—

It is essential to look beyond the immediate prosperity for which we all hope and make certain that this country will not relapse again into the financial and economic chaos of 1930-31 which culminated in the record unemployment of those years. Full employment of our own people and the prosperity of the Commonwealth and Empire overseas are the key to insurance against disaster, and a secure home market for our industries and a secure future for our agriculture stand out as our first needs. Equally important to revival is not only the recovery of our exports but a great increase thereof, if we are to pay for our imported raw materials and foodstuffs.

Where then are the markets where we can expand

our exports and find permanent good will and shelter? By far the best hope lies within the vast areas of the Commonwealth and Empire which have been built up at the cost of our treasure, sweat, and toil over centuries. It was only in 1932 that, under pressure of economic and financial disaster which brought about the fall of the Socialist Government, we for the first time concentrated upon the economic development of the Empire through the Ottawa agreements, and speedily rose from depression towards prosperity until Hitler brought the world to chaos. The result of that economic evolution was that in the six years 1932-37 imports from Empire countries, mainly raw materials and foodstuffs, rose from £177,144,000 to £298,508,000, and our exports to British countries, mainly manufactured, rose from £100,840,000 to £169,966,000.

This remarkable increase in trade between Empire countries and Great Britain of £190,500,000 was achieved under a policy of reciprocal preference from which all benefited and under which were employed more people than ever before. It also proved that with the restored economy of British Empire countries their purchasing power was so greatly enhanced that in every case their imports from foreign countries also increased, thus by placing one-quarter of the world in a sound economic position the whole world benefited and Imperial preference, far from being exclusive, helped revival in total world trade by contributing to a general trade expansion. If Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies were forced under diplomatic and financial pressure to abandon the right of the Empire family to trade together and to prefer each other's products, grave injury would be inflicted not only upon this country, to which Empire trade is vital, but on all our Colonies which look to us to provide a stable and permanent market for their products.

The United States during the last century was the greatest protected market in the world. American States joined the Union on the basis of 100 per cent. preference, providing one great free trade area, the whole united under the shelter of the Federal tariff. To ask the British Commonwealth and Empire to abandon the far more modest system under which we have sought also, not by Federal compulsion but by voluntary consent, to promote the welfare of our fellow subjects in the Dominions and Colonies would inflict permanent injury upon one-quarter of the world's inhabitants who dwell under the British flag. Far from promoting good will, nothing would be more likely to harm the good relations of the United States and ourselves. To deprive people of their fiscal liberty has hitherto been regarded by American historians as so great an injury as to warrant extreme measures, as witness the War of Independence. Later, in order to preserve all the States of America in a single union--defensive, economic, financial, and social--North and South engaged in the greatest fratricidal war of all history. Yet in 1945 the champions of these principles demand, on the basis of a debt contracted for mutual benefit, that the nations of the British Commonwealth and Empire must no longer lower their tariffs in favour of their fellow citizens, and this at the moment when these British peoples saved each other on the field of battle and held the fort alone for civilization to the extreme limit of their man-power, endurance, and

resources, and to their temporary embarrassment.

As one who believes that Anglo-American understanding is essential to world peace and progress, I suggest that neither country interferes with the fiscal independence of the other, or of its sister nations or dependent countries, but that we work together for mutual exchange of each other's products on the most friendly basis of reciprocity. If it is possible for both countries, and better still all the world, to agree to a low tariff to promote a general expansion in world trade, that is an ideal that we should all work for. If thereafter British Commonwealth and Empire countries decide still further to lower their tariffs or even to admit each other's products free that is a purely domestic matter.

We must see to it that Lord Keynes in his efforts at appeasement does not mortgage the future of our Commonwealth and stultify Mr. Bevin's election pledge that "we must maintain Empire preference while tariffs are used against us by other countries." We survived in war because British countries stood together, we can only survive in peace if we continue to make the prosperity of each the common object of all.

The Pictorial Pages

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1940, marked the climax of the Battle of Britain; on that day 185 German bombers were destroyed during daylight raids on this country. On September 15th, 1945, the day was remembered and honoured throughout the United Kingdom and the Empire.

Great crowds thronged the 100 R.A.F. stations in this country—which were opened to the public for the first time since the outbreak of war—and London had a great fly-past of 25 squadrons of planes, led by Group Captain Douglas Bader, the legless pilot, and eleven other veterans of the Battle of Britain. There were squadrons of Spitfires, Mustangs, Tempests, Beaufighters, Mosquitoes and jet-propelled Meteors.

The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the planes flying over Trafalgar Square, where a great crowd was gathered for the inauguration ceremony of London's Thanksgiving Savings Week; the smaller picture shows some of "The Few" with Air Chief-Marshal Lord Dowding, Chief of Fighter Command in the Battle of Britain, who is talking with Group Captain Bader at North Weald airfield before the take-off.

The photograph reproduced on the second of the illustration pages was taken recently at Lancaster House, St. James, during a session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Known as the Big Five Conference, it consists of representatives of the United Kingdom (Mr. Bevin), the United States (Mr. Byrnes), the U.S.S.R. (Mr. Molotov), China (Dr. Wang) and France (M. Bidault). Mr. Bevin is seen seated on the far side of the table in the centre of the photograph.

The whole world awaits the official report of the conference.

Jamaica's Tourist Industry

Survey and Report

A VALUABLE *Survey and Report on the Potentialities of the Tourist Industry of Jamaica* (Government Printer, Kingston, 1945) has recently been published. It is the combined work of the Tourist Trade Development Board and of the Tourist Trade Convention Committee with Mr. F. H. Roberston, Tourist Trade Commissioner, as chairman, and Mr. P. P. Olley as secretary.

The report takes the view that the full scale development of the tourist industry is vital to Jamaica's economic future, and that within three to four years after release of restrictions on travel the island can enjoy a trade of at least £2,000,000 annually, as compared with a pre-war estimate of £500,000. Furthermore, Government revenue is estimated to benefit directly from the trade by £292,200 a year. The report wisely adds that "it would be nothing but the sheerest folly to imagine that a great development is going to take place without a vast amount of planning, effort and work, and capital investment first by our own Government and local authorities, our business men and other citizens of Jamaica. Although our island is endowed with the assets of sunshine, climate and natural beauty, those assets are of no more value than gold below the surface of the earth unless capital, machinery, labour and management is procured to mine it."

For this purpose it is recommended that Government shall spend £1,150,000, this sum to be met by two Tourist Industry Development loans of £150,000 and £1,000,000 respectively, to be serviced by collections from Tourist Taxes, and by other direct revenues derived from tourist expenditure. Following this, it is hoped to encourage private enterprise to invest in the industry to the extent of £1,250,000 or more.

Actual expenditure of the £1,150,000 is planned for in the following manner:—

1. COASTAL TOWN IMPROVEMENTS AND PROMENADES (£200,000)

2. AIR LANDING FIELDS (STRIPS) £20,000

It is not contemplated that air ports should be provided other than the existing ones at Kingston and Montego Bay, but that these air landing strips near the larger towns and centres should provide landing grounds for small 8-10 passenger planes, which it is recommended should be used for internal transport. Government is urged to encourage the development of such a service by offering a franchise for a short term of years with a small commencing financial guarantee to a local company formed for the purpose.

3. RECREATION AMENITIES (£70,000)

Provision of recreational amenities is regarded as largely the task of private enterprise, but provision is made out of Government funds for such as an aquarium and aviary. Trails and rest huts in the Blue Mountains, and cockpit areas, establishment and three years maintenance of a fisheries department for control and inspection, hatching and stocking so as to build up a valuable tourist asset, pavilions on Rio Grande and improvements at Castleton Gardens.

4. NATIONAL PARKS, RESORTS, ETC. (£170,000)

A "National Trust of Jamaica" is recommended

on the English model, but supported from Government funds, to acquire and preserve beauty spots and historical monuments and buildings, develop areas as National Parks or for recreation, or as holiday resorts. A first list for acquisition is suggested.

5. TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD (£150,000)

This provides for the expenditure of the Tourist Board on a four year plan of promotion and advertisement of the Island. It is estimated that thereafter Passenger Duty collections will be enough to meet the Board's expenses, and provide interest and sinking fund for the amortisation of the £150,000.

6. CITY OF KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS (£450,000)

This includes provision for three great boulevards, the Eastern, Western and Central, the first two being motor highways and promenades running along the shore of the Harbour, and the Central running through Kingston from North and South.

7. SUNDRY IMPROVEMENT MEASURES (£40,000)

Under this head are included contributions to improvement of bathing beaches, provision for International Tournament golf courses and training courses for hotel managements and employees.

8. CONTINGENCIES AND LOAN ISSUE CHARGES (£50,000)

In addition to this sum of £1,150,000, a further expenditure of £400,000 is contemplated, but not at present provided for, in respect of transportation subsidies for adequate passenger ship services to bring tourists to Jamaica. The report is emphatic that only by giving such subsidies will regular services to the capacity required to develop the tourist industry be secured. Improved water supplies, roads and highways construction and improvements, slum and swamp clearance are also regarded as essential elements coming within the scope of any programme for the development of the tourist trade, and many specific proposals are made, but no special financial provision laid down for them as they are regarded as coming within the general programmes of the Government departments concerned.

The part to be played by private enterprise lies largely in the provision of hotels and guest houses and general recreational amenities. The survey shows that there are at present about 1,200 hotel or guest-house rooms of which 750 cannot be classed as first-class tourist accommodation without reconstruction, renovation, refurbishing and re-equipment. The construction of 2,675 new rooms is proposed, bringing first-class accommodation in the island up to 3,125 which it is estimated will take care of the traffic objective over the first four years. Recommendations are made in regard to the size and type of hotels required. "What we want in Jamaica in the way of hotels is a variety of good styles and sizes to cater for all tastes of the visitors coming from other countries. Whatever the style or size, the equipment, furnishing, management, cuisine and service must be first-class. The world has left the Victorian era far behind, and the day of 'antimacassars' and the 'one bath along the corridor,' has gone for ever." The report, in fact, advises encouragement of the large-size hotel.

Recommendations are also made designed to secure the development by private enterprise of the island's mineral springs, particularly those at Milk River and Bath in St. Thomas, and the acquisition of Black River springs as a national asset, and its development as a

Government concession in default of action by its present owner.

Finally, the report deals with the tourist industry as an employer of labour. It is estimated that the pre-war tourist trade provided gainful occupation for 33,700 persons and that, given an objective of 100,000 visitors, the number of persons benefiting in the form of employment would, on the same basis, approximate to 113,000, or 22½ per cent. of the persons over 14 years of age recorded by the Census as "gainfully employed"—a most satisfactory result, particularly as a large variety of avenues of employment are affected.

The investigators summarise their conclusions as follows:—

1. The development of the tourist industry should be made a major plank in the country's economic policy of the future.

2. It is a most desirable industry for a country such as Jamaica to engage in.

3. It does offer a worthwhile return economically for the capital and effort necessary for its development.

4. It does offer a solution, or partial solution, to the problem of unemployment or under-employment with which the country will undoubtedly be faced in the post-war era.

5. It will provide one of the most important channels through which the country can eventually secure the higher standard of living, and better social conditions, so ardently desired by both Government and the people.

6. There is no other export industry, known to us, or we believe likely to be available to the country in the next decade, which will contribute to the wealth of the island to such an extent, and on such a high percentage return for the capital involved.

7. There is no other industry which, whilst increasing the economic wealth of the island, will at the same time create more improvements within the island so desirable for the benefit and enjoyment of our own people.

8. We are convinced that the island cannot support itself and attain a high standard of living for the population, through dependence on agricultural export production alone, and thus we consider Government cannot afford to ignore the full-scale development of the tourist industry.

A West Indian University

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the West Indian Colonies stating that the setting up of a University College in Jamaica, with a view to its development as a full West Indian University, would have his full support.

The project is recommended by the Irvine Committee on Higher Education in the West Indies, and is endorsed by the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies. The Secretary of State added that he is also prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the making of a financial grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to help towards the cost of the building.

The West Indian Governments are now being asked for their opinions and comments on the Irvine Committee's recommendations, and also to indicate what share they would be prepared to take in the financial commitments.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

In their report for 1944, the directors state that the company's production (in barrels) for the past six years was as follows: 1939, 707,294; 1940, 781,002; 1941, 707,278; 1942, 615,102; 1943, 712,187; 1944, 580,825.

The profit for the year after providing for depreciation, London expenses and taxation in Trinidad, amounts to £31,326, which, added to £49,321 brought forward, makes a total of £80,647. The directors have transferred £20,000 to reserve, and they recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. (both less tax at 10/-) which will absorb £17,993, leaving £42,654 to be carried forward.

Mr. R. G. LONGCROFT, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "With regard to Excess Profits Tax, as was stated last year, since January 1st, 1943, Trinidad Excess Profits Tax has been extended to the case of United Kingdom companies operating in the island. Unfortunately the provisions of the taxation acts of the two countries are not identical and there is thus thrown on the taxpayer the necessity of two sets of computations. We have estimated what we consider to be the maximum amount to cover our liability for Excess Profits Tax and income tax in respect of profits to December 31st, 1944, and we are satisfied that the provision for taxation accumulated in previous years permits us to transfer a surplus of £20,000 to general reserve.

"Reference was made in the chairman's speech last year to the effect which the Government's demands for oil during the war would have upon drilling operations. Our aim was to provide for those demands with the minimum call upon drilling and production materials in the manufacture of which steel so largely entered. This has in some measure affected the normal economical drilling policy. Our production has been drawn from the two areas Guapo and Wilson.

"For the reasons already mentioned we have been precluded from carrying out exploratory drilling work on any of our reserve areas. At the time our lease was negotiated with the Government all the areas included were most carefully selected upon the best geological data then available. Until, however, exploration drilling has been carried out on such areas it is impossible to state with confidence what are their potentialities. Exploration work will be resumed when circumstances permit which is not the case at the present time."

Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting, held in London on September 19th, Sir Ernest H. Murrant, the chairman, said: "In regard to our important interests in Bermuda, on the outbreak of the war the *Monarch of Bermuda* and the *Queen of Bermuda* were both withdrawn from the New York-Bermuda service and have been continuously engaged either in troop carrying or some equally important war service. They are still so employed, and have rendered exceptionally fine service. In consequence the Furness Bermuda Line has been inactive during the war years.

"Quite recently strong representations have been made by the Bermuda Trade Development Board for the restoration of a British service to provide for the essential life of the island, and I am glad to be able to state that we have now been permitted, as a temporary measure, to provide a three-weekly service from New York by extending to Bermuda the voyages of the *Fort Townshend* or *Fort Amherst*, which are normally engaged in the Furness Red Cross Line to and from Newfoundland and Halifax, N.S. We are thus enabled to give Bermuda a regular service, even though it is only at three-weekly intervals, which will link Newfoundland and Halifax with Bermuda via New York. We are glad thus to be able to renew our long and happy association with Bermuda by this temporary arrangement, pending the release from requisition of the *Monarch of Bermuda* and *Queen of Bermuda*."

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 45

Across: 1, Hostages; 5, Amidst; 9, Alarming; 10, Orison; 12, Silent; 13, Antidote; 15, Marie Galante; 18, Peace on Earth; 23, Anguilla; 24, Atomic; 26, Eroded; 27, Freewill; 28, Sleuth; 29, Plasters.

Down: 1, Hoarse; 2, Stable; 3, Ammonia; 4, Erne; 6, Martial; 7, Discount; 8, Tinkered; 11, Anagram; 14, Signals; 16, Speakers; 17, Mangrove; 19, Evident; 20, Tethers; 21, Umpire; 22, Scaps; 25, Aril.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Hon. A. F. Adderley	His Hon. Chief Justice C. G. Langley
Mr. Ivan D. Arscott	
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Hon. Dudley G. Leacock
Rev. F. R. Banks, R.D., C.F.	Mr. J. C. McMichael,
Mr. David N. Barr	M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes,	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
B.E.M.	The Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. A. C. Broughton,	Mr. L. H. Palmer
M.I.Mech.E.	Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
H.E. Sir Alan Burns, K.C.M.G.	Mr. F. J. Pound, O.B.E., Ph.D.
Mr. L. A. Bushe	Hon. Philippe Raffray,
Mr. John Burslem	C.B.E., K.C.
Rev. Ernest Davies	Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
Hon. J. I. de Aguiar	Mr. W. H. J. Richards
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. H. E. Robinson
Mr. Sydney W. Fitt	Dr. E. J. Sankeralli
Mr. G. G. Gianetti, M.A.	Mr. T. E. Sealy
Mr. C. H. Hayward,	Mr. G. D. Smooker
M.I.Mech.E.	Hon. A. Kenneth Solomon,
H.E. Sir John Huggins,	C.B.E., K.C.
K.C.M.G., M.C.	Mr. Guy B. Westwood
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Mr. V. J. Willems
Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood	Hon. R. W. Youngman
Mr. Lennon R. Knaggs	

Colonial Appointments

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

BINNS, J. A. (Collector of Customs, Grade I, Jamaica), Senior Collector of Customs, Jamaica.
 BROWNE, H. R. E. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Jamaica), Deputy Colonial Secretary, Jamaica.
 CHENERY, J. W. B. (Senior Police Magistrate, Barbados), Judge, Petty Debts Court, Barbados.
 COCHRANE, E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Senior Medical Officer, Windward Islands), Director of Medical Services, Aden.
 DE COMARMOND, J. H. M. (Solicitor General, Trinidad), Puisne Judge, Palestine.
 ELLIOTT, J. R. B. (Senior Lands Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.
 HETHERINGTON, W. D. (Inspector of Schools, Jamaica), Chief Inspector of Schools, Jamaica.
 LINDO, H. L. (Principal Clerk, Secretariat, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
 MACLEAN, G., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. (Deputy Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika), Director of Medical Services, Trinidad.
 PACKER, A. H. C. (Collector of Customs, Grade I, Jamaica), Senior Collector of Customs, Jamaica.
 PERKINS, W. T. P. (Operating Superintendent of Railways, Trinidad), General Manager, Trinidad Railways.
 PIDDUCK, H. B. (Assistant Agricultural Officer, Dominica), Farm Manager, Antigua.

First Appointments

ARNE, Miss B., Assistant Social Welfare Officer, Barbados.
 BANKS, W/Cmdr. M. R., Director of Civil Aviation, Trinidad.
 BURNHAM, Miss J., Social Welfare Officer, Trinidad.
 HEWLETT, H. M., Agricultural Assistant, Leeward Islands.
 TATE, Miss J. K., M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *August 25th*

THE new Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. A. Macnie, has assumed duties. The visit of the Trinidad sporting team to Antigua has done much to revive interest in all sports, especially cricket. Antigua's complete defeat strengthened a determination to improve. Stollmeyer, Trestrail and Gomez are now personalities in Antigua, not merely names. Stollmeyer's beautifully batted century was much applauded. Bats were presented by the Trinidad team to Captain Walling and Mannix. The tennis singles, Archer *v.* Gomez, was stopped at set-all owing to the light.

News of VJ-Day was welcomed with great thanksgiving. Two days' holiday was proclaimed, thanksgiving services held in all Churches. At a parade on the Cricket Ground His Excellency spoke to the people of Antigua. On Thursday bands and masquerades paraded the streets and free treats were given to people. On the following Sunday at an Undenominational Service, attended by all the British Forces in uniform, His Lordship the Bishop delivered an address. Antigua welcomed the first returned prisoner of war when Flight Lieutenant Bernard Pilgrim visited his mother and sister. All three are now in Barbados on holiday. Dr. and Mrs. McDonald have returned home and are both improving from shock due to an aeroplane accident in Martinique.

Agricultural Machinery, Duty Free. Under an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council and published in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of June 14th, agricultural machinery is exempted from import duties; agricultural includes drainage and irrigation machinery.

BRITISH GUIANA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *August 22nd*

Passing through British Guiana on his way to Washington from a mission in Brazil, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris and party landed at Atkinson Field air base on August 11th. Learning that Sir Arthur had expressed a special wish to see something of Georgetown the Governor flew to Atkinson Field and acted as his host and guide over the week end. On Sunday morning Sir Arthur drove about the city with the Governor and so had his wish fulfilled.

Manufacture of Cigarettes. It is estimated, reports *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of July 21st, that 210,000,000 cigarettes were produced in the Colony in 1944. There are two factories, both in Georgetown, engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes and smoking tobacco. Cigarette tobacco leaf, imported for home consumption, increased from 139,379 lb. in 1937 to more than 460,000 lb. in 1944.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Cyclone strikes Belize. The Information Officer in his *Weekly Newsletter* of September 4th, states: "During the afternoon of Friday, August 31st, Belize was struck by a cyclone which was reported to have reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The blow lasted for

several hours and the tide rose to a height which inundated the town. The electric light plant was temporarily shut down, electric and telephone wires broke or fell on the ground, thereby putting buildings out of telephone communication and electric lighting for the night. Comparatively little damage was done to buildings. Shipping, however, suffered considerably, the exact estimated value of which is still officially unknown. We have heard varying estimates—pure conjectures—varying from \$30,000 to \$100,000. There have been losses at sea of mahogany logs and a limited amount of sawn lumber. Food-stuff and merchandise were damaged or lost. A few lives are still unaccounted for. The loss in growing crops in the Northern River area has not yet been surveyed, but it is reasonable to presume that the loss is severe and must be borne by poor, humble, struggling planters who barely eke out an existence.

"Throughout that night heavy blowing and incessant rain were experienced over a wide area, with Belize as the centre."

GRENADA

Dr. the Hon. L. A. P. Slinger, who arrived in the Colony from St. Lucia on June 9th, and assumed duty as Senior Medical Officer, has been provisionally appointed a member of the Executive Council.

Central Cotton Ginnery. The Legislative Council of Grenada has passed an Ordinance, No. 2 of 1945, under which there shall be established and operated by Government in the Dependency of Carriacou, a Central Cotton Ginnery for the ginning of all cotton produced in the Colony or imported for that purpose.

Cost of Living. The index figure when first recorded in November, 1942, stood at 173 compared with August, 1939, taken as 100. It was 169 in December, 1943, and 179 in December, 1944. Since then it has continued to rise slowly, the figure at the end of April of the current year being 182.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *August 31st.*

The Governor, Sir John Huggins, has left for England for consultations with the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, taking a sketch of a ten-year development plan covering irrigation, housing, roadways, industries, etc.

The new Collector-General, Mr. D. E. A. Tucker, and the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Donald Sturdy, have arrived.

A three weeks strike of all agricultural workers in St. Thomas has ended, the workers obtaining modified requests for higher wages. The waterfront is back to normal following a month's strike at Royal Mail Wharf, the Arbitration Board finding in favour of the management. The *Gascony* is still unloading.

The House of Representatives has agreed to the sale of the All-Island Telephone System, and has unanimously passed a motion seeking to make November 20th a permanent public holiday in celebration of the new Constitution. Stamps commemorating this historic

event are now on sale and are being bought by philatelists eager to secure first-day covers.

Mr. C. C. Campbell and Mr. T. Z. Malcolm, both members of the House of Representatives, have left with Hon. Surgeon-Major A. G. Curphey, a member of the Legislative Council, to inspect conditions of West Indian farm workers in camps in the U.S.A.

A conference of the Association of Parochial Boards has accepted in principle the Hill report on Local Government. Parochial Board elections, the first under universal adult suffrage, will be held early in 1946.

The Competent Authority, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, Mr. D. C. Ferguson, and Mr. E. G. Whitbread, are in England to discuss the marketing of the island's products and, presumably, the consequences of the termination of Lend-Lease.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Medical School. Establishment of the Medical School in Trinidad is expected to be effected by October, 1946. The Information Officer in his *Weekly Newsletter* of August 28th, says that a delegation from London University is due to arrive shortly to draw up the relevant plans. This decision was reached after full consideration of all the factors in the light of the Reports on Higher Education in the Colonies. [See August CIRCULAR, pp. 143-44.]

Seaplane Base Closed Down. That there is no further need for Seaplane service here, so far as the Pan-American Airways Inc. is concerned, is seen, writes the Information Officer on August 28th, in the recent closing down of their Seaplane Base at Cocorite. The company is making every effort to increase their schedules at Piarco, the main land base.

Overseas Contingent Welfare Fund. The Government has agreed to take over the control of this Fund as suggested by the Win the War Association (see July CIRCULAR, p. 134) and a Committee, on which the Hon. Manager of the Association has agreed to serve, has been named to administer it. The Fund amounts to \$33,875.76, of which \$30,000 is on deposit with the Trinidad Building & Loan Association and \$3,875.76 on current account at Barclays Bank.

Crossword Puzzle No. 45

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Anagram of "seat hogs" (8)</p> <p>5 In the middle of (6)</p> <p>9 Anagram of "marginal" (8)</p> <p>10 "In thy —s be all my sins remembered." <i>Hamlet</i> (6)</p> <p>12 To be this will enable you to listen (6)</p> <p>13 Not a diet might result in the need for this (8)</p> <p>15 A West Indian variety of cotton (2 words, 5, 7)</p> <p>18 Allied victories have brought this nearer (3 words, 5, 2, 5)</p> <p>23 One of the Leeward Islands (8)</p> <p>24 The use or abuse of this energy presents great problems for mankind (6)</p> <p>26 Consumed (6)</p> <p>27 Voluntary (8)</p> <p>28 Detective (6)</p> <p>29 Anagram of "pert lass" (8)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 As Juliet said, "Bondage is —, and may not speak aloud." <i>Shakespeare</i> (6)</p> <p>2 Steady (6)</p> <p>3 A household chemical (7)</p> <p>4 Sea-eagle (4)</p> <p>6 Brave (7)</p> <p>7 Lessen (8)</p> <p>8 Anagram of "rend kite" (8)</p> <p>11 Even a rag man can make one (7)</p> <p>14 Look in glass for them (7)</p> <p>16 Those of the House of Commons say little (8)</p> <p>17 Characteristic tree of tropical muddy swamps (8)</p> <p>19 Obvious so no clue is necessary (7)</p> <p>20 Anagram of "the rest" (7)</p> <p>21 His decision is final (6)</p> <p>22 Red Indians went out on the war path for these (7)</p> <p>25 An extra seed coat, e.g., the mace of a nutmeg (4)</p> |
|--|--|

The Markets

September 3, 1945

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
2 1/2	3 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
	Consols (yield 4 3/4 per cent.)	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
	War Loan ...				
12 1/2	Angostura Bitters...	57/-	61/-	44/-	49/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	46/-	42/-	45/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	20/-	20/6	13/-	13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/-	28/-	34/-	35/-
6 1/2	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	64/6	66/6	58/6	60/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6	43/6	40/8	42/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3	61/10 1/2	64/4 1/2
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6	30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	2/4 1/2	2/10 1/2	2/-	2/6
	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ...	2/-	2/6	1/-	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	19/-	21/-	17/6	19/6
7 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ...	3/6	4/-	2/6	3/6
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/1 1/2	4/7 1/2	4/6	5/-
8 1/2	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	55/-	58/9	57/-	59/-
	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	2/6	8/6	1/6	2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	98/9	93/9	77/8	87/6
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/-	65/-	34/6	35/6
2 1/2	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ...	16/-	17/-	12/6	13/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	17/9	18/9	17/3	18/3
	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	7/3	8/3	1/6	2/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ...	95/-	97/6	94/4 1/2	96/10 1/2
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	83/9	86/3	83/9	86/3
2 1/2	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/1 1/2	5/7 1/2	4/6	5/6
7 1/2	United British Oilfields 6/8	17/9	18/3	17/9	18/9

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

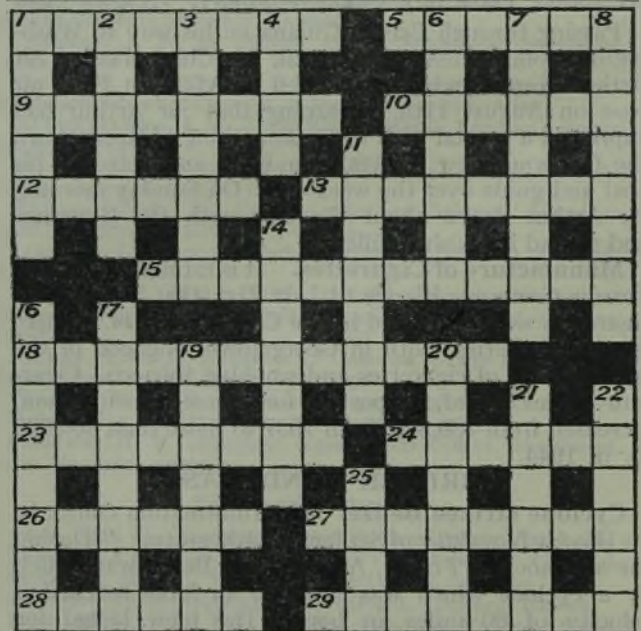
Pimento. A moderate business is passing on the spot, London, at about 1/3 1/2 d. per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger remains under Government control and prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5 1/2 d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

We have received from C. Czarnikow Ltd. a copy of *Review No. 1* in which they state that present circumstances do not permit them usefully to resume publication of their *Weekly Price Current* and express the hope that until more settled conditions prevail their many friends will welcome the *Reviews* they propose to publish from time to time.



The solution appears elsewhere in this issue.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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The Royal Commission Report

THE West India Royal Commission were appointed in 1938 with the very broad charge to "investigate social and economic conditions in Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands, and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

On such a charge the Report is necessarily long. The "Conclusions and Recommendations" alone occupy 35 pages. The latter were published separately in 1940 (Cmd. 6174), and members will recall that they were the subject of a leading article in the CIRCULAR of February 22nd, 1940, and reproduced in full in the March and April issues. It is difficult to understand why complete publication should have been deferred until after the end of the war, for the parts hitherto unpublished do no more than elaborate the circumstances on which the Conclusions and Recommendations were based.

The Commission have performed most admirably the urgent and necessary duty of setting out the facts that were relevant to their enquiry. Few West Indian employers of labour were unaware of the position which the Commission have revealed and illuminated. Indeed, their very familiarity with what must have appeared a well-nigh hopeless position, in that for the greater part of the present century the means for any appreciable improvement at their expense simply did not exist, was calculated to incline them to regard the very few years of good profits rather as compensation for past scarcity than as an opportunity to do what could hardly be more than some long overdue patching. The field was so large and the prospect of doing more than touch the fringe of the problems before them so remote that there was some excuse for their seeming apathy. Moreover, the prosperous years were also years of plenty for the various West Indian Governments, and there were few signs that official circles themselves considered that a long delayed opportunity had arrived.

In any case it is particularly important to avoid judging past actions against the background of modern thought. Who can say what steps would have been taken forty years ago by the most enlightened Government officials or employers of labour even had they had adequate financial means at their disposal, lacking as they must the present-day attitude to social problems.

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to comment on details of the Report. The programme has been designed and clear suggestions as to procedure in each

field of advancement set out. The work is to be divided into groups, each with its specialists and principals, its plan for the staff and particularly for instruction in their duties. Emphasis is laid upon the value of maintaining a balance throughout the West Indian Colonies by consultation on every aspect of the proposed operations. Readers are, of course, well aware that in the meantime the organisation recommended by the Commission has largely been established. The vigour with which they have undertaken their formidable task would seem to provide an assurance against familiar past criticism, such as that contained in paragraph 59 of the chapter on "Labour and Trade Unions" that West Indian Governments have failed to implement recommendations of the Secretary of State even when the need for them was beyond doubt.

The schemes are under way. They have, in fact, proceeded so far that it would seem prudent to review what has been accomplished and especially to take stock of the financial implications of the programme. The Commission have noted that in the Colonies visited by them the means of existence are derived overwhelmingly from agriculture, that in the field of agriculture two crops dwarf all others and that, of these two, one is severely handicapped by disease while the future of the other will depend on the measures taken to increase output and, by this and other means, at least to ensure that the industry shall not perish. The Commission have recognised, in short, that the possible financial contributions of the Colonies themselves may for many years be comparatively small, although it is hoped that capital wisely invested in developmental projects may eventually yield material dividends to the advantage of Colonial exchequers. The chief dangers from the financial standpoint are first, that the total probable charge on Imperial funds, which is not even approximately known, may well be so high as to call for substantial modification of the recommendations, and, secondly, that the consequences of capital expenditure and the permanent expansion of the local Civil Services may place upon the Colonial revenues a burden which they cannot bear. For example, whereas in 1929 the Olivier Commission referred to the difficulty of the Government of British Guiana meeting an annual bill of five million dollars, the estimates of expenditure to be provided from that Colony's funds have already risen to twelve million dollars and this expansion can hardly stop there.

Whatever may be the issue of any such interim review, it is abundantly clear that the sugar industry must continue to be the mainstay of West Indian Colonial

(Continued on page 177)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Duke of Windsor's visit to London for the first time since the beginning of the war was carried through entirely without publicity. His Royal Highness had come in the first place to see his mother, Queen Mary, with whom he stayed; but the King also came from Scotland to meet his brother and there was a small family party at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke was looking very well; his almost pre-natural youthfulness seems now to have passed from him, but it is still very difficult to realize that he is over 51. It was also the first re-appearance of Queen Mary, still a universally beloved figure, in London for some years. She has spent most of the war in retirement at the Duke of Beaufort's house at Badminton, but has insisted on doing war work within the power of a lady of her age, and proudly boasts that she and her helpers have cleared 111 acres of woodland in the national cause.

The first exhilaration of victory is now past, and many signs warn us that we are face to face with nearly all the problems that baffled us before the war, most of them in a much exaggerated form. The breakdown of the Conference of Foreign Ministers in London recently is an indication of the immense difficulty of the task of peace-making. No good purpose will be served by burking the fact that the deadlock is complete all along the line. A great range of European problems was discussed; but agreement was not reached on one of them. Recriminations are not required on either side; we should blame rather the inherent difficulties of the problem than the recalcitrance of the negotiators; and efforts are going on to bring the Powers together again for a fresh grapple with the task.

Meanwhile, however, history will not stand still, and Europe has to be steered through a winter of almost certain famine by the four Powers that have just failed to find a common policy. The result of the deadlock is that the Continent remains for the time being divided between two systems of administration West and East of the Elbe. Russia is busy constructing a closed system for herself, her satellite states, and her half of Germany and Austria, which has very little in common with that which is being set up by Great Britain, the United States and France in the West. It is the Soviet policy, moreover, to allow very little information of what is going on to pass one way or the other across the dividing line. The danger is that this division of Europe into rival spheres of influence will harden rapidly before the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers can be brought together again, and that the Continent may become divided permanently into rival armed camps. To avoid that disastrous contingency is now the most urgent task of international statesmanship.

By common consent Mr. Ernest Bevin has stood out during the discussions as the champion of British interests and need fear no comparison with any Foreign

Secretary of recent years. Within the conference room he has spoken very bluntly indeed to Mr. Molotov; and in the long run it is on plain speaking, rather than diplomatic avoidance of controversial utterances, that the hope of better understanding between us and the Russians depends. Whatever the prospects at home, there is no reason to distrust the handling of foreign policy by the Labour Government. The new American Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, played a decidedly secondary part in maintaining the stand of the Western Allies, and does not appear to be a personality of the calibre to which the statesmen of the Roosevelt regime made us accustomed.

* * *

For a fortnight labour troubles have been spreading in the principal seaport towns, and at the time I write nearly all the dock labourers in the country are out on strike. The strike is unofficial and is directed quite as much against the dockers' own Trade Union as against their employers. The particular grievances about wages and hours which they put in the forefront of their programme are not the significant feature. Rather is this ragged dispute a sign of the general restiveness which naturally comes over a good many people who have been submitted for six years to restraints and disciplines of war. A great deal of hot air has been let off but nothing at all constructive has emerged. This affair may be an indication of the sort of peevishness which may afflict other industries in the years of reconstruction. It gets very little sympathy from the Minister of Labour in the new Government, Mr. George Isaacs, who was himself chairman of the Trades Union Congress up to his appointment to office, and is the last man to take a favourable view of any revolt against official trade union leadership. Since to allow food ships to lie for weeks in the docks without unloading would imperil the already exiguous rations of the people, the Government is using troops on a large scale to do the unloading. In some circumstances this would be a provocative and risky measure; but to do the strikers justice they show little tendency to resort to violence. This is not a grave industrial crisis, but it is a little disturbing as a sign of the times.

* * *

An invitation has been received from Australia for an English cricket team to tour the Commonwealth in the summer of 1946-47, departing, that is, less than a year from now. There are naturally misgivings at Lords; for, of course, there is little chance of getting English cricket under way again next season sufficiently to be sure of producing a really representative team. The pre-war players are still to be demobilised; the very young may be called up for service. In the larger interests, however, of re-establishing inter-Commonwealth relations on the cricket field it is earnestly to be hoped that M.C.C. will do their best to meet the wishes of our Australian friends, even at the cost of not being able to do justice in Test matches to the real strength of English post-war cricket.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 66th 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
Burrow, J. J.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant.
Bynoe, R. J. B.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Cox, A. G.	Barbados	R.N.V.R.	Ord. Seaman
De Freitas, P. A.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Drayton, L. S.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Polit Officer
Ford, G. M.	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Glidden, C. I. A. V.	Grand Cayman	R.C.S.	Driver
Harris, H. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Harrison, C. H.	Jamaica	S.A.F.	Private
Hernandez, Marie	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Sergeant
Hickling, Gillian M.	Trinidad	A.T.S.	Private
Leach, G. A.	Barbados	R.E.	Private
Legire, T. L.	Trinidad	R.N.	Ord. Seaman
Lewis, H. E. A.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Luckhurst, E. W.	Bermuda	R.A.F.	Corporal
Mahon, J. H.	Barbados	R.A.F.	Pilot Officer
Moller, D.	Barbados	R.A.	Lieutenant
Phillips, E. A.	Br. Guiana	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Silcott, J. H.	Montserrat	R.E.	Sapper

A.T.S. = Auxiliary Territorial Service. R.N. = Royal Navy. R.N.V.R. = Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. R.A.F. = Royal Air Force. S.A.F. = South African Force. R.C.S. = Royal Corps Signals.

Federated Chambers of Commerce

Delegates from all parts of the Empire were present when the plenary opening session of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened in London on October 15th. Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the council of the Federation, presided.

The four main subjects for discussion are: (1) Imperial commercial relations; (2) international payments; (3) primary and secondary production; (4) communications.

The West Indies will be represented at the conference by the Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, of Barbados, and the Hon. R. W. Youngman, of Jamaica, the president of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean.

We hope to publish some further information regarding the proceedings in an early issue of the CIRCULAR.

Anglo-American Caribbean Commission

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has selected Brigadier R. D. H. Arundell, O.B.E., for appointment to the post of British Resident Member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in Washington, in succession to Sir John Macpherson, who was appointed Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies in January this year. Brigadier Arundell will assume his duties shortly.

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.

Flight-Lieutenant C. H. Egerton-Eves, R.A.F.V.R., No. 357 Squadron, of Jamaica and British Honduras. [With effect from May 19th, 1945 (since deceased).] Flight Lieutenant Egerton-Eves has been employed continuously on operations for almost a year. He has completed numerous sorties, mostly at night, over Burma, dropping personnel and equipment by parachute. These operations demand a high standard of skill and precision. In addition, this officer has completed special operations in China. Since he has been with this squadron Flight Lieutenant Egerton-Eves has shown outstanding qualities of leadership and by his courage and determination has set an excellent example to other aircrews.

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer C. Eckel (Trinidad) to Flying Officer.
 Flying Officer R. Hall (British Guiana) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Warrant Officer J. A. Marryshow (Grenada) to Pilot Officer.
 Flying Officer F. D. Smith (Jamaica) to Flight Lieutenant.
 Cadet Marjorie Smith (Trinidad) to Second Subaltern.
 Captain J. B. Tucker (Bermuda) to Major.

(Continued from page 175)

finances for many years to come. The industry has assumed its present predominance because sugar is manifestly the crop most suited to the prevailing conditions. The efficiency of the sugar industry is fully acknowledged. There is no question that, if it were freed from unequal conditions, particularly the network of subsidies and tariffs which bolster up the production of its competitors, the sugar industry of the British West Indies would have few rivals among agricultural enterprises throughout the world.

In this connexion, West Indies sugar producers have often been charged with hostility to other local enterprises. The truth is that they would welcome the introduction of any new industry, whether agricultural or otherwise, which was equally or nearly equally suited to local conditions, always provided that such enterprises could be justified on economic grounds. It would, however, be folly to allow an established product to be curtailed in order to foster projects which could not be economically justified. Nevertheless the producers of sugar are prepared to do all they can to further crop diversification and have, in fact, made substantial provision for small holdings on which their labourers can produce food crops for their own consumption. The Commission have stressed the magnitude of the part which the peoples of the West Indian Colonies must play in the days that are to come. We are confident that for their part the employers will not be found wanting.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on October 18th, the following 10 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ROY DENZIL LINDO (Jamaica)	{ Mr. H. Alan Walker Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. FRANK INGLIS DAWSON, J.P., M.D., F.R.C.S.E. (Country)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. W. J. Blanchard
CAIRD, CHANDLER & Co., LTD. (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. Alan Walker
LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY (London)	{ Lt.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Major R. Millbanke, M.C.
MR. GEORGE C. M. SKEETE (Country)	{ Mr. C. C. Skeete Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. CHARLES LOUIS WILLIAMS (Trinidad)	{ Mr. K. Lindsay Grant Hon. Fred G. Grant, O.B.E.
MR. DAVID HERBERT ALEXANDER BALL (London)	{ Mr. J. Edward Sealy Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
MR. REGINALD HERBERT McLELLAN (Country)	{ Rev. F. R. Banks Mr. J. Gordon Miller
HON. LESLIE STUART GREENING, O.B.E., M.C. (Antigua)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. J. M. du Buisson
MR. ALEXANDER JOHN PAUL (Country)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. Alan Walker

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee 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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

Bishop of British Honduras

The Right Rev. Douglas John Wilson has been elected and confirmed as Bishop of British Honduras with Central America, in succession to the Right Rev. W. J. Hughes, who, as announced in the CIRCULAR for July, has been translated to Barbados.

Bishop Wilson, who is 42, graduated at Queens' College, Cambridge, studied theology at Westcott House, and was ordained in 1927. After being vicar of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of British Honduras, and served in that office from 1933-44. For the last year he has been Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Southwell, and he is at present acting warden of the College of the Ascension, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

A Bahamas Party in London

VOLUNTEERS from the Bahamas—men and women—gave an informal "At Home" to Lady Davson, the members of the Ladies Committee and to the War Service helpers generally, on the evening of Discovery Day, October 12th. It was held, by kind permission of the Council, in the India Hall of the Over-Seas League, and took the form of a rum cocktail party.

There were a number of happy re-unions among the Service personnel, some of whom had lost touch with their friends since coming to England three or four years ago.

In keeping with the spirit of the party, the two speakers, Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Thwaites and Mr. J. Gordon Miller, were brief and informal, and Lady Davson, on behalf of herself and the other guests, expressed thanks to the Bahamians for the kind thought which had prompted their hospitality. As Lady Davson was about to reply she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers by Miss Grace Johnson, of the W.A.A.F.

Among those present were Lady Wilson, Lady Cordeaux, Mrs. T. Greenwood, Mrs. G. Darby, Mrs. G. R. Reid, Bishop Daughlish, Mrs. G. Kenneth Solomon, and Captain V. Drury. The arrangements for the party were made by Miss Grace Johnson, Mr. Victor Saunders and Mr. G. J. Dent, while Mr. d'Arcy C. Allen kindly provided the sandwiches.

Scientists Visit St. Lucia

Mr. P. O. Wiehe, of the Mauritius Department of Agriculture, and Dr. E. McC. Callan, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, recently paid a visit to St. Lucia.

Agricultural problems were discussed with Mr. G. B. Gregory, Agricultural Superintendent, and plant ecological and forestry problems with Dr. J. S. Beard, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad. Methods of weed control and entomological problems were discussed with Mr. R. G. Fennah.

The Entomology Department of the Imperial College is at present making an investigation of the insects attacking the weed, *Cordia macrostachya*, and the main object of the visit was to examine the status of this weed in St. Lucia. In Mauritius this plant ranks as a highly important pest. Mr. Wiehe has studied this weed pest for some time in Mauritius and more recently in Trinidad and Barbados.

In St. Lucia something was also seen of the sugar industry of the island, and the soil conservation demonstration at Morne Giraud, and the Soufrière agricultural district were visited. At the invitation of the U.S. Army a visit was also made by Dr. Callan to the Army Air Base at Vieux Fort in connexion with insect pest control problems there.

The Casualty List

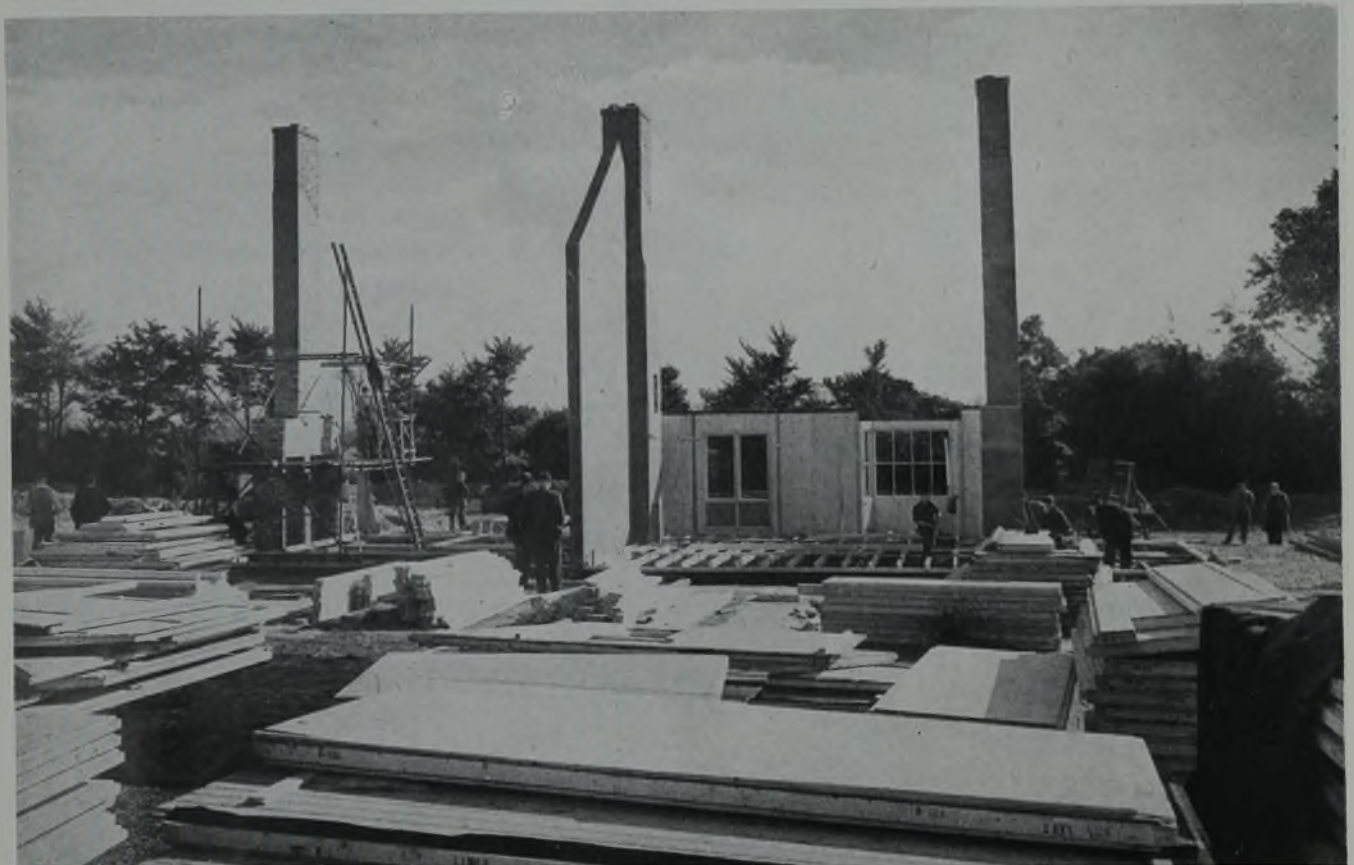
It is with great regret that we have to announce that PILOT OFFICER K. G. PROVERBS, of Barbados, has been killed on active service, and that FLYING OFFICER J. R. SKINNER, of Trinidad, is reported missing.



THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD



WHEAT HARVEST AT SEVENOAKS, KENT



SWEDISH PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES AT ABBOT'S LANGLEY, HERTS

[See page 186

West India Royal Commission Report

The Problem and Conclusions Reached

WHEN the Report of the West India Royal Commission was first presented, in December, 1939, H.M. Government decided that, at that time, it should not be published in full. A summary of the Commission's Recommendations was published in February, 1940 (Cmd. 6174). This summary was reproduced in full in the March and April issues of the CIRCULAR of that year. The four documents which have now been published* are of fundamental importance to the British West Indies and of great interest also to other parts of the Colonial Empire.

As pointed out in the Report, few Royal Commissions can ever have had to cover so wide a field of subjects and few have had to cover so many scattered communities and conditions so diverse in spite of an apparent uniformity.

"Our task in this Report has been to attempt to bring all our diverse information and impressions into some sort of coherent whole." This they have successfully accomplished in Parts I to IV of the Report (pages 2 to 419) entitled respectively "The General Background," "Social Services - Existing Position and Needs," "Problems of Policy" and "Other Questions."

Still more, Part V of the Report (pages 422-454) "Conclusions and Recommendations" is introduced as follows:—

"In this concluding chapter it is our object to present in a concise form the problem of the West Indies, followed by a summary of our main conclusions thereon. We do not propose to enter in any detail into the reasons which led us to these conclusions, for which we invite reference to the relevant parts of the foregoing chapters. We shall then conclude by a summary statement of the more important of our recommendations, giving where necessary brief explanatory notes."

The recommendations are, in substance, the same as those previously published and referred to above. They need not be repeated here. The Commission's statements on the Problem and their Conclusions follow.

1. THE PROBLEM

2. The problem of the West Indies is essentially agrarian. Their populations came, or were brought, to establish and carry on the cultivation of tropical produce which for long periods (though not without interruption) brought great wealth to the proprietors. At the time of our appointment, West Indian industries with a few and local exceptions were suffering from a severe depression, which made itself chiefly felt to the bulk of the population through a disastrous reduction

in the amount of employment available in rural as in urban areas. In time of peace there would be little prospect that any great change could of itself take place in this respect, and experience indicates that any war-time boom would not long outlast the cessation of hostilities. Public finances have suffered for the same reasons, and the power of governments to take action to mitigate the evils of depression has been progressively weakened as the need increased. In accordance with the declared policy of Your Majesty's Government, each administrative unit, however small, is expected financially to stand on its own feet. Apart from assistance for specified objects from the Colonial Development Fund, grants from the Imperial Exchequer are only made when essential requirements cannot be met from local resources, and conditionally on rigorous financial control.

3. At the same time, the cumulative effect of education, the press, wireless, the spectacle of the standards of living of white people, and the reports of West Indians who have lived and worked abroad, particularly in the United States of America, has been to create a demand for better conditions of work and life. This demand has found expression from time to time in disorders and bloodshed, but it is also strongly in evidence where there has been no resort to violence, and is different in kind from the blinder discontents which in the nineteenth century also led occasionally to disorder.

4. Furthermore, the population of the West Indies shows a steady and rapid rise: in particular, the high birth-rate and decrease in infantile mortality are being and will increasingly be reflected in a proportionately still greater increase in the population of working age.

5. The crux of the West Indian problem is, then, that a demand for better living conditions is becoming increasingly insistent among an expanding population at a time when (apart from war conditions) world economic trends seriously endanger even the maintenance of present standards.

2. CONCLUSIONS

(a) Social Conditions

6. The prolonged economic depression of recent years found in the West Indies communities ill-equipped to withstand it. Many of the larger producers were severely handicapped as a result of light-hearted over-expansion during the brief period of prosperity which followed the war of 1914-1918, and through this weakness many an otherwise satisfactory concern has been forced out of business, thereby increasing unemployment. The labouring population have never had more than the slightest opportunity to save or establish themselves as economically independent, and for many of them the depression brought complete or partial unemployment, while rates of wages though varying greatly from one Colony to another, remained at a level meagre enough even were employment continuous.

**West India Royal Commission Report*. Cmd. 6607, pp.1-480, 7s. 6d.

West India Royal Commission, Report on Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Veterinary Matters, by Professor F. L. Engledow, Cmd. 6608, pp. 1-435, 3s. 6d.

West India Royal Commission, Statement of Action Taken on the Recommendations, Cmd. 6656, pp. 1-108, 2s.

Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1943-44, Report by Sir Frank Stockdale, Colonial No. 189, pp. 1-115, 2s.

The case of the peasant proprietor is a little better ; but he too has generally relied on the cultivation of an export crop and/or on the opportunity to supplement his income by seasonal employment on the estates. Inexperience, distrust on the part of the more prosperous sections of the community, and defective legislation have prevented a healthy development of trade unionism which might have helped to mitigate the most severe effects of the depression. The position of the workers was in no way safeguarded by the existing industrial and social legislation which was generally defective and imperfectly enforced.

7. Even before the depression, social standards and services were at a low level. The institution of marriage was for historical reasons never the rule in the West Indies and the illegitimate birth-rate was always very high, standing to-day between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. The traditional substitute, "faithful concubinage," which has many of the social advantages of legal marriage, is also losing ground in favour of casual and temporary unions. These facts are of great economic as well as social importance, for the policy of land settlement to which some West Indian Governments are heavily committed depends for its success on the existence of a cohesive family unit. A connected evil is the low status accorded to women.

8. The social services in the West Indies are all far from adequate for the needs of the population, partly as a result of defects of policy, and largely through the paucity of the funds at the disposal of the Colonial Governments which are in the main necessarily responsible for these services. In education there is a great need for more teachers, better-trained teachers, more and better school accommodation, and equipment, and curricula more closely related to the life and experience of residents in the West Indies. Health conditions, though better than in some other British Colonies, are unsatisfactory, and much of the ill-health arises from poverty and ignorance. Medical departments are handicapped by lack of funds, and far more attention has generally been devoted to the cure of disease than to its prevention. The diets of the poorer people are often insufficient and usually ill-balanced, although nutritious foods of all kinds necessary for health can be produced without much difficulty in almost every West Indian Colony. The reason for this appears to lie fundamentally in the divorce of the people from the land without the provision of compensatory arrangements which would help to ensure adequate food supplies for the displaced population. Housing is generally deplorable, and sanitation primitive in the extreme, although sporadic improvements are being effected as well by Government as by private interests. Such efforts, praiseworthy in themselves and of great value for future development, can never meet the problem, which demands vigorous co-operative action by all concerned - governments, local authorities, proprietors and, not least, the people themselves.

9. In the political sphere we found widely canvassed the idea of some form of federation of the West Indian Colonies into a single political unit, although the exact means by which it was proposed to achieve this end varied widely. Some advocated federation as a step towards a much greater degree of independence than exists at present, and associated with a great enlarge-

ment of the power of elected legislatures. It is impossible to arrive at agreement on detail between the views of the various protagonists of federation ; and behind the very real sentiment of unity which is perceptible in the West Indies lies a great diversity of interest, particularly as between large and small Colonies. Several proposals for the unification of services or other co-operative efforts have come to nought owing to the unwillingness of the larger, and comparatively richer, territories to participate in them. If the West Indies are to work towards a federation which has more than a nominal significance and if, as in the long run will be essential, conditions are to be effectively improved and the improvement maintained by local co-operation and mutual assistance, these prejudices must be overcome. While the United Kingdom must play an important part in the improvement of conditions by providing financial assistance for social services and markets to foster West Indian economy, it is equally important that an emergence of a spirit of self-help, thrift and independence should come about among the West Indian peoples themselves. Without some such change of outlook it would be difficult, for example, to arrange for better care of children and old people and take steps to curb the rapid increase more especially of the illegitimate children. The Churches too have an important part to play in the pursuance of more active campaigns for the improvement of family life and in social work generally.

(b) Economic Position and Outlook

10. Apart from the depression which has afflicted West Indian export industries for several years, there remains the fundamental fact that the relation between population trends in the West Indies (as in other tropical producing countries) and in the great consuming countries has undergone a vitally important change. Up to the end of the nineteenth century, and despite periodical occurrences of low prices and consequent depression, the West Indies were producing for a market which, for a long time, was expanding quite as quickly as the production itself. This is no longer the case. Quite apart from the effect of such developments as the heavily-subsidised beet-sugar industries of Europe and the United States, the populations of Western Europe, the United States and Canada are now increasing far less rapidly and may be expected in a very few years actually to enter upon a period of decline, which will necessarily affect the growth of their consuming-power. But the population of the West Indies, owing largely to advances in public health and to the consequent growing margin of the birth-rate over the rate of mortality, is increasing faster than ever ; and in addition technical advances continue to increase the output per head, thus limiting still further the available employment. Further, the proportion of children and young persons in the population in the West Indies is so high that, whatever means of family limitation may be adopted, the number of persons of working age will rise, and rise rapidly, for many years to come.

11. Among long-term remedies for this situation must be included spread in knowledge of means by which population can be limited, and for this an awakening of public opinion is an indispensable condition. Every body and organisation which seeks to guide and

influence opinion should recognise the responsibility which rests on it to assist and not obstruct the processes of public enlightenment.

12. The traditional export industries of the West Indies cannot be expected to afford employment for the rapidly growing population, and indeed, in the absence of improvement in market prospects, it is probable that there would be a steady reduction in the numbers of those so engaged. It is essential, therefore, to seek means whereby the West Indian population of working age may otherwise be absorbed in useful activity. Some small increase of industrial employment may be afforded by the development of secondary industries; but these can at best only be of relatively unimportant proportions, and would be dependent for their prosperity on that of the main industry of the whole area, namely agriculture.

13. A new economic policy for the West Indies must therefore be an agricultural policy, and development must be away from reliance on production for export. The main use to which the proceeds of exports are put is the purchase of foodstuffs, particularly flour, salt fish, butter, etc. With a progressive decline in the amount of foreign purchasing-power per head of the population, it is not only possible, but necessary, to turn to a greater production of foodstuffs at home. There are many foreign commodities, impossible to manufacture in the West Indies, to the purchase of which the proceeds of exports may usefully be devoted.

14. But it will be many years before a new policy, directed towards the elimination of the import of goods (notably food) which can be produced at home, can become effective, and in the meantime the well-being of the present increasing population requires to be safeguarded. Steps are necessary to foster such local industries as will not take away by raising the cost of living for the people what they give by increasing employment. An adequate, and reasonably steady, price is needed for the exports which will always remain, and arrangements must be perfected for the marketing of those export crops (such as citrus fruits) which are not at present the subject of such thorough organisation as the sugar industry.

(c) Agricultural Position and Outlook

15. The present system is not adapted to effect unassisted a turnover from export to food crops. Planter and peasant alike concentrate on production for export when they can. Too little rotation is practised. There is, in general, no balanced farming system capable of maintaining soil fertility at a high level and of ensuring proper interplay of crops and stock. Especially on peasant holdings the soil tends to be exhausted and rendered liable to irreparable damage by erosion. This is particularly true of the careless cultivation of bananas on steep land. Really efficient agriculture is almost entirely confined to estate cultivation of sugar, where careful and thorough methods have enabled yields to be maintained and enhanced even without rotation or resting of the land. The cultivation of food crops does not stand high in the estimation of the West Indian farmer, and yields are low. Conditions of land tenure militate against good husbandry by peasants. Rents are high in relation to yields, tenure is uncertain, and is sometimes on the basis of share-cropping. For an improvement it will be necessary to decide by

investigation new and balanced systems of farming, to advance agricultural knowledge widely among all classes on the land and to provide better economic inducement (such as marketing facilities, security of tenure and equitable rents) for the smaller holders and peasants.

16. The main reliance for food production must be on peasant agriculture, although the possibility should be explored of developing mixed farming in estate cultivation hitherto concentrating on export crops alone. So deeply entrenched in West Indian agricultural practice is production for export, and consequent concentration on a single crop, even among peasant proprietors, that the necessary development towards food production on the basis of mixed farming constitutes practically an agricultural revolution. Such a fundamental change will have to be based on a far greater mass of detailed information than yet exists on the nature of soils, land tenure, rural economy, the suitability of crops, plant diseases, farming systems, etc., etc., and an amount and quality of research will be required which can only be carried out under the aegis of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The College, suitably expanded to meet these new needs, is consequently the keystone of agricultural development in the West Indies.

[*Sir Frank Stockdale's Report is dealt with elsewhere in this issue.*]

A B.B.C. Talk

The Report was the subject of a B.B.C. talk on the evening of October 5th, by Mr. Morris Cargill, of Jamaica, in the course of which he said:—

"The Report of the West India Royal Commission, which was published yesterday, is, I think, one of the most remarkable documents of its kind ever produced. The Commission's terms of reference, which were to investigate social and economic conditions in the British West Indies, were very high. The Report, in consequence, occupies the better part of 500 closely printed pages and not only includes an exhaustive historical survey of the West Indian Colonies, but examines every major aspect of their social and economic life. This is done, in fact, with such frankness that it was thought wiser not to publish it at the time. As well as finding out what was wrong, the Report makes far-reaching recommendations, which should, and indeed will, affect the future of the West Indies for many years to come."

Mr. Cargill then referred to the early development of the West Indies, the abolition of slavery, and to the industrial troubles of 1937 and 1938, and then quoted a section from the Report dealing with housing. He continued:—

"The constitutions of each island vary considerably, and this makes it difficult to generalise, except to say that in 1938 there was little or no self-government in the West Indies. Such elected bodies as existed were elected upon a very restricted franchise, and in practice the real power remained in the hands of the Governor. The Commission found that a substantial body of public opinion was, however, demanding a greater measure of self-government.

"Having found the facts the Commission set about

making detailed recommendations for improvement. About Royal Commissions generally, Lord Wavell once wrote this: 'A Commission of enquiry is a favourite device of British Governments for dealing with awkward problems. It has many obvious advantages. It postpones the necessity of making a difficult decision, it gives interesting employment to a number of public servants, it produces a volume often very readable, and, finally, there is always the possibility that the Commission may light upon a workable solution of the problem. But this is unusual.' Lord Wavell's definition, fortunately, doesn't apply to the Report of the West India Royal Commission. Much of it has already been put into effect; much more would have been done had it not been for the war.

"To begin with, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was passed in 1940. This Act made £5,000,000 available for welfare work in the whole of the Colonial Empire. It wasn't nearly enough, of course, because the Commission found that the West Indies were now far too poor to pay for any major scheme of social reform out of their own resources. So this year the money available from the British Treasury has been increased to £120,000,000 to be spent over a ten-year period. Even this sum will, I think, prove inadequate, and will have to be increased; but it's at any rate an excellent beginning.

"Now to see that this money is well spent, Sir Frank Stockdale was appointed Controller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, and under him are various experts on health, education, social welfare, housing, and so on. Action is being taken to improve education. More teachers are being trained, and higher education, together with a West India University, is in the process of development. Unfortunately, the war has been a severe handicap, because nothing much can be done yet to cure the scarcity of school buildings. This, of course, also applies to housing and the various schemes for slum-clearance and rehousing have had to be put aside until building materials become available."

After dealing with Trade Unions, communications and the Preference, Mr. Cargill concluded: "It's true, as the Commission points out, that 'the material betterment of the West Indies must be accompanied by, and is to a large extent conditional on, a moral resurgence among the people themselves.' But Britain can and must do a great deal to help. The Royal Commission has frankly exposed the unhappy result of a century of neglect, and boldly points the way to a better future. This future can be a great one, but it depends upon both of us—we in the West Indies and you here in Britain, doing our best to make it so."

Trinidad's Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., announce that for the year ended September 30th, 1945, their production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 3,474,000 barrels, and deliveries to 3,489,000 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., announce that for the period January 1st, 1945, to August 31st their production amounted to 3,375,095 barrels, and for the four weeks ending September 27th, 395,132 barrels.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

Foreign Commerce Weekly, U.S.A. Department of Commerce, August 18th, 1945. "Coco-nut Products," by Alice J. Mullen, Industrial Projects Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, presents the major aspects of world production and trade. The preparation and uses of the chief products are described, and possible new uses indicated. The post-war outlook is discussed.

The issue of August 25th contains interesting summaries of economic conditions in British Guiana, the Bahamas, and Trinidad and Tobago, with, in addition, a survey of citrus fruit crops in Trinidad.

B.W.I. Sugar Association (Inc.) *Reports on Research Work, 1944*. This Bulletin contains the second series of annual reports covering the field and factory researches which are being undertaken in the British West Indies and British Guiana. The reports are written in non-technical language to enable the practical sugar planter to keep abreast with scientific progress.

Sugar Machinery Firms Combine

A fusion of interests has been effected between the two Glasgow firms of Blairs, Ltd., and the Mirlees Watson Co., Ltd., the latter having acquired the ordinary share capital of the former. Each company will, however, retain its own individuality and present management.

It is hoped by this merger to (1) strengthen a most important section of the sugar machinery industry to enable it to reduce costs, to meet competition abroad, to increase the country's exports, and to develop and improve the products and service of home customers, and (2) to increase efficiency in the industry by co-operation in research and development work, and by interchange of experience.

By these means the two companies intend not only to maintain, but to improve the services available to customers both at home and overseas.

Hurricane in British Honduras

In last CIRCULAR we referred to the cyclone which struck Belize, British Honduras, on the afternoon of August 31st.

On the morning of October 5th, a severe hurricane struck the southern end of the Colony and destroyed a large part of the town of Punta Gorda. Considerable damage was done to local food crops and to mahogany and chicle operations, but only one death has been reported.

Immediate measures were taken to house and otherwise assist the many hundreds of sufferers from the hurricane and the subsequent floods,

Colonial Employers' Federation

Represented at I.L.O. Conference

THE Colonial Employers' Federation, which was recently formed in London, with offices at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, has the following objects:—

(a) To represent employers having labourers in the British Colonies and Dependencies and in British Mandated territories in matters coming within the scope of the International Labour Office.

(b) To provide information on Colonial labour questions for the International Labour Office, the Government, employers and such other parties as may be interested in such matters.

(c) To watch over all legislative measures which may affect or tend to affect the interests of the employers and to take such steps as are necessary or expedient with regard thereto.

(d) To promote and encourage joint consultation between the employers and to ascertain their views and to take such action as may be necessary or expedient to give effect thereto.

(e) To advise the employers on all labour problems affecting or likely to affect their interests.

(f) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The Federation is to consist of companies or bodies corporate employing labour in any British Colony or Dependency or any British Mandated territory and of federations or associations of any such companies or bodies corporate and of Chambers of Commerce, banks, and shipping and other associations interested in the employment of labour in any such Colony, Dependency or Mandated territory who shall have been admitted to membership by the executive committee.

The management of the Federation is to be in the hands of an executive committee representing a number of geographical groups. The members of this executive committee are closely identified with the areas which they represent and also have first-hand experience and present responsibilities. The present composition of the committee is as follows:—

A. R. I. Mellor, M.C. (chairman)	...	...	West Africa
A. L. Butler, O.B.E.	...	...	"
Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	...	...	West Indies
Robert Gavin, M.A., J.L.B.	...	...	"
F. C. Rycroft	...	...	East Africa
R. K. Winter, C.M.G. (hon. sec.)	...	...	"
A. P. Hadow	...	...	Malaya "
A. J. Kelman	...	...	"
A. W. Durrant, D.S.O. (hon. treas.)	...	...	N. Rhodesia
H. S. Campbell	...	...	Ceylon

The committee will be in constant communication with employers overseas.

The Federation has been formed after consultation with employers of labour, through their associations, in all parts of the Colonial Empire. A large majority of these associations are agreed on the necessity for a central body, capable of expressing the views of employers and of submitting such views to the Government, to the International Labour Organisation, and to all parties interested. During the past nine months a provisional committee, with the assistance of employers, has made a close study of the draft recommendations,

prepared by the International Labour Office, for the application of minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, which are now before the Conference which opened in Paris, on October 15th.

Two members of the executive committee of the Federation have been appointed technical advisers to the employers' delegate (Sir John Forbes Watson) of the British delegation to the Conference, in respect of this item on the Conference agenda. They are Mr. A. R. I. Mellor and Mr. Robert Gavin.

Opening the Conference, Mr. Carter Goodrich, chairman of the governing body of the I.L.O., said that it was being attended by representatives of 39 member States. Throughout the war years the I.L.O. had been true to its conviction that the attainment of its social aims was absolutely dependent on the victory of the United Nations.

"One of the most interesting of the proposals before the present conference," he continued, "is a constitutional provision giving assurance that the I.L.O. shall never be closed to any member from the United Nations. It has already been made clear that the door of membership is open to the U.S.S.R."

The conference, Mr. Goodrich said, would be asked to adopt a children's charter which "carries the sense of deep concern over the problems of young workers and particularly of those whose childhood had been broken or distorted by the harsh realities of enemy occupation in Europe and in Asia." The organisation's work in the field of dependent territories would prove an indispensable factor in the success of the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Turks and Caicos Hurricane

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the hurricane which ravaged the Turks and Caicos Islands on the night of September 13th-14th, causing great destruction and the loss of 87 lives—mainly fishermen who were at sea when the hurricane occurred.

In connexion with relief measures, the Information Officer, Jamaica, in his Weekly Newsletter dated October 4th, writes:—

"Apart from any help which may be forthcoming from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds it has been estimated that an amount of £23,000 is required to provide essential material and supplies to make it possible to undertake immediate relief works and carry out a rehousing scheme for the poorer people in Turks Island whose houses were destroyed in the recent hurricane. After a discussion in the Executive Council it was decided that the Jamaica Government should immediately allot £10,000 and the House of Representatives will be asked, at its next session, to approve of this expenditure. The Acting Governor has also announced that His Majesty's Government has generously agreed to make a grant of £13,000 from U.K. funds to make up the total required.

"The Acting Governor emphasized that the money available from Government sources will be sufficient only for the minimum needs of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation of essential industries and has appealed to the people of Jamaica to subscribe generously to the fund opened for this purpose. The total of this fund is £1,698."

Colonial Research, 1944-45

(Continued from page 167)

Investigation of W.I. Products

THE Second Annual Report of the Colonial Products Research Council, of which Lord Hankey is chairman, summarises the more important results of the visit paid to the West Indies and America by Professor Sir Robert Robinson, a member of the Council, and Professor J. L. Simonsen, Director of Research. A detailed report of their tour has been forwarded to the Colonial Governors. Three days were spent at the headquarters of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., and a detailed programme of future research was worked out.

Sugar Technology

After an interesting day at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture a brief visit was paid to Barbados to meet the Directors of the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) when Sir R. Robinson suggested that the formation of an industrial research organization for sugar technology, similar to industrial research organizations operating in Britain under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, might be of great value. The whole matter is still under consideration, and it is hoped that some development in this direction may be possible.

D.D.T. Trial in British Guiana

Whilst in British Guiana the Acting Governor mentioned the difficulties encountered in schemes for agricultural development owing to the high incidence of malaria in the coastal strip. This appeared to offer an ideal opportunity for an experiment on the use of D.D.T. The experiment has been carried out and, according to preliminary reports, met with a gratifying measure of success.

Sir R. Robinson and the Director of Research were not able, owing to transport difficulties, to visit Jamaica but Dr. A. King, Head of the British Commonwealth Scientific Office in Washington, who accompanied them on most of the tour, spent a few days in Jamaica and has supplied the Council with a most valuable report.

Value of Personal Contacts

The tour of Sir R. Robinson and the Director of Research has, it is reported, enabled the Council to obtain a most valuable insight into the main difficulties facing the West Indies. "Whilst the majority of these are social and economic, there can be no doubt that research on their natural products will assist in their solution. This will undoubtedly be greatly facilitated by the personal contacts which were made." On the recommendation of the Council, approved by the Secretary of State, each of the Colonial Governments in the West Indies has now appointed a scientific officer to correspond directly with the Director of Research.

A major development during the year has been the decision of the Council to open a Microbiological Research Laboratory in Trinidad. The research in this new laboratory is being directed by Dr. A. C. Thaysen who, at the Chemical Research Laboratory, Teddington, was responsible for the research upon which the Food Yeast Factory in Jamaica is based.

Research Work in Progress

The Report presents a review of research work in

progress on a wide range of Colonial products. Brief notes on those of special interest to the West Indies follow:—

Citrus Products. The investigation of expressed lime oil obtained from Trinidad, which is being carried out at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, has already yielded results of considerable interest, and further investigation may lead to information of economic importance.

Petroleum. Full development of the research programme arranged during the visit to Trinidad has been delayed owing to the late arrival of the materials from Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

Sugar. Work on the utilization of sucrose has been actively pursued and has led to the preparation of a large number of new substances which would appear to be likely to find application either as chemotherapeutic agents or in the plastic industry. Of particular interest perhaps is the observation that evaporated crude cane juice can be used in place of sucrose for the preparation of breakdown products. Several industrial undertakings have become interested in the products obtainable from sucrose which may lead to an early development of their use.

Theobromine. It was suggested to the Council that an attempt should be made to find new uses for cocoa meal which is available in large quantity. With its relatively high protein and carbohydrate content this meal should be a valuable foodstuff for cattle, pigs and poultry. Its normally somewhat high theobromine content limits its use however. Experiments have shown that this could be reduced to about 0.1 per cent. by solvent action after treatment of the meal with ammonia. The commercial possibilities of this process are being examined.

Wallaba Wood Resin. During the visit to British Guiana attention was directed to the possibility of using Wallaba wood for paper pulp. If a use can be found for the resin in which the wood is rich, a serious obstacle to the establishment of a paper pulp will be removed. An investigation has recently been undertaken to determine whether the resin might be of economic value.

Trade Controls in Jamaica

Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Competent Authority and Food Controller, Jamaica, who returned to the Colony on October 2nd after a visit to England, addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on October 10th.

He told the mercantile community that imports from the U.S.A. and other dollar countries were in future to be limited to essentials. Canada would be excepted and treated as part of the sterling area, as the rate of exchange there was favourable. The system of licensing is to be continued to retain some sort of check on imports to the island.

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 pay dear fe learn sometime.

* * *

THE British Overseas Airways Corporation is resuming its shuttle service, discontinued in 1939, between Baltimore and Bermuda.

* * *

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have appointed Mr. R. A. McInnes as Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

* * *

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Flight Lieutenant A. M. Crawley to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. Flight Lieutenant Crawley is Member of Parliament for Buckingham, Bucks. It is also announced that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. E. Melville, of the Colonial Office, to be his Private Secretary. He succeeds Mr. C. H. Thornley.

* * *

MR. EDMUND GEORGE NOEL GREAVES has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Deputy Government Chemist, Trinidad. Mr. Greaves, who was born at Basseterre, St. Kitts, is a B.Sc. of London University and an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry. Since this appointment was announced, Mr. Greaves has been awarded the Ph.D. of London University.

* * *

THE Colonial Forest Resources Development Department, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, which was set up in 1935 to co-ordinate the production and marketing of Colonial timber, will close down at the end of October. The Department's functions are being taken over by the Forest Products Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Princes Risborough.

* * *

THE CIRCULAR is informed that Mr. F. Carlyle Noel and his father, the Hon. F. S. Noel, recently purchased Balthazar, the well-known cocoa and nutmeg plantation in Grenada, at a reported price of £35,000. Balthazar was for many years the property of Mr. John Salvo de la Mothe, and since his death in August, 1942, it has been controlled by his daughter, Miss Pearl de la Mothe, who has many friends in London.

* * *

IT is announced by the Dominions Office and the Colonial Office that following on the retirement from the Public Service of Sir Harold Duncan, Legal Adviser to the Secretaries of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, Mr. K. O. Roberts-Wray has been appointed as Legal Adviser to the Secretaries of State. Mr. Roberts-Wray has served on the Legal Staff of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office since 1931.

* * *

DR. SYDNEY DOUGLAS GUN-MUNRO has been appointed to the Colonial Medical Service as District Medical Officer, Windward Islands. Dr. Gun-Munro, who was born in Grenada, studied at King's College and King's College Hospital, London, and graduated M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and M.B., B.S. (Hons.). He has

held appointments at Horton Emergency Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, and at Lewisham L.C.C. Hospital.

* * *

DR. EDWARD MCC. CALLAN, whose engagement to Miss Diana Felicity Davey was recently announced, is a member of the academic staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and the elder son of Dr. and Mrs. T. Callan, of Bramhall, Cheshire. His fiancée, who is a physiotherapist on the staff of the Boscombe General Hospital, is the younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Davey, of Boscombe, Hampshire.

* * *

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death in Sumatra, on August 25th, of Mrs. May Daniel, wife of Mr. Fred Daniel, Colonial Education Service, and elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bamford, of British Guiana. Mrs. Daniel had been interned for three-and-a-half years in typical Japanese prison camps and died at Belatu the day after the camp had learned of the ending of the war. She worked with Command Signals, Malaya, until a few days before the fall of Singapore, and left that port in February, 1942, in the ill-fated *Vyner Brooke* which was shelled and bombed and finally sunk. After 16 hours in the water she swam ashore at Muntok where she escaped the subsequent massacre.

* * *

SURVIVORS from Belatu camp tell of Mrs. Daniel's unconquerable spirit, her infectious cheerfulness, and her unselfish work for others. Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. Daniel—now on his way to England after being interned in Singapore since February, 1942—his three children, and the other members of the family. We have not forgotten that Mrs. Bamford was an indefatigable worker for the West Indian Contingent Committee in the War of 1914-18.

* * *

MISS MARGARET F. SMITH, A.T.S., who was married on September 22nd, at Christ Church, Wimbledon, London, S.W., to Lieut. (A.) Ian McWilliam, R.N.V.R., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, of Caledonia Estate, Tobago. Lieut. Smith, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. C. McWilliam, of Wimbledon, returned to England recently from Trinidad after spending 18 months there as an instructor officer at Piarco Naval Air Station. Among those present at the ceremony were the two brothers of the bride, Mr. R. S. C. Smith, and Squadron-Leader A. B. Smith, R.A.F.V.R.

* * *

SUB-LIEUT. JEREMY CHRISTOPHER GURNEY, R.N., son of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney and of Mrs. Gurney, of Hatfield Hyde, Hertfordshire, was married on October 20th, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Hay, W.R.N.S., daughter of the late Capt. the Hon. Ivan Hay and of the Hon. Mrs. Hay, of Buntingford, Herts. The bride was given away by her cousin, Lord Kilmarnock, and Sub-Lieutenant John Price, R.N., was best man. The late Mr. Christopher Gurney was a treasurer of the West India Committee from 1930 until his death in August, 1939.

Jamaica's New Stamps

THE Jamaica "Constitution" stamps, issued in the Colony on August 20th, are already popular with collectors in the United Kingdom, but there has been some disappointment that the stamps are only mono-coloured.



The set consists of seven stamps of the following values: 1½d. (brown), 2d. (grey green), 3d. (blue), 4½d. (grey black), 2/- (red brown), 5/- (deep blue), 10/- (green).

Three of the stamps are reproduced here, and the remaining four of the set show the

following: 1½d., Courthouse, Falmouth; 3d., Institute of Jamaica; 4½d., House of Assembly, 1762-1866; and 5/-, Scroll and Flag. The 3d. and the 10/- are of identical design and size.

The stamps were printed by Waterlow and are recess, script CA. and Crown. The 2d. is comb-perforated,



12½ × 13, while all the others are line-perforated 12½.



The Pictorial Pages

ON October 5th for the first time since 1939, the changing of the guard by the Household Cavalry at the Horse Guards was carried out in the ceremonial manner. There were no glittering breastplates or scarlet tunics or white sheepskins for this occasion but just khaki service dress. It was, however, service dress of the old cavalry pattern, and to this smartness were added swords and many touches of colour in the red-banded dress caps and broad white buckskin cross-belts, the richly emblazoned standards and trumpet-pendants, the contrasting grey of the trumpeters' mounts against the black of the rest of the horses.

An interested crowd stood to welcome the guard and to watch the ceremony in the forecourt of the old Horse Guards building. Londoners and London's visitors had one of their best-loved institutions back again. The first of the pictorial pages shows Life Guards leaving after being relieved by Royal Horse Guards.

The second of the pages shows a fine field of wheat at River Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Swedish prefabricated houses of wood being erected at Abbots Langley, Herts. The house arrives in sections and is erected on a concrete and brick foundation.

Jamaica's War Committee

THE Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee which has done such magnificent work in connexion with the war effort of the Colony is to be dissolved in the near future. This information is conveyed in a letter, dated October 6th, from Mr. Lindsay P. Downer, its chairman, to the secretary of the West India Committee. Mr. Downer continues:—

"I am afraid that the increasingly onerous duties attached to my legitimate job will no longer permit my investigating on behalf of your Ladies' War Services Committee the various inquiries which they have been forwarding me from time to time on behalf of Jamaicans in the Services overseas.

"I have, however, arranged with the Garrison Welfare Officer, the Hon. Major A. G. Curphey, M.C., who really for some time past has been the person carrying out the necessary investigations, to deal direct with your Ladies' Committee if in future they will be so kind as to write to him instead of to me.

"I have just handed over to him the last letters received from the Ladies' Committee, and he will communicate direct with them the results of his investigations.

"I need hardly state what a pleasure it has been to me to co-operate with the West India Committee in all branches of its numerous activities during the war, and as I feel I am in a position to speak authoritatively on behalf of Jamaica's war effort I should like to place on record our most sincere appreciation of the wonderful assistance you have so ungrudgingly given. Our file of correspondence with Lady Davson and the Ladies' Committee alone has reached most formidable dimensions, and on behalf of the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee I should like to express our gratitude particularly to her and her other helpers with the sincere hope that she is now fully recovered from her recent illness which we have no doubt was the result of her untiring efforts."

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1930 until 1936, when he retired from the Colonial Service, has received an interesting letter from Mr. R. O. Williams, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, in the course of which he says: "I am very pleased to have found a plot of pure Criollo (white seeded) cocoa, planted nearly 50 years ago, abandoned, neglected and alienated, but still vigorous." Mr. Williams was for some years Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, and was promoted to Zanzibar at the beginning of this year.

THE marriage of Mr. Jack Culmer, formerly of Nassau, Bahamas, only son of Mrs. J. J. Culmer, and of the late Dr. J. J. Culmer, to Miss Vera Florence Glover, of Gillham Close, Cooden, Sussex, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George A. Glover, of Bournemouth, took place on October 6th at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea. The bride, who spent six months in the Bahamas some years ago, was given away by her brother-in-law, Sir Owen Chalkley, and the bridegroom's nephew, Corporal Peter Culmer Rivett, United States Army, who was born in Nassau and was on special leave from Paris, was best man.

West Indian Development and Welfare

Sir Frank Stockdale's Report

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE'S report on "Development and Welfare in the West Indies 1943-44" is, unhappily (from the point of view of the West Indies), his last on the subject, since he has been promoted to be Adviser on Development and Welfare for the whole Colonial Empire. It is aptly published simultaneously with the long suppressed Report of the Moyne Commission, practically the whole of Sir Frank's work as Comptroller having been concerned with applying and developing the principles of social progress defined by the Commission. Sir Frank Stockdale describes the main problems of the West Indies under eleven comprehensive heads:—

- (i) the increase of populations throughout the whole area;
- (ii) shortage of employment for these increasing populations;
- (iii) the wastage which has taken place of natural resources;
- (iv) the limitation of the acreage of land suitable for agriculture;
- (v) inadequate protection and development of forests and water supplies;
- (vi) poor housing and sanitation;
- (vii) inadequate provision for public health services for the prevention of disease;
- (viii) an educational system in need of overhaul;
- (ix) the lack of public appreciation of the fact that the area cannot support social standards modelled on those of wealthier communities and that a full life and good companionship can be built up in accord with the general economy of the area;
- (x) a general need for improvements and developments in local government and community activities; and
- (xi) the isolation and parochialism which has resulted from inadequately developed transport by sea and air, from the lack of satisfactory road communications in some colonies and from insufficiently developed tele-communications generally, both external and internal.

The Economic Position

After a general discussion of these various problems, particularly as affected by the war, the Report goes on to a section on the present economic position and future prospects of the colonies. The chief economic effect of the war has been to curtail all imports, including foodstuffs; and various measures by government agencies to assist food growers are described.

Sir Frank Stockdale summarizes the main war-time objective of all West Indian governments as "to see that the populations have had adequate food supplies available and to maintain the cost of living at as low a level as possible, using subsidies where necessary." Turning to the long-term problem, however, he lays down that "the aim of economic policy in the West Indies should be directed towards the raising of the standard

of living of the mass of the people." A great part of the work of the Comptroller's organisation during the war has been directed to this more distant goal. One major obstacle is the tendency of workers in hot tropical climates to be content with a low standard of living as the price to be paid for short hours of work. The first object, therefore, is to stimulate economic ambition. It is also necessary, for the good of West Indian agriculture, to counteract the insidious pull of the town.

"Unemployment problems," says the Report, "would become acute if the majority of the workers decided to work harder in order to improve their standards of living, and it is essential that financial assistance under the Development and Welfare Act should be directed towards the development of productive activities which will help to meet the existing situation and provide a greater measure of employment in the future." Sir Frank Stockdale mentions as sources of employment besides the land greater industrialization, home industries, vocational training, the tourist trade, public expenditure on social services, housing, and public works; and analyses the prospects under each head.

Development and Welfare Schemes

The larger schemes of development and welfare contemplated by the Royal Commission have been cramped at every point by war conditions. Under this general heading, therefore, the Report is largely concerned with the mapping of the ground and the training of the staffs for a great expansion after the war. Grants in aid of the preparations for this work have been made in most of the islands and are here particularised; Sir Frank Stockdale looks forward to really rapid progress with the execution of development schemes already planned and approved, provided that the burden on local administrations imposed by war conditions be eased, that the technical staff be expanded, and adequate material made available.

Agriculture

The war has given an impetus to the local production of foodstuffs; and this moves in the direction that the Royal Commission pointed when they said "the most urgent need is the development of peasant agriculture." The Comptroller has furthered this movement in many ways, notably by recommending to the Secretary of State a £500,000 scheme to encourage in Jamaica permanent improvements in the farming methods of small farmers. He adds, however, that a clear warning must be given: "If peasant farming is developed at the expense of efficient large and medium agriculture, a serious drop in the national income will be inevitable. The Royal Commission emphasized that 'the outstanding agricultural need in the West Indies is the more intensive use of the land with increased production of food in order to support a rapidly growing population.' If the maximum production of wealth from the land to provide full and remunerative employment both to

those who farm their own holdings and those who work for wages is the cardinal aim, the most immediately urgent need is the restoration of confidence in large and medium scale agriculture." The Comptroller goes on to suggest a solution of the dilemma in the course of time through the co-operative movement. "Before the small man can undertake good farming he must co-operate to obtain the benefits of large-scale enterprise. But co-operative methods cannot become effective until the people concerned both clearly understand the basic principles and accept co-operation not only as a means of self-help but of service to the community. Only in Jamaica is co-operation receiving adequate study."

The agricultural section, the most important in the Report, contains particulars of a large number of research and development projects assisted by the Development Fund.

Forestry

A succinct statement of the position of the forestry service in each of the colonies is included in the Report.

Fisheries

Dr. H. H. Brown, who was appointed Director of Fishery Investigation in 1941, was opening up largely new ground. Although the yield of fish in West Indian waters is naturally low in comparison with that of the great fisheries of the world it is capable of considerable development and much progress has been set on foot under the stimulus of a war-time demand for fresh sources of food. The West Indian fisherman is stoutly conservative, but has been induced to adopt some new ideas; for instance "the mechanisation of the small fishing pirogues is spreading in Trinidad and beginnings may be seen elsewhere." Fish marketing schemes have been organised in Jamaica and Trinidad; and experiments in dry-salting initiated in the Caicos Group. The Anglo-American Caribbean Fishing Survey has rendered much help towards modernizing equipment and methods; but Sir Frank Stockdale insists that a carefully planned extension of research holds out the prospect of much improvement.

Education

The Moyne Commission laid great stress on the subject of education, and it has bulked large in the work of the Comptroller. He draws attention to the continuing dilemma "that while the West Indies need much greater provision for education, so that every child may benefit and every community grow in resources and self responsibility, the recurrent annual cost would be such that, so far as can be foreseen, permanently recurrent financial aid from the United Kingdom would be necessary, to the prejudice in that growth in self-responsibility for which education is needed."

The Comptroller's policy, therefore, has been to aim at a balance in which the Colonies shall be ultimately able—with the growth of economic prosperity that may be expected—to bear the expense of their own education service, even if cutting the educational coat according to the local cloth involves certain departures from the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The most important of these concerns their condemnation of the pupil-teacher system. Teachers' salaries being the main item in the educational bill Sir Frank Stockdale holds that in these communities of small resources the

pupil-teacher system is an economic necessity and he outlines an interesting plan for reforming it so as to obtain the maximum benefit.

There are particulars of large grants made for school buildings and for books, stationery, and minor equipment. Vocational and technical training have made substantial progress. Consideration of West Indian needs for University education awaits the report of the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, which included two West Indian members and visited the West Indies in 1944.*

Public Health

The Comptroller has followed the recommendation of the Royal Commission that more attention should be given to the prevention of disease and by comparison less to its cure and relief. Much help has been received to this end from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

There was co-operation with the United States in the work of the Advisory Medical Committee on quarantine; model legislation was proposed which has been adopted in principle by the Trinidad legislature while other West Indian colonies are proposing to legislate in the same way.

The system of health units described in a previous report has been extended, and funds under the Act have been used to assist the various health centres in Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Vincent. Work has progressed in providing school medical services, promoting maternity and child welfare, appointing whole-time health education officers, in promoting nutrition, surveying the needs of hospital buildings; and there are progress reports on research into and preventive measures against the principal endemic diseases of the colonies, to wit venereal diseases, yaws, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria and yellow fever.

Housing

A very extensive programme of housing and slum clearance awaits the colonies after the war if they are to realise the standards set by the Comptroller after consultation with housing authorities in Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana and the Windward and Leeward Islands. For existing housing a house is to be regarded as overcrowded if there is less than 40 square feet of habitable floor space per person. In new houses not more than two persons per room are to be allowed and habitable floor space is to be at least 48 square feet per person.

Labour and Trade Unions

The level of employment has been reasonably good during the two years covered by the Report; but a high and stable level of employment cannot be achieved without a rising standard of industrial proficiency, which imposes obligations on both the employers and the employed.

Following up the recommendations of the Royal Commission in favour of a better system of collective bargaining all the colonies have enacted law legalizing, and to some extent regulating, trade unions. At the same time industrial relations have steadily improved. Statutory provision for workmen's compensation has been made everywhere but it does not always cover agriculture. Trinidad, Barbados, and British Guiana have established old-age pensions; Jamaica and

* The Asquith Commission's Report, subsequently published, was summarized in the August CIRCULAR. [Ed. W.I.C.C.]

Antigua are considering them. The Conference of Labour Officers held in Trinidad in 1942 decided that the time was not ripe to introduce unemployment insurance. There is, in fact, too much voluntary unemployment in the West Indies.

Social Welfare

The planning stage of social welfare development as outlined in the last Report has now entered the phase of execution of accepted schemes. Regular social welfare services have been established in all the colonies except the Windward and Leeward Islands. A company called Jamaica Welfare (1943) Ltd. may become a model for other colonies; this pioneer company depends entirely at present on grant aid but hopes later, in more normal times, to derive revenue from the banana industry.

The peculiar marriage customs of the West Indians yield very slowly to the exhortations of moralists and reformers, and the family is not yet the fundamental social unit that it ought to be. "The final result is a marked backwardness in all forms of rural social life and rural government. The creation of a means of associating people together in some sort of common social bond is therefore the first task of social workers in the West Indies."

Communications and other Public Works

An attempt is being made to improve the tenuous sea communications between the islands through the institution of a schooner pool for local trade. Attempts to provide air communications on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission have been only partly successful owing to difficulties in obtaining spare parts and new machines. Similar difficulties have attended efforts to improve broadcasting services; but the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission has secured the establishment of what is called "The West Indian Radio Newspaper," which is broadcast nightly from the United States. Other public works include those of the water engineer whose services are needed principally in the Windward and Leeward Islands, all of which suffer from water scarcity to a greater or less degree.

Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and West Indian Conference

The Anglo-American Commission has established a Caribbean Research Council with sectional committees to deal with particular aspects of research. The first of these committees is charged with the study of nutrition, agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

The first West Indian Conference met in Barbados in 1944 under the auspices of the Anglo-American Commission. Its report* has already been published in the United Kingdom, the United States and the West Indies.

Conclusions

Summing up his conclusions Sir Frank Stockdale is, on the whole, hopeful of the future of the West Indies, although he recognises that their progress will require strenuous and sustained effort. Their main stumbling-block, he finds, is the tendency of the population to increase without control at a time when the countries in which, as primary producers, they have to find their markets nearly all show a declining birth-rate.

* See Summary of Proceedings in the CIRCULAR of April, 1944. [Ed. W.I.C.C.]

Sugar Cane in Trinidad

Field Experiments and Variety Situation, 1944

In this *Annual Report*, published by the Sugar-cane Investigation Committee of Trinidad, Mr. F. M. Bain, Acting Sugar Agronomist, Department of Agriculture, is the author of the main portion, dealing with the field experiments to which is appended a statement on the variety situation by himself and Mr. R. Ross.

For the detailed results of field experiments the Report itself must be consulted.

Regarding varieties the authors conclude that under the conditions existing during the growing season:

- (a) B.34104 has given on an average the best results of any variety.
- (b) B.3439 has not given the results expected from its performance in variety trials.
- (c) There is no evidence to justify wholesale replacement of B.H.10 (12) on soils of good fertility.
- (d) The problem on poor soils is one for soil regeneration rather than new varieties.
- (e) The deterioration of B.H.10 (12) is a reflection of the progressive deterioration in Trinidad sugar-cane soils.

An Imperial Affairs Committee

Colonel Oliver Stanley, M.P., formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected chairman of the Conservative Imperial Affairs Committee. The deputy chairman is Capt. Sir Peter Macdonald, M.P., and the secretaries are Captain L. D. Gammans, M.P., and Colonel A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P.

Sub-committees have been set up to deal with various parts of the Colonial Empire with the following chairmen:—

- Africa: Major R. H. Turton, M.P.
- West Indies: Sir Peter Macdonald, M.P.
- Far East: Capt. L. D. Gammans, M.P.
- Middle East and Mediterranean: Viscount Hinchinbrooke, M.P.
- Economic Affairs: Sq./Ldr. P. W. Donner, M.P.

Conference on Communications

The British Government are issuing invitations to a conference which, with the agreement of the Government of Bermuda, will open there on November 19th to consider telecommunications questions outstanding between the United States and members of the British Commonwealth.

NEW MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.

The West India Committee

President :

THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

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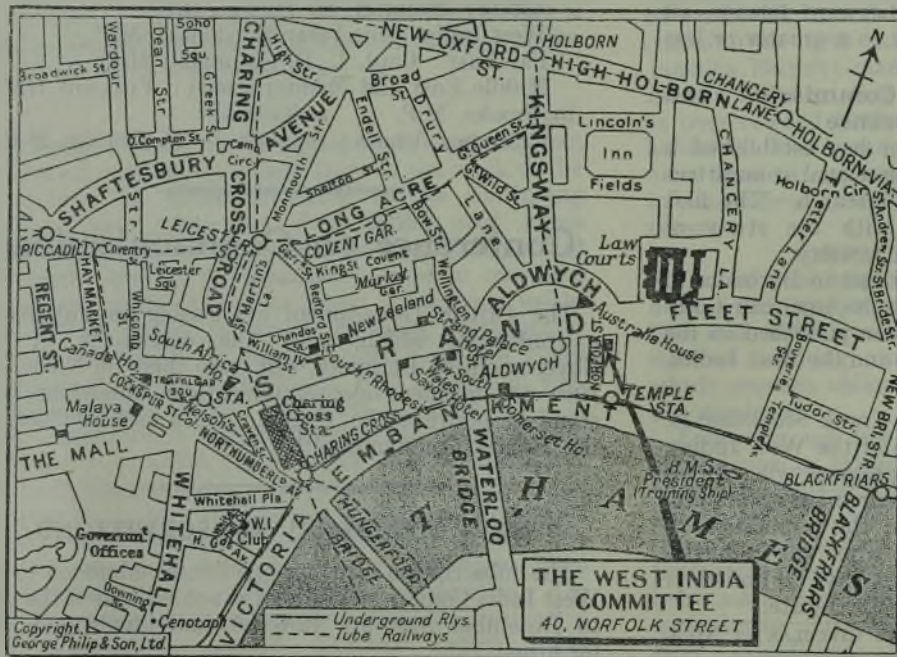
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Chairmen of Committees :

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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.
War Services Committee (Ladies' Committee)	..	..	..	..	LADY DAVSON, O.B.E.

Commodity Sub-Committees are not included in the above.

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman 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



BARBADOS

TOURIST Conference. A West Indian Tourist Conference was opened at Hastings House, the headquarters of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, on September 7th, under the chairmanship of Sir John Macpherson, ex-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The delegates who attended the conference were: Mr. B. Barnard (St. Vincent), Mr. John Fernandes (British Guiana), Mr. P. Hewitt-Myring, Mr. E. C. Hitchins and Mr. Walter Minshall (Trinidad), Mr. J. Niblock and Mr. T. B. Pierce (Barbados), Mr. F. H. Robertson (Jamaica), Mr. Gerald Smith (Grenada) and Mr. M. A. Greenhill, secretary.

Labour Conference. The Caribbean Labour Conference, attended by 23 delegates representing nine Colonies, was opened in the Legislative Council Chamber by Mr. J. D. Rankine, the Acting Governor, on September 17th. Mr. Rankine, referring to the need for increased efficiency and improved labour relations, said that in the long run the only satisfactory and lasting settlement of industrial disputes was voluntary agreement reached by direct negotiation round a table.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Dr. Dunn's Anniversary. The Information Officer in his Weekly Newsletter of September 25th states that Dr. Arthur Dunn, formerly Archbishop of the West Indies, has received many congratulations on the celebration of his golden jubilee as a priest. Many friends had journeyed to Punta Placencia, a settlement 60 miles south of Belize to offer Dr. Dunn their respects. His Grace was ordained by his father, the late Right Rev. Andrew Dunn, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, Canada, on September 22nd, 1895.

Development Committee. The Governor recently appointed a committee, with Dr. Vernon P. Anderson, Senior Medical Officer, as chairman, to submit recommendations for a ten-year plan of development and welfare for the colony. The committee held an open meeting at the City Hall on September 17th to receive ideas from members of the public.

Return of Hondurans. On November 10th next, states the Information Officer, about 700 men will return to the colony from the U.S.A. where they have been engaged under contract. Their repatriation, he says, will create a serious problem for the Government and the people, but their re-absorption into local employment is receiving careful and sympathetic consideration.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 2nd.*

There is a possibility of a car ferry service connecting the U.S.A. with Kingston via Havana, Santiago, and Port Antonio. An Immigration Department has been organised by Mr. F. G. Chinchin, of the Home Office, and Police Inspector Higgins has been appointed as head. The Department is to consider the removal of passport and other formalities which are irksome to tourists.

Mr. C. E. Rooke has arrived to advise on transporta-

tion problems. Fuel oil restrictions have been removed; the petrol basic allowance has been raised to 15 gallons for October.

Colonel Charles Firth, Commanding Officer of the Jamaica Garrison, and Captain F. Burnett, Lands Commissioner, have left the Colony; the latter has been appointed Director of Agriculture, Malaya.

Lady Cuffe (wife of Sir Noel Livingston) whose death was recently announced, has left £40,000 to the J.S.P.C.A.

The American Consul, Mr. J. L. Lord, is leaving the island on promotion as Consul General, Antwerp, and is succeeded by Mr. Edwin Kemp who is due to arrive from Halifax. Mr. Donald Sturdy, the new Director of Agriculture, has arrived. Mr. Walter Hamer, manager of the United Fruit Co., is leaving the Colony and will be succeeded by Mr. J. P. Armstrong. Sir Clement Malone, Chief Justice Windward and Leeward Islands is in the island on a short holiday. Hundreds of Jamaican farm workers have returned from the U.S.A.

There is a likelihood that the Kingston General Hospital will be scrapped to make way for a building to serve the entire municipality.

The education department plans to spend £60,000 on new schools during the next twelve months. Britain's approval of the proposed West Indian University is welcomed.

The Nutrition Report has aroused wide interest and much Press publicity.

Seasonal rains have done some road bridge damage—but the rains are welcomed by farmers.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Information Office. Mr. Edgar J. Marsden relinquished his honorary appointment as Director of Information at the end of September, and Mr. Arthur F. Raymond, Information Officer, took charge of the Information Office as from October 1st. The office will continue to function on its present temporary basis until such time as a proper assessment can be made of the arrangements required for a permanent government publicity organisation.

Air Service to British Guiana. A bi-weekly air service, operating on Sundays and Thursdays, was inaugurated between Trinidad and British Guiana by British West Indian Airways, Ltd., on Thursday, September 6th. This new link-up was made following two trial flights to Mackenzie City, which were successfully completed on September 1st.

Radio-Telephone Service to Barbados. The commencement of a radio-telephone service between Trinidad and Barbados was effected on Tuesday, September 18th. The service will be operated in conjunction with Cable and Wireless, Ltd. It will be available on weekdays only, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Trial talks were reported as very good. The Hon. George de Nobrega, managing director of Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., who had been on a visit to England, returned to the Colony in time for the opening of the service.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Petroleum Developmen Co. Ltd.

The preliminary accounts for the year ended July 31st show that the net profit, after provision for taxation, amounted to £182,612, against £182,340 for the preceding year. The final dividend on the ordinary shares is 10 per cent., less tax at 5/- in the £, again making 15 per cent.

Caroni Ltd.

The preliminary accounts for the year ended June 30th show that the net profit, after £40,000 for depreciation, was £79,138, and there was brought forward £1,052. After £43,600 for taxation account and £34,800 provision for repayment to Tate and Lyle of Preference dividend paid by them under guarantee, there remains £1,790 to be carried forward. No ordinary dividend is proposed for the year 1944-45.

The Demerara Mutual

The annual report of the Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., for 1944, shows that 919 policies were issued during the year, bringing the total to 7,125. The total income was \$699,840.

At December 31st the assurances in force amounted to \$10,597,608; the life assurance fund to \$4,203,154; and the general reserve fund to \$279,400.

Colonial Appointments

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

ADDIS, W. (Administrative Officer, Zanzibar), Colonia Secretary, Bermuda.

BEAUBRUN, A. R. A. (Senior Clerk, Harbours and Wharves Department, Trinidad), Secretary, Harbours and Wharves Department, Trinidad.

BRISCOE, H. V. (Harbour Master, Mauritius), Harbour Master and Superintendent of Lighthouse, Trinidad.

BURROWES, H. (Warden of Nevis, Leeward Islands), Commissioner of Montserrat.

GREENING, L. S. (Commissioner, Senior Grade, Cyprus), Administrator, Antigua.

HENRIQUES, R. C. (Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica), Principal Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica.

HILL, F. B. (Assistant Engineer, Grade I, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer (Surveys), Public Works Department, Jamaica.

HODGES, C. W. (Auditor, Malta), Auditor, Windward Islands.

HUGGINS, H. D. (Agricultural Economist, British Guiana), Agricultural Economist, Jamaica.

MARTIN, S. A. O. (Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica), Principal Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica.

McLACHLAN, J. H. (Principal Officer, Grade II, Postal Department, Trinidad), Accountant, Postal Department, Trinidad.

PARKINSON, D. J. (District Commissioner, Gold Coast), Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, British Guiana.

PERKINS, A. W. (Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica), Principal Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Jamaica.

SMITH, I. O. (Assistant District Commissioner, British Guiana), District Commissioner, British Guiana.

SPURLING, A. C. (Crown Counsel, Kenya), Solicitor-General, Trinidad.

SWABEY, C. (Conservator of Forests, Jamaica), Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

WICKHAM, D. L. B. (Federal Labour Officer, Leeward Islands), Senior District Commissioner, British Guiana.

First Appointments

McCARTAN, J., Curator, Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.

MACINNES, Miss A. M., Principal Officer, Trinidad.

MUNRO, H. A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P., L.R.F.S., Medical Officer, St. Vincent.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Mr. Ivan D. Arscott	Mr. Lennon R. Knaggs
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Hon. Dudley G. Leacock
Rev. F. R. Banks, R.D., C.F.	Mr. Roy D. Lindo
Mr. David N. Barr	Mr. J. C. McMichael,
Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes,	M.I. Mech.E.
B.E.M.	The Hon. Sir Lennox
Mr. A. C. Broughton,	O'Reilly, K.C.
M.I. Mech.E.	Hon. Philippe Raffray,
Mr. L. A. Bushie	C.B.E., K.C.
Rev. Ernest Davies	Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
Hon. J. I. de Aguiar	H.E. Sir Arthur F. Richards,
Mrs. Eva de Roux	G.C.M.G.
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. W. H. J. Richards
Mr. Sydney W. Fitt	Dr. E. J. Sankeralli
His Hon. The Hon. S. L.	Mr. T. E. Sealy
Greening, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. G. D. Smooker
Mr. C. H. Hayward,	Hon. A. Kenneth Solomon,
M.I. Mech.E.	C.B.E., K.C.
H.E. Sir John Huggins,	Mr. Guy B. Westwood
K.C.M.G., M.C.	Mr. V. J. Willems
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Mr. C. L. Williams
	Hon. R. W. Youngman

The Markets

October 3, 1945

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 1/2	79 1/2
2 1/2	Consols (yield 4 3/8 per cent.)	88	89	104 1/2
3 1/2	War Loan ...	104 1/2	105	104 1/2
12 1/2	Angostura Bitters ...	57/-	61/-	44/- 49/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	46/-	42/- 45/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	20/-	20/6	13/- 13/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/9	28/9	33/9 34/9
6 1/2	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	63/6	65/6	57/- 59/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	41/6	43/6	41/8 43/6
15	Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3	62/6 65/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	27/6	30/-	27/6 30/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ...	27 1/2	31 1/2	2/- 2/6
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/-	2/6	1/- 1/8
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	20/-	22/-	17/6 19/6
7 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/6	4/6	2/6 3/6
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ...	4/6	5/-	4/6 5/-
8 1/2	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/9	57/6	52/6 57/6
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	3/-	4/-	1/6 2/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	90/-	95/-	70/- 80/-
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	60/-	65/-	34/8 35/6
2 1/2	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	17/6	18/6	12/6 13/8
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ...	19/-	20/-	17/- 18/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	8/6	9/6	1/6 2/6
15	Trinidad Leaseholds ...	91/10 1/2	94/4 1/2	95/7 1/2 98/1 1/2
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	83/9	88/3	82/6 85/-
2 1/2	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/3	5/9	4/6 5/6
7 1/2	United British Oilfields 6/8	18/1 1/2	18/7 1/2	17/9 18/9

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port. According to reports from Jamaica, the quantity available for export to the United Kingdom is only little more than half of that originally estimated.

Pimento. A moderate business is passing on the spot, London, at rather better prices, and business has been done at 1/4 1/2 d. per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger remains under Government control and prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs. There is a good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5 1/2 d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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

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CARIS. ESTRAND LONDON

November, 1945

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The I.L.O. and the Colonies

WHILE the question of immediate interest and concern to the Colonies at the International Labour Conference which has just concluded its meetings in Paris was the proposed Recommendation on Social Policy in Dependent Territories, the Conference itself had a significance far transcending that or any other matter on the agenda.

Emerging quite clearly from discussions as to the revision of the constitution of the I.L.O. and its place in the new international set up under the United Nations was an insistent challenge to private enterprise which may have far-reaching repercussions. Decisions of the I.L.O. in the past have derived their peculiar authority from the fact that the I.L.O. is a tripartite body composed of national delegations of Governments, employers and workers. This tripartite character has endowed it with all the characteristics of a democratic institution and has given it both strength and flexibility. In voting power Governments have the combined strength of their employers' and workers' delegations 2:1:1. Proposals put forward at the Conference by the Belgian Government and by the Latin American workers, however, would have fundamentally changed the character of the organisation. Under the guise of providing for the transformation on an increasing scale of a free economic system to a planned or state economy by giving a larger place in delegations to the representatives of planned economies, the Belgian Government, for example, proposed that delegations should be composed 2:2:2, consisting of two Government delegates, two employers and two workers, but that where the economy of a country is wholly socialised both employers should be managers of socialised undertakings. Where partly socialised one employers' representative should be drawn from socialised industry and the other from private enterprise. The two workers representatives should be nominated by majority and minority organisations. As few if any countries are without some element of state controlled industry, it is quite obvious that most Governments would, in effect, control four of the six votes of their delegation—their own two, plus one employers' and one workers' vote, thus completely dominating the proceedings.

No decision has yet been taken on this revolutionary proposal, but several employers' representatives, notably the British and United States members, in effective contributions to the discussions, placed their position beyond doubt. As the U.S. employers' representative expressed it, "the only course left to the representatives

of free private enterprise, if they wish to be in a position independently to express their viewpoint on any actions taken by the I.L.O. would be to withdraw from further participation in I.L.O. activities."

As for the Recommendation on Social Policy in Dependent territories, its adoption by the Conference reported elsewhere in this issue completes the job started in Philadelphia last year, of working out a Charter of minimum standards of social policy capable of general application throughout dependent territories and generally acceptable to the States responsible for their administration. The subjects dealt with range over the whole field of health, housing, social security and labour standards in every aspect. Having adopted these recommendations, States members of the I.L.O.—and this includes practically every country in the world with the exception of Russia and the former enemy states—are bound, if they are responsible for any dependent territory, to take all steps within their competence to secure the effective application in such territory of the minimum standards prescribed and in particular to bring the Recommendations before the legislature of the territory. Further they must not only notify the I.L.O. of their acceptance or otherwise of the recommendations but also inform it as soon as possible of the action taken to make them effective.

Two further steps were taken of particular interest to the Colonies. In the first place, the committee of the Conference which dealt with this subject, being concerned as to the most effective representation within the I.L.O. of those who would be affected by and might in part be responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Conference, invited it "to consider the possibility of providing for the admission to the Conference of representatives of the administrations, organised employers and organised workers of dependent territories who have been appointed to accompany a delegation by the Government of a member of the organisation and of taking other appropriate steps to promote the effective association of dependent territories in the work of the Organisation." This last phrase opens up a wide range of possibilities.

Secondly, the Conference resolved to place on the Agenda for its meeting in Montreal next September, the same subject of social policy in dependent territories with a view to proceeding to the adoption of an international Convention on certain aspects of it. Here it must be emphasised that a Convention is a far more precise and rigid instrument than a Recommendation and gives rise to higher obligations on the part of ratifying countries, the basic obligation being not merely to

(Continued on page 195)

From a Londoner's Notebook

WHAT the Americans would call the "honeymoon period" of the Labour Government seems to be over. After some months of polite exchanges between the parties in the House of Commons there are clear indications that battle will soon be joined all along the line. The Government have gone a long way to define a comprehensive programme for establishing the Socialist commonwealth in the course of the five sessions to which they may look forward before another general election becomes obligatory by law. Not only do they propose to carry through the Bill for the nationalization of the Bank of England, which is already before the House, and then to proceed to take over the mines. That is merely the work of the first session. Mr. Herbert Morrison has announced that they will then go on to bring into the hand of the State the electricity and gas industries, the railways, and the docks and harbours; although the shipping industry itself is to be left in private hands. Long-distance road haulage and civil aviation are other undertakings on which they have their eye. Evidently the formula of "nationalization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange" is to be taken seriously.

To put through this ambitious programme the House of Commons is being made to work harder than it has done for years. By a great extension of the system of standing committees, as well as by sitting five days a week instead of the three that prevailed through most of the war, some members at least will find themselves confronting one another across the floor from morning to late evening and every day except for a short weekend. Output of new law will doubtless increase; but there are understandable misgivings lest members have their noses pressed so tight to the parliamentary grindstone that they lose touch with the common life of the outer world, which it is their business to represent.

The first peace budget reduces income tax from 10s. to 9s. in the pound, and so adjusts the personal allowances as to strike about two millions of the poorer tax-payers off the income-tax rolls altogether. Mr. Dalton, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be congratulated on giving nearly everyone something to be pleased with, although many of the benefits received by the people of middling income are rendered illusory—as they are belatedly discovering—through the simultaneous ending of the system of post-war credits. There has been some criticism on the ground that enterprise is discouraged, because surtax on incomes above £2,500 is raised higher than ever. The real shock, however, derives from the revelation that expenditure for the financial year will be scarcely any lower than was estimated by Sir John Anderson in April, before the defeat of Germany, and while it was still thought that Japan might hold out for years.

Some amusement has been caused by the creation of

a number of new Socialist peers, with the announcement that these awards are not made in recognition of any public service, but only to facilitate the conduct of Government business in the House of Lords. It recalls the dictum of Lord Melbourne that he enjoyed making recommendations for the Garter, because there was "no damned merit about it"; but it is a little unkind to the Master of Balliol and the other worthy men who are promoted with him. It was suggested to me in Oxford last week that, since the Master's private house is in a village called Boot, he should take the title of Lord Left Boot.

The spread of famine with the onset of winter in Europe is beginning to cause some searching of heart in England. There can be little doubt that the continent confronts a winter of misery such as it has not known since the Thirty Years War; and inevitably there will be many deaths from starvation. A movement has arisen for a voluntary surrender of ration coupons by the charitable, in order to enable an equivalent amount of additional food to be shipped to the distressed countries. The Government, however, has withheld its sanction from the proposal. It is considered that the additional supplies would only find their way into the black market; and Mr. Attlee has said in Ottawa that our rations are already only just sufficient to maintain the nation's health. Our part in sustaining western Europe is now so vital that we have more than a selfish reason for insisting that the strength and working efficiency of our own people must be kept up. The few men who are now beginning to get about the world again tell us that we ourselves do not know, if we only see one another, how much we are showing the strain of war. Civil air pilots, for instance, comment on how thin and tired we all look compared with the people in other countries that they visit in the course of their duties.

One sign of this tiredness, no doubt, is the continuation of the epidemic of minor strikes, on which I remarked in my last notes. During the last month it has affected the London bus services, the conductors, male and female, refusing any longer to carry the extra numbers of standing passengers that were authorized during the war emergency. The result was that large numbers of Londoners were left stranded, and much ill temper was caused. The conductors maintained that the London Passenger Transport Board could meet the difficulty by bringing into service some of the buses that normally stand idle through the middle hours of the day; the Board replied that it had not the men to staff them. Thus the dispute leads back to the question of the rate of demobilization, which is the fundamental factor now governing most of our economic life. There is in fact a vast amount of "suppressed unemployment," thousands of men and women remaining idle in uniform when there are jobs crying out for them.

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 67th 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
Bentley, R. C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Flight Lieutenant
Crooks, S. C. ...	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Gillette, J. ...	Trinidad	C.A.	Trooper
Godet, T. M. DuB.	Bermuda	R.N.V.R.	Lieutenant
Kieffer, T. K. ...	Jamaica	R.A.	Lieutenant
Lynch, M. G. L.	Jamaica	R.N.	Lieutenant
McIntosh, G. A.	Jamaica	R.A.	Lieutenant
Palmer, D. G. ...	Jamaica	R.N.V.R.	Lieutenant.
Pereira, Edith Cavell	St. Kitts	W.R.N.S.	Wren
Pereira, Sybil Elodie	St. Kitts	W.R.N.S.	Wren
Riley, J. R. ...	Montserrat	R.C.A.S.C.	Private
Roskilly, Ellen ...	Trinidad	W.A.A.F.	Section Officer
Sayle, E. L.	Jamaica	R.A.F.	Sergeant
Slack, G. W. K. ...	Trinidad	R.A.F.	Flying Officer
Weir, D. A. ...	Trinidad	93rd A. & S.H.	Lieutenant
Wright, S. C. ...	Jamaica	Q.R.L.	Lieutenant

A. & S.H.—Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. C.A.—Canadian Army.
 R.A.F.—Royal Air Force. R.A.—Royal Artillery. R.C.A.S.C.—Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. R.N.V.R.—Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
 Q.R.L.—Queen's Royal Lancers. W.A.A.F.—Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
 W.R.N.S.—Women's Royal Naval Service.

(Continued from page 193)

bring it before the legislature as in the case of a Recommendation but to "take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such Convention." It is therefore more than ever necessary that employers of labour in the Colonies should be watchful of their interests and by representation at these Conferences should try to ensure that the standards laid down, while conforming to the legitimate desire for social progress, are reasonable and not a handicap to production. It was with this end in view that the Colonial Employers' Federation, referred to in our October issue, was recently formed. It was to this end that its two representatives at the Paris Conference, with moderate success, directed their efforts. It is with this in mind that employers must hope that the future constitution of the I.L.O. and its place, whether within the structure of the United Nations or co-operating with it in its own field, or as an independent international organisation, will be such as to enable them to take part in its decisions without virtually total submergence of their interests by delegations under government domination.

Finally, it is a pleasure to record that delegates with many years experience at such Conferences were able to say that the authority and prestige of the representatives of the British Commonwealth and Empire, whether Government, employers or workers, and their effectiveness in discussion reached higher levels than ever before and that the overwhelming contribution of the Empire to the victory of humanity over the forces of evil was everywhere recognised and acknowledged.

Awards and Decorations

AMONG the awards recently approved by the King in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations are the following:—

Bar to D.S.O.

ACTING WING COMMANDER K. H. P. BEAUCHAMP, D.S.O., D.F.C., Reserve of Air Force Officers, No. 157 Squadron, of Dominica.

Wing Commander Beauchamp has completed three tours of operational duty. He has taken part in many operations since the award of the Distinguished Service Order. In November, 1944, he destroyed an enemy aircraft at Handorf and in December, 1944 during a patrol near Coblenz he sighted another enemy aircraft and pursued it through low cloud before attacking and setting it on fire. In all, this officer's squadron has destroyed 63 enemy aircraft. Wing Commander Beauchamp has at all times shown courage and devotion to duty of a high order.

D.S.O.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT A. J. CARRINGTON, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 225 Squadron of Trinidad.

This officer has served in both Coastal and Bomber Commands. He has taken part in attacks against some of the enemy's most heavily defended targets and achieved many excellent results. An outstanding pilot, Flight Lieutenant Carrington has consistently displayed a high degree of courage and determination and has never let either adverse weather or enemy opposition deter him from completing his allotted tasks. On two occasions this officer has skilfully flown his aircraft safely back to base after it had been severely damaged by enemy action.

Bar to D.F.C.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT CHARLES M. ROSTRON, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R., No. 109 Squadron, of Jamaica.

Flight Lieutenant Rostron has completed two tours of operations with the Pathfinder Force. He has participated in numerous sorties since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, including attacks on such heavily defended targets as Berlin, Bremen and Dortmund. This officer is a first class pilot who has consistently displayed outstanding courage and determination. He has never let either adverse weather or enemy opposition deter him from completing his allotted tasks.

International Exhibition

In the House of Commons, on October 25th, Mr. Marquand, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, stated, in replying to Sir W. Wakefield, that in view of the important contribution which exhibitions, fairs and other forms of public display might make in the promotion of export trade, he had appointed a Committee to advise him on the policy and plans that should be adopted to derive the maximum advantage from such displays. He had particularly asked for the Committee's views on the suggestion that an International Exhibition should be held in London in 1951. The names of the Committee of which the Lord Ramsden is chairman are given in *Hansard* of October 25th.

The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on November 20th, the following nine candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. REGINALD DOUGLAS EVELYN YEARWOOD, D.I.C.T.A., A.I.C.T.A. (Trinidad)	Professor E. E. Cheesman Professor C. Y. Shephard
DR. HAROLD HAYNES BAVLEY (Barbados)	The Hon. Dudley G. Leacock Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MRS. HAROLD HAYNES BAYLEY (Barbados)	The Hon. Dudley G. Leacock Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. ALBERT CLYDE GOMEZ, (Trinidad) A.I.C.T.A.	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. Alexander Elder
ARTHUR SCULL & SON, LTD. (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. Alan Walker
MRS. MARIA L. BERRY (Country)	Mr. R. L. Clarke Mr. J. Gordon Miller
HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE JULIAN MIGNON DE FREITAS (Egypt)	Mr. H. J. J. Freeman Mr. Horace King
MR. A. G. BURSLEM (New Zealand)	Mr. W. F. Bryden Mr. W. L. Alston
MR. IAN STRACHAN RUTHERFORD (Country)	Mr. C. W. Matthew Man Mr. T. G. Marriott

Among the matters discussed at the meeting were the situation in regard to passenger shipping to and from the West Indies, sugar price for the 1946 crop, sugar research in the British West Indies, housing policy and the future of the War Services organisation.

It was decided that representations on the subject of future requirements as regards shipping services to and from the West Indies should be made to the Imperial Shipping Committee of which the chairman is now Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. That committee has agreed to receive and consider such representations and, if necessary, to hear evidence in support of them.

Views were exchanged as to a reasonable price for 1946 export crop sugar, in the light of 1945 costs of production statistics received from the British West Indies Sugar Association, and a decision taken as to submission of views to the Ministry of Food.

Further discussions took place in regard to a proposal to set up a sugar research institution in the British West Indies controlled and run by the industry, and the views of British West Indies Sugar Association, the Colonial Office, the Colonial Products Research Council and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture were before the meeting.

The terms of a letter addressed by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., to its members on the subject of Development and Welfare Bulletin No. 13—Housing in the West Indies—were noted with approval.

A formal decision was taken to close down the activities of the War Services section as from March 31st, 1946, and authority given to the secretary to enter into negotiations with the Colonial Office and Service Departments concerned with a view to their taking over those various sections of the work which must, necessarily, continue beyond that date.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee 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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s. Cheques may be sent 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.

Colonial Students' Hostel

Opened in London by Mr. George Hall

MANY hundreds of West Indian non-commissioned officers and men will remember with gratitude the excellent club facilities which were provided for them during the war years by the Victoria League at Nutford House, Nutford Place, London, W.

The House ceased to be a Service club at the end of August and was re-opened on September 28th by the League at the request of the Colonial Office as a hostel to accommodate students from the Colonies studying at London University or elsewhere in the capital.

It was officially opened on November 8th by Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was introduced to the large gathering present by Sir George Tomlinson, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Victoria League.

Mr. Hall, in declaring the hostel open, paid a warm tribute to the League, and to the Duchess of Devonshire and the other officers, for their excellent work, especially during the war, on behalf of Colonial people in this country. Work of this kind, performed by the League and other organisations, would, he said, have every assistance from the Colonial Office. Everything possible must be done by the people of this country to make Colonial visitors happy during their stay here, so that they would return to their homes with a lasting impression of British friendship.

Nutford House was the 20th hostel in the United Kingdom to be opened by, or on behalf of, the Colonial Office, and had accommodation for 127 students. He hoped that those who stayed there would be comfortable and always have the happiest recollections of Nutford House.

The Duchess of Devonshire in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his presence, said that the League regarded this as a great opportunity for further service to Colonial students, and that everything possible would be done to make them feel happy and at home.

Among those present were students from all parts of the Colonial Empire and representatives of the Colonial Office, the Victoria League and of the West India Committee.

[Twenty-five West Indians are at present living in the hostel. They come from the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago.]



REMEMBRANCE DAY, 1945

[See page 206



THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW PASSING THROUGH CANNON STREET



DEVON CATTLE IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK

[See page 206

I.L.O.—Paris Conference

Social Policy in Dependent Territories

THE twenty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference, which met in Paris on October 15th, concluded its proceedings on November 5th.

Reference was made in the October issue of the CIRCULAR to the presence at the Conference of two members of the executive of the newly formed Colonial Employers Federation, Mr. A. R. I. Mellor and Mr. Robert Gavin, as technical advisers to the British employers' delegate (Sir John Forbes Watson).

The subject of direct interest to the Colonies on the agenda was a proposed recommendation on social policy in dependent territories. Mr. Mellor and Mr. Gavin were the British employers' representatives on the committee of the Conference which considered it. This subject had already been dealt with, in certain aspects, at the previous Conference in 1944 at Philadelphia and was completed in Paris where, after discussion and amendment of the text submitted by the Office, a recommendation was adopted without opposition. The British employers' representatives abstained on the final vote as, while the text was largely unobjectionable, certain amendments made by the committee resulted in provisions which they felt to be too far in advance of what is generally accepted even in Great Britain and incapable of practical application in the Colonies within any reasonable time.

The matters covered by the recommendation included the following:—

1. Provision for collective bargaining as the normal method of minimum wage fixing.
2. In default thereof, official machinery for maximum wage fixing.
3. Enforcement of minimum wages and proper payment of all wages earned.
4. Payment of wages in cash, with strict control of supplies, etc., forming part of remuneration.
5. Encouragement of voluntary forms of saving.
6. Regulation of advances on wages.
7. Control of operations of money lenders.
8. Deferred pay schemes.
9. Equal wages for equal work.
10. Prevention of discrimination in respect of opportunities for employment and wage rates by reason of race, religion or sex.
11. Labour aspects of land policies.
12. Provision for workmen's compensation for all workers, including those engaged in agriculture, as soon as possible through a system of compulsory non-profit insurance unless otherwise provided by a general social insurance scheme.
13. Compulsory insurance for sickness, maternity, old age, death of the breadwinner and unemployment, for workers and their dependents, as an aim of policy in areas where substantial numbers of the workers normally earn their living by wage earning.
14. Free public employment offices where employment, or migration is on a sufficient scale.
15. Fixing by the competent authority of maximum hours of work for all undertakings including, so far as practicable, agriculture.
16. A normal rest period of twenty-four consecutive

hours in every seven days for all workers, including as soon as possible agricultural workers subject to adaptations necessary to cover the requirements of production.

17. As soon as practicable an annual holiday with pay for workers in industrial and commercial undertakings of at least twelve working days. Similar provision for agricultural workers as an aim of policy.

18. Powers of labour inspectors.

19. Procedures for settlement of disputes by conciliation.

20. Provision for minimum conditions of health and safety in employment including special legislation for docks.

21. Notification of accidents.

22. Encouragement of safety measures.

23. Dissemination of information on measures adopted.

The Conference also adopted a resolution on land policy, expressing the hope that national authorities responsible for dependent territories and, through them, the appropriate organs of the United Nations, would study the systems of possession, ownership and use of the land for the purpose of laying the foundation of a land policy suitable to the conditions which prevail in each territory. Co-operation with the I.L.O. in the studies was also suggested.

The Conference will meet next year in Montreal in September and questions affecting the Colonies will again be on the agenda.

Chairman of the I.L.O.

The first meeting of the new governing body of the International Labour Organization was held in Paris, on November 6th, and elected Mr. G. Myrddin-Evans, Under-Secretary of the British Ministry of Labour, as its chairman. M. Léon Jouhaux and Mr. David Zellerbach were elected workers' vice-chairman and employers' vice-chairman respectively. Next year's conference as stated above will be held at Montreal in September.

Luncheon to Sir John Huggins

SIR JOHN HUGGINS, Governor of Jamaica, was the guest of honour at an informal lunch given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, at the Ritz Hotel, on November 14th. The other guests present were:—

The Viscount Hailsham, president of the West India Committee, Sir Frank Stockdale, Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, deputy chairman of the West India Committee, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. Harold Henriques, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. T. Souness and Mr. E. A. Andrews.

West Indies Shipping Position

Efforts to Secure Improvement

ON June 7th last the West India Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the serious question of necessary travel facilities between the United Kingdom and the West Indies. The letter was published in the July CIRCULAR, page 126.

A month later, on July 7th, a letter was sent referring to the acknowledgment of the previous letter, enquiring whether the Colonial Office was yet in a position to make any further communication on the subject. No reply was received and, as pointed out in the September CIRCULAR, p. 157, the situation had become so serious that it could not be allowed to rest and representations were being urgently renewed.

Letter to the Colonial Office

These included the despatch of the following letter, dated October 5th, 1945, addressed to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies:

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 7th June and subsequent reminders, which you acknowledged under reference 22300/41/44, regarding passenger services to and from the West Indies.

While my Committee fully realises the preoccupations not only of the Colonial Office but of His Majesty's Government as a whole and the difficulties and perplexities of the present situation, including the demands for passenger shipping throughout the world, it feels that it must point out that the absence of any reply to the Committee's letter or of any other indication even as to what passenger services are likely to be available between the United Kingdom and the West Indies in the near future when the ss. *Maaskerk* and the ss. *Castalia* are withdrawn, must lead to the drawing of the most unfavourable and unfortunate conclusions.

Far from there being any improvement in the last few months the situation has definitely deteriorated. The number of persons both here and in the West Indies who urgently require transportation is increasing daily.

I am accordingly instructed by the Committee to ask you to treat this question as a matter of urgency and to endeavour to secure an early and favourable pronouncement on it.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) R. GAVIN,
Secretary.

Letter published in "The Times"

Public attention was also directed to the sorry plight of the West Indies in the following letter, dated October 26th, by Mr. Thomas Souness, acting secretary of the West India Committee during Mr. Gavin's absence in Paris, to the editor of *The Times*, which was published in that journal on October 29th.

SIR,

In *The Times* of Monday last, your correspondent drew attention to the absence of cargo traffic to the Colony of Hong Kong.

A similar state of affairs has developed with regard to passenger traffic to the British West Indies. The

direct link by sea liner will shortly be severed. There is not the slightest indication, however, of any action being taken for restoration of the service now or in the near future.

Before the war, passengers to and from Caribbean Colonies were carried by Dutch, German, French and British liners. During the war one requisitioned Dutch passenger vessel was allocated to run regularly on the route. She has now been returned to her owners and, on completion of her present voyage, is likely to be withdrawn for service elsewhere.

Many West Indian civilians have waited long and patiently for opportunities to return home. They are still waiting, and their numbers increase daily.

The immediate, and minimum, need is for the allocation of one British passenger liner to maintain regular round voyages between the United Kingdom and the Southern Caribbean Colonies. Only prompt action in that respect can allay the prevailing impression that the powers-that-be, like Mr. Micawber, are merely waiting for something to turn up. The situation is already too acute to brook further delay.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) THOS. SOUNESS,
Acting Secretary.

The Colonial Office Replies

Copy of letter dated November 12th, 1945, from the Colonial Office to the West India Committee

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hall to refer to your letters of the 7th of June and the 7th of July regarding passages to and from the West Indies, and to express regret for the delay which has occurred in replying. His attention has also been drawn to a letter on the subject which appeared in *The Times* on the 29th of October.

2. Mr. Hall is deeply concerned at the present lack of passage accommodation to and from the West Indies, and he is in frequent consultation with the Minister of War Transport on the subject. In this connexion I am to invite reference to the reply which was returned in the House of Commons on the 30th of October* to a question by Wing-Commander Roland Robinson. Copies of the question and answer are enclosed herewith.

3. Mr. Hall will continue to do everything in his power to ensure that the passage requirements of the Colonial Empire are met to the fullest possible extent. It is, however, feared that, owing to the demands made on shipping space for the repatriation of prisoners of war and internees and for the movements of military personnel for demobilisation, reinforcement and other purposes, the present difficult position with regard to the movements of civilians may continue for some time.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) G. GREEN.

Questions in Parliament

West Indies Steamship Services.—On October 31st Wing-Commander R. Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will consult with the Minister of War Transport with a view to ensuring frequent and regular steamship services between the United Kingdom and the British West Indies.

Mr. George Hall: I am already in consultation with

* The question was in fact answered on October 31st.

the Minister of War Transport on the subject. At present most of the available shipping is required for Service needs, i.e., repatriation, movements for demobilisation and reinforcements, etc., and some considerable time must elapse before any shipping is available to run regular and frequent services between this country and the West Indies.

West Indies Passenger Service.—On November 12th Major Symonds asked the Minister of War Transport if he is aware that with the restoration of one requisitioned Dutch passenger ship to her original owners there will shortly be no direct link by passenger liner with the British West Indies, and, in view of the large and increasing number of West Indian civilians awaiting passages home, what steps he is taking to deal with the situation.

Mr. Barnes: There are direct services to Jamaica and Trinidad by ships that carry a limited number of passengers. The demands on passenger ships, mainly for the repatriation of troops, make it impossible to increase passenger facilities to the West Indies at present.

British Council Scholarships

AMONG those who have recently arrived in this country from overseas to take up British Council Scholarships awarded them for the academic year 1945-6 are the following:—

	Subject and/or Place of Study.
BARBADOS.	
Mr. A. R. V. NEWSAM, B.A., Teacher.	Principles and methods of education at University of London Institute of Education, Loughborough College.
Mr. B. C. St. JOHN, Teacher	
BERMUDA.	
Miss M. J. BEAN, B.Sc., President of Bermuda Union of Teachers	University of London Institute of Education.
BRITISH HONDURAS.	
Mr. E. A. NICHOLSON, B.A., Supervisor of Schools	Educational methods including rural and colonial education at University of London Institute of Education.
Mr. E. P. YORKE, Teacher	Rural and Colonial education at University of London Institute of Education.
JAMAICA.	
Miss LOUISE BENNETT, Writer with interests in rural drama	Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.
Mr. R. N. MURRAY, B.A., On staff of Mico Training College	University of London Institute of Education.
Mr. H. WILSON, Teacher at Kingston Technical School	L.C.C. School of Building.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.	
Miss D. M. BLANCHETTE	Guildhall School of Music.

Liberal-National Colonial Committee

Sir Frank Stockdale, Adviser on Development Planning at the Colonial Office, was the guest of the Liberal-National Colonial Committee at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, on November 6th.

The members of the committee present were: Lord Teviot, Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, Sir Selwyn Grier, Sir Donald Cameron, Mr. Henderson Stewart, M.P., and Sir Rowland Evans.

Sugar in Mauritius

Industry's Serious Position

SIR EDWARD ROSLING, the chairman, in the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Ceylon and General Estates Co., Ltd., held in London, on October 30th, referred to the great damage inflicted on the sugar industry of Mauritius by the cyclone of April, 1944, and by the three cyclones which struck the island between January and April of the current year. As a result of the disastrous conditions in 1944, His Majesty's Government made a grant to the island of some £509,000.

"In recent years," Sir Edward continued, "production of sugar in the island reached a total of 325,000 tons in one year, but the estimates for the current year—which I believe to be fairly accurate—give the prospective crop as something in the neighbourhood of 125,000 tons. This means a very heavy loss and the creation of a very serious situation for the Colony because, as you know, sugar constitutes practically the whole of the industry of the island. The short crops sustained in 1944 and 1945 really mean that in two years Mauritius has lost one whole year's crop and, therefore, one whole year's revenue, and you may well imagine what this loss of income means to the island.

"Just imagine our own country with no income for a year. . . . As regards our company, we are fortunate as we have other interests, but I can assure you that had it not been for the results of our operations in Ceylon we should have been in very severe straits, and there would certainly have been no dividend.

A Major Catastrophe

"For the island itself, however, what has happened constitutes a major catastrophe and it must mean that local companies in Mauritius are, for the time being, practically bankrupt. They have not only to cover the loss for the current year, but they have to find sufficient cash to finance the crop for 1946—upon which they will get no return until October, 1946—as well as to expend large sums of money on repairs, replacements, and renewals, which are absolutely necessary and which should be taken in hand at the earliest possible moment. The cost of these will be extremely high, probably three or four times more than before the war. Where this money is to come from is the problem which Mauritius planters have to face.

"It seems that it is essential for the Home Government to give this matter their very serious and determined consideration in order that the island may be put on its feet. If this is done, the outlook for the future can be faced, because Mauritius has in recent years learned much in the way of cultivation, and, I think, it is possible for the crop to be increased by a quite considerable extent, and I think too, that, provided an economic price for sugar can be obtained and provided cost of production can be kept well in hand, the Mauritius producers have learned that it is essential for them to make reserves to meet such contingencies as arise from drought and cyclone."

Mr. H. Hirji, of Cannon Street, London, E.C., has taken Mr. T. J. Cowling into partnership. The business will be conducted under the new style of H. Hirji and Co.

Publications Received

Brief notes on some publications recently received and available for reference by members at the West India Committee rooms.

The Outlook, April-June, 1945. A quarterly magazine published by the St. John's Literary Society, Belize, British Honduras. First year of publication, annual subscription 50c. Belize, 55c. outside Belize. Address correspondence to the Editor, *The Outlook*, P.O. Box 90, Belize.

In the opening editorial, Mr. P. S. W. Goldson writes: "We must grow up mentally. It is a deplorable fact that after two hundred years we are still at that childlike stage when we expect everything to be done for us . . . Unless we take a major share in solving our own problems we shall remain, materially and mentally, a pitiful, unprogressive people."

Means by which some present problems can be solved are suggested in various articles, e.g., "Migration of British Hondurans," by Horace W. Young; "Our Youth," by H. E. C. Cain; "Co-operatives in British Honduras," by Leigh Richardson; and "Education," by J. L. Blackett.

Glimpses of Jamaican Natural History, a series of talks given from the Broadcasting Station and other material prepared by members of the Natural History Society of Jamaica. Publication has been made possible through a grant to the Institute of Jamaica by the British Council. Mr. B. H. Easter, Director of Education, states in a foreword that he is sure that this book, the first of a series he trusts, will serve to stimulate an interest in and disseminate knowledge of the Natural History of Jamaica. He expresses thanks to all the contributors, whose names are given, and especially to the joint authors, Mr. C. Bernard Lewis, Curator of the Institute Museum, and Mr. C. Swabey, Conservator of Forests, who co-operated in the preparation of the book and individually contributed many of the articles. They also express their hope that this preliminary volume will be followed by others and that in time it will be possible to publish a general *Natural History of Jamaica*. Meanwhile this volume and its successors will undoubtedly prove of great interest and value not only in Jamaica but throughout the West Indies and even farther afield.

Colonies and International Conscience. A report to the Fabian Colonial Bureau by Mr. A. Creech Jones, chairman, and Dr. Rita Hinden, secretary of the Bureau. (London Fabian Publications Ltd., Research Series No. 92, pages 1-36, price 1s.) It is pointed out on the title page that this Report was written before Mr. Creech Jones was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office.

This pamphlet traces, to quote from the Introduction by Mr. Creech Jones, "the growth of international concern for the well-being of the people of Colonial and other non-self-governing territories, and brings the discussion of the subject to the conclusion of the recent (San Francisco) Conference . . . After the adoption of the new proposals by the Nations our task will be to see

that the scheme is adequately worked, satisfactorily administered and subsequently amended to the standards set out in this pamphlet."

The Trident, incorporating *Blue Peter*, November, 1945. Raymond Howard contributes to this "Magazine of the Sea" a very interesting article, entitled "British West Indies," briefly describing the natural features of the Colonies, their industries and the measures recently taken to promote their future well-being. The value of the article is enhanced by 15 illustrations, mostly of water-front scenes.

Canada West Indies Magazine, June, 1945. This special "Trinidad Number" appears very opportunely, at a time when much attention is being devoted to the development of tourist trade in the West Indies. The editor states that this issue is offered in supplement to the splendid publicity efforts by which the Trade Commissioner, C. Rex Stollmeyer, and his assistant, Randall Dumoret, have made Trinidad so well known in Canada in the hope that it may carry the story of Trinidad still further abroad. The Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, contributes the Foreword. The other articles, with their wealth of excellent illustrations, contain information of practical use to the trader and traveller and of interest to the general reader.

New Radiotelephone Service

REFERENCE was made in the September issue of the CIRCULAR to the opening-up of radiotelephone services between Barbados and Canada, and between Barbados and Georgetown, British Guiana, and in the last issue to the start of another between Barbados and Trinidad.

On October 22nd a service was inaugurated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., between Barbados and Jamaica, while on November 12th it was announced that services had been made available by the same company between Barbados and Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

At the opening of the Barbados-Jamaica service, Mr. C. A. L. Galc, managing editor of the *Barbados Advocate*, exchanged greetings with Mr. Michael de Cordova, managing editor of the *Daily Gleaner*, and with Mr. A. Tauch, managing director of the *Jamaica Daily Express*.

Greetings were later exchanged between Mr. Frank E. Lyons, acting president of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon. T. B. Pierce, president of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce.

It is hoped that by Christmas Jamaica will be in communication with Trinidad and British Guiana.

Promotions in the Services

Pilot Officer V. A. Bunting (Jamaica) to Flying Officer.
Second Lieutenant T. J. Otway (Montserrat) to Lieutenant.
Warrant Officer H. K. Shannon (Grenada) to Pilot Officer.
Lieutenant Sir Geoffrey Davson (British Guiana) to Captain.

Federated Chambers of Commerce

Proceedings of London Conference

THE Conference of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was held in London from October 15th to 22nd. Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the Council of the Federation, presided at its opening meeting and Lord Balfour of Inchrye at the closing session. As reported in the last CIRCULAR, the West Indies were represented by the Hon. R. W. Youngman, of Jamaica, the president of the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, and the Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, of Barbados.

Below we give some details of the principal findings of the Conference extracted from the Report. Notable among them was an insistence on the maintenance of the system of Imperial Preference, on an expansionist policy both in efficient production and in means of distribution and on finding means whereby primary producers can be assured of a market at reasonably stable prices.

Imperial Commercial Relations

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.—The Conference finds that Great Britain is a vitally important market for every constituent country of the British Empire and for some, almost their only market. The ability of Great Britain to take these imports, which in practice means its ability to pay for its imports with its exports, is therefore a matter of fundamental concern to the entire Empire.

Without the preference which Great Britain gives to Empire products, many of these industries would cease to exist, and those engaged in them would consequently cease to provide a market not only for British but for goods of other origins.

It will be seen, therefore, that the preferences given by Great Britain to the other parts of the Empire, and the preferences which they, in their turn, give to Great Britain—and to one another—are mutually advantageous and are directly responsible for creating trade which, without them, would not materialise; so that they do, in fact, contribute to an increase in the total volume of world trade.

This Conference therefore wishes to place on record that it is emphatically in favour of the maintenance of the system of Imperial Preference, convinced as it is that the prosperity of the British Empire is closely bound up with that system, and that the economic stability of so large a part, is of vital importance to the world as a whole.

IDENTIFICATION OF EMPIRE PRODUCE.—The Conference feels that the goodwill which has been built up for Empire products during the war should be maintained and strengthened in the post-war period. It was recognised that the identification of primary products with their country of origin, as distinct from manufactured goods, presented considerable difficulty, especially when the ultimate consumer bought them unpackaged in retail quantities, or where the product did not reach the public in its imported state but underwent some further process.

The Conference is nevertheless of opinion that more

could be done, and recommends that further study should be given to the subject. It further commends to the consideration of those countries which have not already done so, the passing of legislation to make it a punishable offence to misrepresent the origin of products imported from other Empire countries.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.—In the last century, cheapness in terms of money was held to be the criterion by which to determine where a thing should be produced. Account was not taken of whether that cheapness resulted from ill-paid labour working excessive hours. Such conditions not only undermine the health and happiness of the producers, so affecting unborn generations, but they also sow the seeds of social and economic troubles in the future.

From a purely practical point of view, the old *laissez faire* system is now quite unworkable. Under that system, when a country found itself being undersold in its own market by a cheaper producer, it lost gold, which automatically produced deflation. The procedure was described in the Cunliffe Committee's Report of 1918.

It is obvious that the desired result, namely, the settling down of prices at the lower level following a deflation, is only possible if a general reduction of wages can be speedily brought about. This was possible in the 19th Century, but it is not consonant with 20th Century thought. The effect of deflation is, therefore, to produce unemployment on a scale which threatens the stability of the State. Only by a policy of expansion, both in efficient production and the means of distribution, can wide and lasting prosperity be found.

PRICE STABILITY.—The world's population is mainly engaged in primary production and when the prices which they receive for their products fall suddenly and steeply—even below the cost of production—whilst the prices which they have to pay for manufactured goods do not fall commensurately, the demand for manufactures is restricted. This results in unemployment in industry, so still further curtailing the effective demand for primary products—and the vicious circle is closed.

The Conference is convinced that direct trading between Governments is normally undesirable. It is, however, satisfied that by one means or another primary producers must be assured of a market at reasonably stable prices. The Conference believes that the desired objective can be achieved by means varying with the product in question. In some cases, however, a measure of Government support will be called for, whether in the form of buffer pools or otherwise.

TAXATION.—In all industries cost is influenced by volume of production, but in some it is the determining factor. Where this is so, a large home market is an essential basis for a successful export trade. The point was made that taxation now largely influenced the extent to which an article would be bought in its home market. The Conference therefore recommends that

Governments should study and take into account the influence of domestic taxation upon overseas trade.

CONFIDENCE.—The object of exports is to pay for imports. Few countries can maintain the same standard of living for their people, much less improve it, without importing from other nations products they do not themselves possess or cannot produce in sufficient quantities. It is therefore essential, for the future health and happiness of human beings everywhere, that international trade should be carried on under the most favourable conditions possible. The objectives to be aimed at can all be summarised under the one word "Confidence." Five objectives are indicated and this section of the report concludes: Wherever there is confidence—as there is within the British Empire—that these conditions will be fulfilled, trade flows freely. All proposals for facilitating and improving international trade must then be judged by these criteria—do they or do they not remove the possibility or, at worst, lessen the probability of an abuse of confidence in all or any of these directions. If they do not, they will not achieve their objective of increasing the flow of international trade.

International Payments

THE BRITISH POSITION.—The Conference realises that all parts of the British Empire have seriously impaired their resources in the prosecution of the war and face grave difficulties, but after a careful analysis it concludes that the human and material sacrifice of Great Britain has been infinitely greater than that of any other Empire country.

The continued solvency of Britain, the best customer—in some cases the only customer—of most Empire countries and many other countries, must be the vital concern of the whole Empire and in fact the world. The Conference believes, therefore, that in their own interests all nations need a full understanding of the position in which Britain finds herself to-day.

The change which has taken place in Britain's position may be summarized as follows—

Britain's pre-war capital assets overseas amounted to about £4,000 million producing an income of £200 million. During the war she disposed of £1,500 million leaving about £2,500 million mainly made up of the least liquid of her assets. Against this there are sterling balances in London of £3,500 million built up during the war and representing to a considerable extent debts incurred in the prosecution of the war. Moreover, Britain will have to borrow at least another £1,000 million to cover the immediate transition phase. Thus from a creditor position of £4,000 million, Britain will become a debtor on capital account to the extent of £2,000 million. . . .

Britain deliberately starved her export markets in order to put the maximum into the common war effort, and her exports fell to 33 per cent. of their pre-war value, and only 25 per cent. of their pre-war volume. Out of £1,200 million of imports in 1944 only about £400 million was paid for by exports, and the balance of approximately £800 million was under Lease-Lend from the United States and gifts from Canada.

As a result of Britain's change from a creditor to a debtor she must export at least 50 per cent. more by volume than before the war in order to meet her obligations, provide herself with the necessary minimum of

foodstuffs and raw materials and resume her position as the world's best customer. Before 1914 40 per cent. of the British national production was exported; between the wars this proportion was gradually reduced to 15 per cent. Britain must export somewhere between the two—about 25 per cent. of the national production—to balance this post-war account.

BRETTON WOODS.—The Conference believes that a multilateral system of international payments is necessary if the potential mutual advantages of world trade are to be fully realised. The Conference therefore considers that the attempt at Bretton Woods on the part of 44 nations to co-operate to that end marks a notable step forward.

The Conference favours the acceptance of the Final Act, subject to the suggestion of a further plenary session of the nations concerned in four or five years to review the position with power to recommend amendments. . . . The Conference believes that an effective solution of the British problem is a pre-requisite to the inauguration of the Bretton Woods plan.

WASHINGTON FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS.—The Conference warmly welcomes the Washington Financial discussions, and it records its hope that this sincere attempt will result in a final settlement of the problem of British short term debts, without placing an impossible burden on the British balance of payments. But if these conferences in being or still to be held are successful, we must hope that as a result of them there will be no deliberate restriction of the freedom of multilateral trade consequent on any policies in pursuit or to be pursued by Britain or any other countries.

In the meantime and until discussions at present under way reach their fruition nothing can weaken more effectively the ties uniting nations than a premature launching of trade restrictions of any kind.

Sugar as she is wrote

Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, of Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. have been connected with sugar for over 150 years and their advice is often sought in connexion with the intricacies of that article.

Some of these inquiries present technical difficulties as will be seen from the following letter they recently received from a correspondent on the Continent:—

When is sold sugar, is custom to say that the sale has been done according to terms contract of London.

Then well.—Interest me much to know which are these terms, is say; the minimum characteristics must reunite that commodity by that the buyers that have that to accept it, or better said; which are the characteristics passing of which the buyers have right to reclaim to the sellers.

If it is possible, I pray to inform me of the name and address of the most important exporters of that country of said goods.

Balata Now Decontrolled

The Board of Trade Journal of October 13th reports that the Control of Rubber (No. 25) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1228, price Id.) frees from control under Ministry of Supply Orders, as from October 5th, guttapercha, balata and new G.R.-S. synthetic rubber. Hitherto the use of these materials has been prohibited for a wide range of goods which could not be regarded as essential to the war effort, but improvement in supplies and the freeing of capacity from war orders now makes it possible to relax this restriction.

Notes of West Indian Interest

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* * *

MR. JAMES McCLELLAND CHARLEY, who, we regret to learn, died at a London nursing home on November 1st, lived for many years in Jamaica where he was an estates proprietor.

* * *

LORD BURGHLEY, formerly Governor of Bermuda, recently presented a cheque for £20,000 from the people of that Colony to Field Marshal Lord Chetwode, chairman of the Red Cross and St. John's executive committee in London.

* * *

SIR DAVID CHADWICK, secretary of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau, has accepted an invitation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to become a member of the Colonial Research Committee.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM NEUERBURG has been appointed to the board of the Netherland Shipping and Trading Committee, Ltd. Mr. Neuerburg, who has been a member of the West India Committee for many years, visited the West Indies just before the outbreak of war.

* * *

A DAUGHTER (Carolyn Mary) was born at Holmeswood, Lancs, on October 15th, to Mrs. Hynam, wife of Flight Lieutenant W. K. Hynam, of Barbados. Flight Lieutenant Hynam is believed to be the first West Indian to secure the double decoration, D.F.C., D.F.M.

* * *

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS announced on November 8th that the fares on their United States—Bermuda service would be reduced to \$126 (£31 10s.) and that they would fly four aircraft weekly. The corresponding British service is two machines weekly at a fare of £144 (£36).

* * *

SIR ALASDAIR DUNCAN ATHOLL MACGREGOR, Chief Justice of Hong Kong since 1933, who, we regret to learn, died on October 30th, at Port Sudan, will be remembered in Trinidad where he was Attorney-General from 1926 to 1929. Sir Atholl was on his way to England after spending nearly four years in Stanley Internment Camp, Hong Kong.

* * *

MR. RUDOLPH DUNBAR, of British Guiana, who is equally well-known as a journalist as a conductor, was in London recently on a brief visit after conducting a number of concerts in Berlin and Paris. He has now returned to Paris, where he will conduct the Orchestre National and the Orchestre de la Société des Concerts du Conservatoire in concerts at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

* * *

Two repatriated prisoners-of-war from the Far East received a warm welcome when they called recently at the West India Committee: they were Lieut. Douglas Weir, of Trinidad (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), and Lieut. R. C. Humphries, of Jamaica (East Surrey

Regiment). Both officers were looking well in spite of the hardships they had endured at the hands of the Japanese.

* * *

LADY CLIFFORD, who, we regret to learn, died on October 30th, was the widow of Sir Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Trinidad and Tobago, from 1904 to 1906, and later Governor of the Gold Coast, of Nigeria and other Colonies. Lady Clifford, who was twice married—her first husband, Mr. Henry de la Pasture died in 1908—was a well-known novelist and dramatist and several of her plays were produced in London West End theatres.

* * *

MR. L. A. THOYWELL-HENRY, of Jamaica, arrived at Southampton, in the *Queen Mary*, on October 27th. He had intended arriving a month earlier in order to attend the Pan-Africa Conference at Manchester, but was prevented from doing so owing to illness. Mr. Thoywell-Henry is the compiler and publisher of *Who's Who and Why in Jamaica* (1939-40), a new edition of which, to be known as *Who's Who: Jamaica* is now in the press. While on this side he hopes to visit Russia.

* * *

MR. BURNLEY JARDINE, who was married at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on November 14th to Miss Margaret (Nancy) Gordon, W.R.N.S., is the son of Mr. Alexander Jardine, Hermitage, Trinidad, and of the late Mrs. Jardine. Miss Gordon, who, like her husband, was born in Trinidad, is the daughter of the late Mr. Kenneth Gordon, and of Mrs. Gordon, of Horley, Surrey, and formerly of Santa Rosa, Trinidad. The bride was given away by Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Waldegrave, and the reception was held at the Rembrandt Hotel.

* * *

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death, on November 3rd, in his 60th year, of Mr. Edward Reginald Wood, a partner in D. O. Henriques and Co., of 4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C., from 1917 until 1931, when the firm became a limited company, since when he had been a managing director. In the war of 1914-18, Mr. Wood held a commission in the West Kent Yeomanry and later was posted to Intelligence in Palestine. In the war of 1939-45 he did a great deal of work in the Home Guard and became second-in-command of his local battalion. He had been a keen Scout for many years and was District Commissioner for Kent. Mr. Wood visited the West Indian Colonies on several occasions where he had a wide circle of friends who will mourn his passing.

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

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Lords and the House of Commons, both of which adjourned for the Summer Recess on August 24th, reassembled on October 9th.

The House of Lords

Ministry of Food to stay. Viscount Addison (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Leader of the House) in the course of a debate on October 24th on Nutritional Policy, said that the country owed a great debt to the Ministry of Food and its successive Ministers for emphasizing the importance of nutritional policy as underlying its supply policy. He continued: "I am saying that we, the Government, regard it as an essential part of our national economy that there should be an organization which takes cognizance of the food that the people require, and makes it its business to see that food is available for them in proper quantities. Therefore, the Government accept the necessity for the continuance of the Ministry of Food."

The House of Commons

Jamaica's Telephone Service. Asked by Mr. William Williams, on October 10th, whether the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was required for the proposed sale of the Jamaica Government Telephone service, Mr. George Hall replied: "As under the new constitution of Jamaica the Executive Council is recognised as the principal instrument of policy, and as control of domestic affairs is largely in their hands and those of the legislature, my predecessor decided that the transfer of the Colony's telephone service should not be subject to his approval."

Colonial Agricultural Insurance. In reply to Mr. Sorensen, who asked the Secretary of State whether he would consider the introduction of insurance schemes for agricultural crops in the Colonies to save Colonial peoples from loss and ruin following natural misfortune such as hurricane and cyclone, Mr. Hall, in a written answer dated October 10th, said that he was considering how far it might be practicable to introduce such schemes as had been suggested.

British Guiana's Franchise. In a written answer, dated October 17th, to a question by Mr. H. Hynd, Mr. Hall said that local legislation was being passed to implement the recommendation of the British Guiana Franchise Commission for the reduction of the franchise qualifications. With his approval, the Governor had recently made a statement, a copy of which he was sending to Mr. Hynd.

Bahamas Constitution. Mr. Hall, replying to Major Wilkes, who had asked whether the difficulties in the Bahamas regarding constitutional changes and the secret ballot had yet been resolved, and whether legislation had been passed, said: "The Bahamas House of Assembly adopted in April a report recording the opinion that the system of voting by secret ballot ought, subject to certain safeguards, to be extended to the Out-Islands. The report also expressed the view that simultaneously with that extension certain constitutional changes should be effected. They were asked to frame and submit, with the minimum of delay, any proposals for constitutional reform which they decide to put forward, and it is understood that the House of Assembly will consider this matter during their next session, which will open in November."

Replying to a series of supplementary questions, Mr. Hall said that it was true that on the basis of the present franchise only one-sixth of the population enjoyed any franchise at all, and the Home Government had pointed out to the Speaker of the Assembly and to the Bahamas Government that they would expect them to implement the promise which they gave in January last to Colonial Oliver Stanley, to deal with this matter.

Cost of Beet and Cane Sugars. Sir B. Smith, Minister of Food, in reply to Sir P. Macdonald, said that the cost per ton of beet sugar produced in this country in the 1944-45 campaign, excluding the estimated cost of by-products, was £36 4s. 5d. The current cost at refinery in this country of British West Indian cane sugar is approximately £22 5s. 10d. (October 24th).

Colonial Empire Census. In the course of a written answer, dated November 14th, to a question by Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. Hall said that it was hoped to take a full or modified census in 1946 or 1947 in Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad.

Trinidad Oil Industry Wages. Mr. Hall informed Mr. W. Williams, in a written reply dated November 14th, that basic wages in the Trinidad oil industry were fixed by an agreement between the employers and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union which was signed in February, 1940, to cover the period of the war and six months thereafter. This agreement also provided for the payment of war bonus to meet increases in cost of living; and in July, 1945, when the Governor last reported, a war bonus of 8½ cents an hour was being paid. The agreement was then still in force, but negotiations for its revision, with a view to an increase in basic wages, were in progress.

Jamaica's Bauxite Development. Replying, on November 14th, to a question by Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Hall said that the Jamaica Government was considering the policy to be adopted on the development of the bauxite deposits. Actual operations must, however, await the enactment of mining legislation, and steps were being taken to enact such legislation as soon as possible.

Trinidad's Sugar Industry. In a written reply, dated November 7th, to a question by Major Wilkes, regarding Trinidad's sugar industry, Mr. Hall stated: The subsidy on sugar manufactured or grown in Trinidad takes the following form: (a) a guarantee of a price to the producer of \$5.5 per ton of cane; (b) a contribution to manufacturers of \$400,000 for depreciation on factory buildings, etc.; (c) a contribution to manufacturers of \$400,000 towards the cost of interest on capital; (d) a bonus for the current year at the rate of \$20 per acre actually planted, expenditure not to exceed \$320,000 individual payment being scaled down, if necessary, to keep within that total.

The subsidy under (a) and (d) above is paid to peasant producers as well as to estates employing labour. In the latter cases no specific allocation to wages is made, but under an agreement dating from January 1st last, between employees and managements, wages were increased by 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., according to category of labour. No provisions regarding labour conditions are attached to the grant of subsidy.

Colonial Appointments

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

BUSBY, G. S. (Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, Trinidad), Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, Trinidad.

FOUNTAIN, D. O. T., Treasury Accountant, Bermuda, Assistant Treasurer, Sierra Leone.

OUTRAM, A. N., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana. Third Class Inspector of Police, Jamaica.

RASSIM, H. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., Medical Officer, British Honduras, District Medical Officer, Cyprus.

First Appointments

BRIGGS, F. J. M., Government Probation Officer, British Guiana.

GRAVES, E. G. N., D.S.C., F.I.C., Deputy Government Chemist, Trinidad.

Munro, S. D. Gun, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., District Medical Officer, Grenada.

PHILLIS, Dr. E., Chief Scientific Officer, Department of Agriculture, Trinidad.

QUIN, P. C., Assistant Engineer Surveyor, Department of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, Windward Islands.

WOODS, Miss D. A. H., Moral Welfare Worker, Trinidad.

MR. HERBERT C. F. COX, Attorney-General, Nigeria, who has been appointed Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia, was born at Georgetown, British Guiana, in August, 1893. He entered the Colonial Legal Service in 1920 as assistant to the Attorney-General, British Guiana and later became successively Attorney-General of the Bahamas, Gibraltar, and Nigeria. Mr. Cox is the son of the late Sir Charles T. Cox, Colonial Secretary of British Guiana.

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Trade

Large Development Planned

THE Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago (Chairman, Mr. Wilfred L. Alston), has prepared and issued a memorandum on the above subject, including proposals for a three-year plan. As the object of the report is to stimulate interest in the development of the Colony's tourist trade, it is stated that the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Wilson Minshall, will be glad to receive criticisms from the public.

The pre-war value of the Colony's tourist trade was considerable; an analysis for the year 1937, which can be obtained from the Board's office, estimates it at one million dollars. The view is accepted that in the post-war period tourist travel all over the world will surpass pre-war records. Also that the Caribbean area will have opportunities for a short-term boom before tourists are freely permitted to visit Europe and the East. "The full exploitation of this boom is important for its monetary value and still more so as a means of advertising the Caribbean area through tourists' reports." It must however be established that Trinidad and Tobago are well fitted for tourist trade development. Many books, from Charles Kingsley's *At Last*, down to recent publications, contain generous praise of the two islands. Many thousands of tourists have found them interesting and enjoyable and even under wartime conditions the natural attractions of Trinidad have been highly appreciated by thousands of British and American Service men.

The opinion is expressed that "there is certainly no need to *apologize* for either Trinidad or Tobago as something not quite up to standard, except perhaps in so far as the development of their possibilities has been neglected."

"The near future will produce further improvement of over-seas transportation facilities, the extended application of air conditioning, and the extension of trans-ocean telephony. As these changes occur, together with the development of local facilities for entertainment and recreation, the islands of Trinidad and Tobago will have a strong claim to popularity as holiday resorts."

Primary Essentials

The major portion of the report, pages 7 to 21, is directed to development plans which the Board states must embrace the following four points:—

- (a) *Accessibility*. "The existence of adequate steamer and air services from points overseas."
- (b) *General Conditions*. "The maintenance of favourable conditions in aspects of local life which directly or indirectly affect a tourist's impression of the Colony."
- (c) *Special Services*. "The provision of adequate local facilities for accommodation, recreation, entertainment, internal transportation, shopping, and similar tourist facilities."
- (d) *Promotion*. "Advertising and publicity."

The measures to be taken under each of these heads are indicated.

Special Services Most Urgent

The provision of Special Services is the most urgent problem. The developments which the Board considers it may be found advisable to promote during the next few years include: provision of tourist enquiry bureaux; of rest centres, tea shops, and a first-class creole restaurant; good and well-conducted sea-bathing resorts; additional hotel and guesthouse accommodation; improvements in social clubs available to tourists; improved internal transportation services; shopping centres with special attractions for tourists; proposals for establishing a place where tourists may make purchases free of Customs duty for direct delivery on board ship are included in a scheme put forward by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise for the reconstruction of the Customs Office; curio bazaars; publication of up-to-date diary of local events which may interest the visitor; stabilisation and development by the Board of flower shows, arts and crafts exhibitions, tennis and golf championships, and, to some extent, agricultural and livestock exhibitions. There being enormous possibilities for attracting tourists for the Carnival Season, there should be concerted efforts to organize at least one spectacular ceremony with gay and colourful effects carried to the greatest conceivable limit.

As air travel may be bringing Trinidad within range it is felt that the choice of Trinidad for West Indian conferences should be vigorously encouraged by the Government, the Chamber of Commerce, and others interested in such matters. Also that the possibility of incurring public expenditure on other conferences, e.g., Anglo-American, Canadian West Indian, etc., should be constantly borne in mind. Passport and immigration regulations should be kept under close review with the object of relaxing them as soon as possible in the interests of *bona-fide* tourists.

Prospects for Tobago

Some important points are briefly summarised. The inflexible policy should be to continue the development of Tobago as an unspoiled island. The islands of Trinidad and Tobago, that is their tourist trade interests, should speak of each other in the highest terms, and their contrasts should be fully exploited for the benefit of both islands.

Malaria must be eliminated at any cost if Tobago is to make a serious bid for tourist trade development.

The Aquatic Club at Pigeon Point will probably, for some time, serve all the needs of tourists who want a bathing beach with social amenities. A beach resort at Store Bay should be considered, and there are the possibilities of the Speyside district, which have not been fully exploited.

Bird of Paradise Island (Little Tobago) should be the subject of special study with a view of making it a major tourist attraction; not a haunt for "trippers" but a world-famous bird sanctuary.

Further extension of hotel accommodation will be needed and pre-war proposals for a fast daylight service,

by coastal steamer, between Trinidad and Tobago will have to be reconsidered. There should be a regular air service between the islands with at least one flight each way daily.

Advertising and Publicity

The report gives particulars of the Tourist and Exhibition Board's pre-war programme, which was developed over the period 1936-39. The Board's 1945 budget includes provision for a new issue of descriptive literature. "It cannot be too clearly stated, however, that every other aspect of advertising and publicity is clouded by indecision on the question of arranging for joint action with other Caribbean territories, British and otherwise . . . The Board has expressed itself as being unreservedly in favour of joint action, but feels that any further delay will cause a sad loss of opportunity . . . Negotiations are now in progress with other British West Indian Colonies for temporary joint action pending the creation of a possible joint Caribbean tourist promotion council."

Administration and Finance

It is suggested that the Board should be given the title of "The Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Commission" and that the use of the term "appointed by His Excellency the Governor" should be formally authorized. The present title dates from 1935, when the Board was appointed to take over the combined duties, etc., of the Tourist Trade Committee and the Permanent Exhibitions Committee. The Board is a non-statutory body and it would appear that corporate status will become almost essential in dealing with the development of special tourist services. It is therefore suggested that a draft Bill should be prepared. It is recommended that further argument on the vexed question of the Landing Tax should be suspended indefinitely. "The force of sheer necessity is not felt as this Colony is in a position to provide funds from general revenue for the development of the tourist trade on sound and profitable lines." The implementation of development schemes on the lines proposed, with a contingent increase of funds for advertising, will entail expenditure considerably in excess of the present annual grant of \$20,000.

Three Years Plan

An estimate is appended of expenditure during the three years 1946-48 on some of the main proposals in the memorandum and annually recurrent charges. The total is \$240,000 to be spent in equal annual instalments of \$80,000 over the three-year period. The estimates of the capital and annually recurrent expenditure in each of the three years 1946, 1947 and 1948 are appended in tabular form.

The memorandum closes with the statement that "the Board realizes that the preparation of a much more elaborate plan for tourist trade development might be justified and is of opinion that when the results of the present programme can be assessed a much more ambitious plan will be established in future years. In the meantime the proposals contained in this memorandum are submitted as minimum requirements, based on reasonable expectations of tourist trade development within the next three years, and the Board hopes that by planning with confidence but with care for the financial position it will receive the approval of Government and the support of tourist trade interests and the general public."

Lecture on the West Indies

THE Conference of Youth, held recently in Portsmouth, is generally agreed to have been an outstanding educational event in that city. It was arranged by the Portsmouth Youth Council in co-operation with the English-Speaking Union, and included delegates from the schools and colleges throughout the Portsmouth area.

The conference was held on five consecutive evenings and the subject was the British Colonial Empire. The speakers were: Sir Bernard Bourdillon, formerly Governor of Uganda and of Nigeria; Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee; Mr. M. H. Varvill, a principal in the West African Department, Colonial Office; Mr. W. S. Morgan, formerly of the Malayan Educational Service; and Professor Vincent Harlow, Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London. The proceedings concluded with a Brains Trust session, when the speakers were joined by Mr. Hugh Paget, the representative in Jamaica of the British Council.

Mr. Gavin traced the historical and political development of the West Indian Colonies, outlined their economic difficulties, and dealt with the possibility and desirability of federation. He laid stress on the need for an improvement in the quantity and quality of both child and adult education. An hour was then devoted to the answering of questions.

The Pictorial Pages

FOR the first time since 1938, a Service of Remembrance was held on November 11th at the Cenotaph. Scores of thousands of men and women from all ranks of society were present in Whitehall and the immediate vicinity to join the King and Princess Elizabeth, and representatives of the Church, members of the Cabinet, and Mr. Churchill, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Service Chiefs, in paying homage to the dead of the two wars and to observe the Two Minutes' Silence. The Queen, Queen Mary and Princess Margaret Rose watched the ceremony from the balcony of the Home Office. As the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards played the *Funeral March* of Chopin, the King and Princess Elizabeth stepped forward and placed their wreaths on the Cenotaph plinth. The impressive photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue was taken during the Silence.

There is no need to stress the remarkable contrast presented by the two illustrations which appear on the second of the pages. That at the top was taken from the roof of St. Paul's on Lord Mayor's Show Day—November 9th—as part of the procession was passing down Cannon Street on its way to the Law Courts. In the background may be seen Cannon Street Station—still minus the glass roof which was blown out in the course of the many raids in the area.

Windsor Great Park—where the photograph reproduced in the lower half of the page was taken—has played its full part in food production during the war years. For the past two years some 350 head of Devon cattle have been roaming the park's 2,000 acres. Some of the Devons are shown enjoying a shady corner.

Gratitude to the Services

Resolutions in the Lords and Commons

THE following resolution was moved in both Houses of Parliament on October 30th—by the Prime Minister in the Commons, and by Viscount Addison in the Lords:—

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to all ranks of the Royal Navy and of the Royal Marines, for the untiring vigilance and resource with which they have frustrated each new stratagem of the enemy; for their courage and devotion to duty which beat the U-Boats by which the enemy planned to reduce these Islands to starvation and submission; for the unflagging zeal which they brought to the arduous duties of protecting the flow of food and materials vital to the life and work of our people and Allies; and when the long period of defence at last made way for attack, for the matchless skill and courage with which the great forces for the assaults were landed, supported and maintained in campaigns in both hemispheres:

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to all ranks of the Army for the indomitable resolution with which they met early adversity; for the thoroughness and patience with which they trained and planned for the assault; for their cheerful endurance of the perils and trials of warfare in many lands; for the gallantry and enterprise with which they wrested the initiative from the enemy and routed him from the shores of the English Channel to the furthest limits of Asia; and for to-day assisting in the restoration of those lands which have been liberated and in the administration of occupied enemy territory; and to the Home Guard for the keenness and self-sacrifice with which they undertook voluntarily and in addition to their normal work the defence of these Islands against the threat of imminent invasion:

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to all ranks of the Royal Air Force for the dauntless heroism with which, in 1940, they faced overwhelming odds and in doing so, saved our beloved country and all humanity; for the resolute courage with which, undeterred by heavy losses, they harried the enemy's war industries and communications and crippled his powers of resistance; for the bravery with which they co-operated with the Navies and Armies seeking out and destroying the forces of the enemy wherever they could be found; and for their sustenance of those who carried on the fight for liberty behind the enemy's lines; and to the air transport crews for their resource and endurance in keeping the air routes open; and to the Royal Observer Corps for their ceaseless vigil in defence of their homeland;

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to all those who, as volunteers in peace-time, sacrificed their leisure in order that, when the time came, they could give the greatest possible service to their country:

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the forces of the Dominions, India and the Colonial Empire who, in gallant comradeship with their brothers from these Islands, shared to the full the dark hours of adversity, the arduous toil of the struggle and the honours of final victory;

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the women of the Auxiliary and Nursing Services for the ready self-sacrifice and efficiency with which they performed their arduous duties of sustaining their brothers in action against the enemy;

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the Merchant Navy for the steadfastness with which they maintained our stocks of food and materials; for their services in transporting men and munitions to all the battles over all the seas; and for the gallantry with which though a civilian service, they met and fought the constant attacks of the enemy; and to the skippers and crews of the fishing fleets who in the face of every danger went about their business undismayed and brought back urgently-needed food for the nation;

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the Police, the Fire Service, the Civil Defence and Hospital Services and to all those who worked with them in combating the effects of Air Raids; for the relief and comfort they brought to many thousands in suffering and distress; and for their unflinching endurance of hardship and dangers; and to the ferry pilots

for their resourceful courage in keeping the fighting lines supplied with aircraft;

"That this House doth acknowledge with humble gratitude the sacrifice of all those who, on land or sea or in the air, have given their lives that others to-day may live as free men and its heartfelt sympathy with their relatives in their proud sorrow;

"That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolutions to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, and to the Army Council and the Air Council; to His Majesty's Secretaries of State for Dominion Affairs, for India and Burma, and for the Colonies; for the Home Department and for Scotland; and to the Ministers of Health, War Transport, Agriculture and Fisheries and Supply and Aircraft Production to communicate the same to the persons referred to therein."

Moving the resolution, Mr. Attlee said that at the call of honour and duty we took up arms. More than honour and duty were involved—our very existence as a nation was at stake. More even than this, the ideals and principles of conduct by which mankind had been guided for the last 2,000 years were in danger of being submerged in a new tide of barbarism. Perhaps in those days this was hardly realised, save by the few, but as time went on and the designs of our enemies became clearer, and as their actions in the countries which they overran were made known, all came to realise the magnitude of the danger which threatened the world.

In 1939, if we had not fought and won, we should have ceased to exist as a people in any real sense of the word. Our Commonwealth and Empire would have passed away. We should have been the slaves of the self-styled master race. Therefore, he moved this Motion of thanks with an even deeper sense of gratitude realising how great was the debt we all owed to the men and women without whose courage and self-sacrifice none of them would be there that day.

Mr. Attlee then outlined some of the great events of the war—Dunkirk, the campaign in Abyssinia, North Africa, Burma and Malaya, the Battle of Britain—and concluded: "Let me again emphasize that, in expressing our gratitude to those who have delivered us, we thank not just those who come from these islands, but all the peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire. We can never forget how, in the hour of trial in 1939, the call to save civilisation met with an instant response from the Dominions. We cannot forget the splendid services of the people of India and the Colonies. Hitler, like the Kaiser before him, learned that there are bonds of the spirit much stronger and more enduring than any material ties, and that freedom unites more thoroughly than domination.

"Above all, to-day we are expressing our gratitude to all those who laid down their lives in freedom's cause, to all those who have suffered from wounds and imprisonment, to all those who have bravely borne the loss of those dear to them. We cannot pay the debt which we owe to them for our salvation. The least we can do is to seek in every way to ensure that their sacrifice shall not have been in vain. The duty of every one of us is to keep always in mind those men and women who died for an ideal."

Mr. Churchill seconded the motion, but deplored the fact that our great commanders and Service leaders had not been named in the resolution. He concluded:

"Neither in qualities of body nor of soul was the British nation found wanting in its supreme hour of trial. To-day, we give the thanks of the House of Commons to those who are comprised in this Motion,

and we are sure that those thanks will be re-echoed, not only by future generations in this island and in the Empire and Commonwealth ranged about it, but that our men and their deeds will be respected wherever the cause of freedom is held in honour throughout the world."

In the course of his speech when moving the resolution in the Lords, Viscount Addison said:—

"We owe every right and every liberty we possess to those whom we seek to thank to-day. The memory of that greatest year of danger, from June, 1940, to June, 1941, when, with our brethren in the British Commonwealth and Empire, we stood alone, always forces itself to the front of our minds. We were, I think, so intent then upon the day-to-day struggle, upon the work in which we individually were engaged, upon the thousand and one solitudes that crowded upon us, that we did not appreciate in our never-relaxing effort how great the danger and how near it was. Looking back, with fuller knowledge, and a clearer realization, we see how great it was—how terribly great it was. There might have been a dozen Buchenwalds in this country, slave-labour everywhere, and our priceless heritage of beauty and liberty blotted out. But we were kept safe, safe by those referred to in this Resolution, in a spirit that refused ever to be daunted. In the history of a nation a year is but a fragment of time, but I think that, in Mr. Churchill's immortal phrase, it may be that those who tell the story hereafter may well say that 'This was our finest hour.'"

Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Colvin, of Thorpe Hall Mansions, London, W., have received many congratulations, in which the CIRCULAR joins, on the celebration of their golden wedding. Mr. Colvin and Mrs. Colvin (then Miss Florence Beatrice Bascom) were married on November 16th, 1895, at St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Mr. Colvin was born in that Colony and as a young man entered the service of the British Guiana Bank which was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada early in 1914. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Colvin was transferred to the Halifax office of the bank and then to Jamaica as local manager. In 1921 he was appointed manager at Barbados and seven years later was promoted to London as assistant manager of the West End branch, retiring in 1935.

become greatly strengthened and extended and the union with Trinidad has played no small part in accomplishing this reformation."

In his concluding chapters Mr. Ottley deals with the people, their education and economic improvement, means of communication and reproduces the text of the Proclamation of March 16th, 1769, Establishing the Government of the Island of Tobago, and presents a record of historic documents and statistics of old Tobago. He has omitted any reference to Tobago of the present century. "It is best," he says, "to leave Tobago of the 20th century until the history of these times comes to be written."

The History of Tobago*

Mr. G. R. Ottley's Study of the Past

As the result of six years close study and perusal of old documents carefully preserved in the Court House, Scarborough, Mr. Ottley presents in chronological sequence the facts concerning what he says may be called "the Island's grandeur of former days."

A Chequered Career

The early history of Tobago, from 1626 onwards, is a long record of capture and recapture by the English, French, Dutch and the Courlanders, and attempted settlements which failed owing to opposing claims often upheld by force. In those days Tobago was such a strategic prize, both from a maritime as well as an economic standpoint, that very much attention was paid to her by the home government of whichever power temporarily controlled her destiny.

The last change in her chequered career took place in 1803. In the previous year Tobago had been restored to France and become a part of the French Republic by the Treaty of Amiens. War broke out again between Great Britain and France on June 30th, 1803, and the following month Tobago was successfully invaded by a force under Commodore Hood and General Grenfield, and was finally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Constitutional Changes

Mr. Ottley gives a very interesting and detailed account of the constitutional changes which have been made. In 1770 Tobago, which had formerly been governed under a joint system of legislature with Barbados and Grenada, became an independent Colony. Despite some radical changes economic conditions by the year 1880 were such that in an attempt to stave off financial ruin the office of Administrator was created to replace those of Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary and subsequently, with effect from January 1st, 1899, Tobago became a ward in the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

Agricultural Development

The agricultural development of Tobago is traced from the early years. Sugar, rum and molasses continued to be the chief products until about 1780. The industrial revolution in England created a need for raw cotton, and, by 1788, 48 Tobago estates were engaged entirely in cotton production, the export of which in that year reached 1,475,600 pounds. With the demand for cotton came the need for indigo of which Tobago also exported a large amount.

Mr. Ottley records, quoting contemporary documents, events with reference to the abolition of slavery and the introduction of immigrants and concludes, "in this shortage of labour and the insufficiency of cheap means of tilling the soil may be found one of the salient factors in the Island's downward trend."

By the end of the nineteenth century, however, radical changes had taken place in the island. Coco-nuts and cocoa had replaced sugar. "Time marched on and with it the Island's agricultural industries have

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

* *The Complete History of the Island of Tobago*. By C. R. Ottley, Guardian Commercial Printery, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 148 pages, price 8s. 4d. post free, 8s. 8d.

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

Decrease in Cane Production

BELOW we publish Willett and Gray's estimates of the last four sugar crops of the world, as issued in their journal of August 30th. They have not been able to give a final total for the last three crops owing to the lack of information from Russia, Poland and Germany. Their estimates are as follows:—

CANE CROPS				
	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana	329,803	385,688	355,652	287,716
Florida	60,714	57,798	56,250	85,714
Puerto Rico	840,000	646,081	927,890	1,024,633
Hawaiian Isl.	800,000	781,203	790,750	776,874
Virgin Islands	5,000	2,679	3,278	1,287
CUBA	3,502,468	4,241,858	2,879,464	3,396,900
B.W.I.—				
Trinidad	76,884	74,344	70,920	104,367
Barbados	108,000	84,326	133,273	89,595
Jamaica	151,255	151,882	165,670	155,262
Antigua	20,663	16,279	21,867	21,979
St. Kitts	30,000	27,622	32,162	33,061
Other B.W.I.	8,500	8,930	6,983	9,884
F.W.I.—				
Martinique	15,000	2,679	20,535	49,107
Guadeloupe	25,000	25,883	37,332	58,928
Dominican Republic	365,000	503,996	468,050	481,579
Haiti	44,880	57,035	42,857	34,165
Mexico	390,000	383,928	410,714	424,090
Central America—				
Guatemala	60,000	58,672	48,214	69,643
Salvador	18,000	19,000	18,419	17,200
Other Cen. Am.	50,000	54,326	49,734	57,605
South America—				
Demerara	180,000	138,472	132,868	191,767
Colombia	60,000	71,970	66,247	64,107
Surinam	14,000	13,000	9,775	14,126
Venezuela	30,000	35,000	34,820	33,482
Ecuador	23,000	22,692	26,671	27,749
Peru	410,000	432,275	401,024	489,243
Argentine	459,354	410,964	361,884	405,825
Brazil	1,245,000	1,272,851	1,267,743	1,208,048
<i>Total in America</i>	<i>9,322,521</i>	<i>9,981,333</i>	<i>8,841,046</i>	<i>9,613,936</i>
British India (Gur)	3,652,960	3,942,640	3,417,680	2,948,280
„ (White)	1,146,934	1,341,460	1,260,700	928,100
Java	400,000	600,000	500,000	1,330,000
Japan	950,000	1,375,000	1,322,321	1,384,821
Philippine Isl.	40,000	150,000	500,000	1,042,000
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>6,189,894</i>	<i>7,409,100</i>	<i>7,000,701</i>	<i>7,633,201</i>
Australia	665,000	523,854	653,011	748,217
Fiji Islands	63,000	68,437	139,829	136,419
<i>Total in Australia and Polynesia</i>	<i>728,000</i>	<i>592,291</i>	<i>792,840</i>	<i>884,636</i>
Egypt	165,000	164,286	186,607	156,250
Mauritius	225,000	310,729	330,880	323,680
Reunion	40,000	14,732	24,370	107,143
Natal and Zululand	548,355	522,671	468,728	403,678
Mozambique	80,000	82,997	85,202	72,561
Angola	55,500	54,521	50,288	47,132
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>1,113,855</i>	<i>1,149,936</i>	<i>1,146,075</i>	<i>1,110,444</i>
Europe—Spain	15,000	15,000	15,000	12,000
<i>Total Cane Sugar Crops</i>	<i>17,369,270</i>	<i>19,147,660</i>	<i>17,795,662</i>	<i>19,254,217</i>

	BEET CROPS			
	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany	—	—	—	2,300,000
Czechoslovakia	580,000	610,000	590,000	675,000
Hungary	195,000	162,000	145,000	214,000
France	300,000	590,000	675,179	708,616
Belgium	194,500	243,600	207,400	248,800
Holland	90,000	178,000	200,000	276,000
Russia & Ukraine	—	—	—	800,000
Poland	—	—	—	575,000
Sweden	280,000	291,000	227,678	246,428
Denmark	175,000	191,000	174,000	196,000
Italy	70,000	172,764	381,420	429,376
Spain	144,000	140,000	110,000	161,000
Switzerland	20,000	18,490	18,470	17,210
Bulgaria	45,000	45,000	40,000	55,357
Roumania	140,000	154,000	180,000	127,362
*Great Britain	455,000	542,000	566,000	482,000
*Eire	85,000	80,000	49,861	95,744
Jugoslavia	25,000	35,000	22,000	54,000
Other countries	125,000	145,000	108,000	165,000
<i>Total—Europe</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>7,826,893</i>
U.S.—Beet*	879,921	837,776	1,441,675	1,319,807
Canada—Beet*	73,793	57,916	84,488	89,415
<i>Total Beet Sugar Crops</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>9,236,115</i>
GRAND TOTAL—CANE AND BEET	—	—	—	28,490,332
Estimated Decrease in production	—	—	—	2,056,430

*Refined Sugar.

It will be noted that the total cane production for 1944-45 is placed at 17,369,270 tons, against 19,147,660 tons last year; Cuban out-turn shows a reduction of nearly 740,000 tons, while that of Japan is down by over 400,000 tons.

It will also be noted that the production figures for Puerto Rico and for Australia show some recovery after declining for several years.

Trinidad's Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. announce that for the month of October, 1945 their production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 279,460 barrels, and deliveries to 271,430.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. announces that its production for the 32 days ended October 29th, 1945 was 455,631 barrels.

NOVEMBER 19th was the Call Day of the four Inns of Court for the Michaelmas term. Among those called were five students from Trinidad, two of whom—Mr. Garvin M. Scott and Mr. A. H. Sinanan—were called by the Middle Temple, and three—Mr. C. E. Bramble, Mr. K. M. Simpson and Mr. M. Feeroze-Khan—by Gray's Inn.

West Indian Passenger List

New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in mv. Rangitiki, at Southampton, November 5th :—

Booker Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in ss. Helder, Middlesbrough, October 3rd :—

Mr. J. G. Andrews	Mr. T. J. Hart	Mr. J. H. McRobert
Mr. F. J. M. Briggs	Mr. F. St. M. Gerrard	Mr. T. J. Penton
Mr. J. E. Clipperton	Ft./Lt. & Mrs. A. L. Kolshall	Mr. S. G. Pryke
Ft./Lieut. F. W. Farfan	Mr. J. McMurren	F/O. L. Willems
	Mr. E. C. Wolff	

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in ss. Arabian Prince, from Liverpool, September 28th :—

Mr. R. Ablewhite	Mr. A. Gillics	Mr. D. A. Pab
W/O. B. C. Anderson	Sergt. & Mrs. Gobets	Mr. H. F. Peze
Mr. A. C. Ashbel	Mr. D. M. Grandia	Mr. C. Putnam
Mr. W. A. Becker	Mr. W. Groendyk	Mrs. M. L. Radema
Mr. H. J. Bell	Mr. A. B. Rensing	Mr. A. B. Rensing
Mr. E. D. Bentley	Mr. J. C. Helderling	Mr. J. J. Ribbels
Mr. F. C. Bik	Mr. J. Hellingham	Mr. H. L. Roberts
Dr. W. G. Birch	Lt.-Com. J. Henderson	Private Sali
Mr. C. Blacken	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hodges	Mr. L. J. Shrubhall
Mr. A. Bloemink	Mr. G. Jansen	Mr. R. M. Sorzano
Mr. J. J. Blox	Dr. A. C. Kirton	Mr. J. L. Stoutendijk
Mr. A. A. Boom	Mr. J. W. Knights	Mr. J. Taylor
Mrs. Boller	Mr. J. Kranenburg	Mr. H. R. Turner
Mr. H. Brands	Mr. J. J. Kurz	Mr. A. Van Dorschoot
Mr. A. M. Briggs	Mr. R. Lilley	Mr. W. K. Van Houten
Mr. & Mrs. Brommer	Mr. A. Macrae	Mr. Van Sprang
Mr. A. J. Brouwer	Mr. J. C. McCarton	Mr. H. L. Van der Veer
Mr. G. Brown	Miss A. M. MacInnes	Mr. R. C. Van der Veer
Mr. M. D. Bruce	Mr. J. McNaught	Mr. J. Van Thiel Berghues
Mr. R. Capildeo	Mr. C. J. Manning	Mrs. Veldhuyzen
Mr. J. St. F. Dare	Mrs. M. T. Matalon	Mr. P. W. Vermenten
Miss D. de Nobriga	Miss M. Maude	Private & Mrs. A. C. Vos
Mr. C. de Wijs	Mr. H. Nabor	Mr. J. Westdorp
Mr. F. G. Eastwood	Mr. G. G. Nixon	Mr. A. Whittaker
L.A.C.W. A. B. Facey	Mr. E. H. Ostrebham	Mrs. D. Wynn

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in ss. Maaskerk, from Glasgow, September 22nd :—

Mr. J. Dey	Mr. J. A. Henderson	Captain A. Hilgen
Mr. D. V. Harland	Mr. E. G. Higgins	Mr. A. Van Os
	Mr. W. A. Verschoor	

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in ss. Maaskerk, at London, November 17th :—

DEMERARA	P./O. A. N. Cadman	Com. D. St. G. Lindsay
Mr. & Mrs. R. Baruch	Surg./Lt. & Mrs. Chambers	Mr. A. Luke
Mr. B. Blitz	Mr. E. Chapman	Com. & Mrs. H. Masterton
Mr. C. Jacobs	Lt. V. G. Clarke	Lt. & Mrs. P. Meadway
Mr. H. Jalving	P./O. P. G. Collishaw	P./O. G. Maunders
Mr. E. Kolth	Sgt. P. S. Cundy	Lt. Com. D. K. McIntosh
Mr. & Mrs. B. Leeda	C.S.M. W. E. Dixon	A./F. J. McIntyre
Mr. W. Levis	Capt. C. Fletcher	A./F. K. G. Mosley
Mr. R. J. Polak	A./M. R. France	S/Lt. Mounsey
Mr. N. Rugens	Miss E. Gardner	Lt. & Mrs. B. Roberts
Mr. A. A. Sternefeld	P./O. K. A. Greer	C.S.M. W. Russell
Mr. R. Scheffer	P./O. E. Goodwin	2/Offr. M. Sissett
Mr. C. P. Sterower	P./O. C. Groves	Surg. Lt. J. M. Smith
Mr. J. Tieleman	W./O. Harford	A./M. J. S. Smith
Mr. J. Zuiderwijk	P./O. J. Hargreaves	Lt. P. T. Spellman
TRINIDAD	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hoyer	Sgt. G. Stuart
Sgt. & Mrs. C. Alcock	Major K. H. Hunter	Mr. E. Taylor
Mr. J. B. Allen	Sgt. Hughes	Mr. R. Tindler
P./O. J. Benison	Sgt. A. L. Houghton	Mr. A. Whittaker
Mr. T. Bingham	A./N. E. Hall	W./O. T. M. Wood
Sgt. Bird	A./N. Holmes	Cpl. E. Woodward
Rev. & Mrs. B. Briggs	L./S.A. W. C. Hall	A./B. G. W. Warner
S/Lt. J. Burns	Lt. A. B. Kerr	L./S.A. R. Watson
Sgt. R. Cadinhead	Miss N. Lee	A./M. E. D. Worrall

LIUT.-COLONEL OSCAR A. SPENCER has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Specialist Economic Adviser in British Guiana. Colonel Spencer studied at the London School of Economics and graduated B.Com. with first class honours. After teaching for a time at Hounslow College he became Economist to the European Office of the Bank of Manhattan. In 1939 he was commissioned in the Royal Army Service Corps. He was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1944 and in the same year was Mentioned in Despatches.

Mr. & Mrs. L. Adams	Mrs. J. Baring Gold	Mr. & Mrs. D. Punwani
Dr. N. Abin	Major W. Greer	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pallant
Mr. W. Alleyne	Mr. J. E. Greenwood	Mr. & Mrs. J. Picken
Mrs. J. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. A. Harley	Mr. R. G. Percy
Mr. & Mrs. T. Andersson	Mr. J. A. Hall	Mrs. H. Purvis
Mr. & Mrs. E. Anderson	Mr. G. Harriss	Miss J. Purvis
Mr. J. A. Arscott	Mr. J. R. Hamilton	Mrs. Y. Pollock
Mr. A. Agimudie	Miss Hammond	Mrs. E. A. Pilgrim
Mr. W. J. Alexander	Mr. M. M. Hannoman	Miss M. M. Pilgrim
Mr. J. Ashbee	Mrs. W. Heard	Miss L. Payne
Miss Ashbee	Miss M. Harding	Mr. A. Phillips
Mrs. D. Abbott	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hodgson	Mr. Still Phillips
Miss Blackway	Mr. G. Hedley	Mr. C. Wong Qui
Mr. N. Boucarut	Mr. & Mrs. R. Henderson	Mr. C. P. Roberts
Mrs. M. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hart	Mr. C. Riley
Miss K. Butler	Mrs. E. T. Hughes	Sgt. D. M. Reid
Miss J. Butler	Miss H. Hughes	Mr. W. Robertson
Mrs. F. C. Bedford	Major P. Harley	Miss D. Reynolds
Mrs. J. Buchanan	Mrs. Hamel-Smith	Miss A. Rohlehr
Mr. & Mrs. C. Brown	Miss Hamel-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. R. Robson
Mr. J. Brown	Miss I. Hamel-Smith	Major C. Roots
Mr. G. Ballantyne	Mrs. J. M. Hutchinson	Mr. J. K. Rostant
Mr. & Mrs. B. Budhoo	Mrs. M. B. Hutcheon	Miss J. Rawlins
Miss Budhoo	Mr. I. K. Heath	Mrs. M. Rogers
Mrs. A. Brown	Mr. A. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Simm
Master C. Bennett	Mr. B. Jardine	Mr. D. O. Sagar
Mr. P. W. Branch	Mr. E. Jackman	Mr. K. C. Shaw
Rev. & Mrs. G. Brooks	Mr. F. Joaquin	Mr. R. H. V. Smith
Prof. Bhaskaranand	Mrs. E. Jones	Mr. A. J. Seeraj
Lt.-Com. & Mrs. T. Cardew	Miss S. Jaikaran	Mr. & Mrs. J. Shotton
Miss M. Cipriani	Miss M. J. Jardim	Mrs. E. Stung
Miss S. Child	Mr. & Mrs. Kemlo	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. C. K. Carter	Miss M. J. Kaye	Miss F. Strang
Mr. F. Coleman	Mr. C. Keith	Mr. G. Smith
Mr. H. F. Coventry	Mr. & Mrs. L. Knight	Archdeacon & Mrs. T. Shaw
W./O. P. Coles	Mr. T. Knott	Mr. & Mrs. J. Suckling
Mr. & Mrs. A. Corser	Mr. P. I. Knowles	Mr. & Mrs. R. Simmons
Mr. & Mrs. Cockerell	Mr. A. Kerr	Mr. S. Sutherland
Mr. P. G. Collishaw	Mr. B. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. J. Strand-Jones
Miss M. Carter	Rev. & Mrs. J. Lewis	Rev. F. J. Stanton
Mrs. N. Czech	Mr. M. O. Leon	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Shaw
Dr. F. Cauchi	Miss L. Lataste	Mr. & Mrs. H. Spencer
Mrs. G. F. Carnegie	Miss S. Lataste	Mr. W. Stewart
Mrs. T. Campignon	Miss C. Large	Mrs. M. E. Scott
Mr. W. A. Campbell	Mrs. L. Lee	Mrs. C. Sinaan
Mr. J. Creighton	Mr. A. Lucas	Miss R. Senn
Master P. Cressall	Mr. E. Lippmann	Mrs. A. Stewart
Capt. R. Dennison	Mr. G. D. Leach	Miss M. Scholan
Mr. & Mrs. A. de Silva	Mr. A. G. Laws	Mr. B. Sjolund
Mr. & Mrs. G. Dewhurst	Miss S. Lord	Dr. & Mrs. S. Tan
Mr. K. Dean	Mr. & Mrs. Morrin	Mrs. D. Traylen
Mr. R. Donald	Mr. C. J. May	Mr. & Mrs. W. Templeton
Mr. E. D'Olliviera	Mr. D. Maggs	Mrs. D. Taitt
Mrs. M. de Nobriga	Mr. A. Maillie	Mr. & Mrs. E. Taitt
Miss M. de Verteuil	Mr. S. G. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. R. Taylor
Mr. A. Dos Santos	Dr. & Mrs. W. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. D. Treble
Mrs. G. Dowding	Mrs. K. Markham	Mr. A. E. Taylor
Mr. C. R. Debedin	Mrs. C. Miller	Mr. H. Valentine
Mrs. F. Danks	Miss H. I. Mahon	Mr. & Mrs. A. Vanscolina
Miss E. Dias	Mr. J. Maynard	Mrs. A. Winnicott
Mrs. D. Duncan	Mrs. L. Malone	Mr. C. E. Wrigglesworth
Mrs. M. P. Edwards	Mr. J. McCartan	Mr. P. Wikios
Miss M. Elliott	Mrs. A. McIntosh	Mr. D. Wiles
Mrs. M. Ennor	Mr. J. L. McLeod	Mr. M. B. Warrington
Mrs. D. Eyre	Mrs. S. McIntyre	Mrs. E. Wall
Mr. Flint	Mrs. McLeod	Mrs. E. Walker
Mr. S. Frederick	Miss F. McLeod	Mr. & Mrs. R. Kerr Wilson
Mr. D. B. Fenshawe	Mr. & Mrs. J. McTurk	Mr. W. Willox
Mrs. M. Finlayson	Mr. O. Naransingh	Mr. R. Wilson
Mr. R. Forbes	Miss S. Naransingh	Miss H. Williams
Mr. Fung Kee Fung	Mr. & Mrs. R. Napier-	Ft./Lt. A. E. Weekes
Mr. & Mrs. G. Fraser	Raikes	Hon. & Mrs. A. Wright
Mrs. T. Ghany	Mrs. K. Newsom	Mrs. W. Wright
Ft./Lt. C. Grant	Mr. R. Nurse	Mr. M. Wyatt
Mr. H. S. Grannum	Mrs. D. Omer	Miss S. Yapp
Mr. J. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ogilvie	Mr. & Mrs. A. Young
Mrs. O. Gray	Mr. H. Owen	
Mrs. A. Gray	Mr. R. Pierre	
Mrs. A. M. Gray	Mr. N. Payison	

A FOUR-PAGE West Indies supplement is the principal feature of the autumn issue of *The Shoe Horn*, published by Propert Ltd. It is offered "as a tribute to the men and women of the West Indies and Bermuda for their loyalty and gallantry in War . . . in the sure knowledge that their sterling qualities will make them in Peace equally steadfast to that which is good." The supplement, which carried five illustrations of West Indian service personnel on duty and at play, was produced in co-operation with the West India Committee.

Company Reports & Meetings

Caroni Ltd.

THE preliminary accounts for the year ended June 30th, were published in last CIRCULAR, and showed that no dividend is proposed for the year 1944-45. The carry forward is £1,790.

The report of the directors, since published, shows that profits of a capital nature, amounting to £3,081 have been credited direct to general reserve, and that provision for taxation (£43,600) includes the estimated future liability in respect of profits to June 30th, 1945. The crop for 1945 amounted to 19,425 tons, against 21,645 tons in 1944.

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the report says: "The balance sheet shows that the Trinidad Government Loan of £35,888, outstanding since 1930, no longer appears as a liability, the amount having been repaid. On the other side an asset 'Investment in wholly-owned subsidiary company—£10,000' appears for the first time. This refers to a company styled Unital Enterprises Limited, which we have formed to act as our Port-of-Spain agents, and for the purpose of general trading in the Caribbean area.

"The 1945 sugar crop was poor at 19,425 tons, but all left-over canes have been reaped and the fields cleared for new plants. During the current year we have further extended our replanted area, which will be reflected in the tonnage of canes available for the coming seasons.

"The help given by the local Government towards rehabilitation of the Trinidad sugar industry is appreciated. Given average weather conditions, and the whole-hearted co-operation of labour, restoration of production to the pre-war level can now be envisaged as possible of achievement within the next three years. For post-war recovery and prosperity all must, indeed, put their 'hands to the plough.' Wage increases already established, with a bonus for regular workers, should bring forth the greater energy, efficiency, and enthusiasm of all concerned.

"Production costs are high and, possibly, have not yet reached a peak. Estates' supplies, including fertilizers, are still dear, and deferred repairs to factories will be heavy after six years of 'make do and mend.'

"The war-time agreement, under which the Ministry of Food purchases our sugar each year, has been extended to 1947. Cultivation of the sugar cane is a long term industry, and requires a long term policy to ensure a degree of stable economy, expanded output, and increasing opportunities of employment for labour. The simplest method of maintaining confidence in the future of the British West Indian sugar industry is by definite declaration now that there shall be continuity of the existing purchase arrangement, well beyond the period ending 1947, whereby the orderly marketing of this main export crop is accomplished.

"The full report of the West India Royal Commission, dated December 21st, 1939, has, at long last, been published. Pre-war economic and social conditions of the Caribbean Colonies are faithfully and clearly recorded and measures of reform suggested. A statement of action taken on the recommendations, since the beginning of the year 1940, has also been issued. The pledge of financial assistance is in process of fulfilment, and the foundations laid on which, ultimately, out of their own resources, the Colonies should be able to build and maintain a substantial structure of development and welfare.

"But, agriculture is the basis of their economic life, and sugar, in particular, the mainstay. On agricultural prosperity depends the welfare of their peoples as a whole. That is why the need is urgent for a positive long term policy which will give some assurance of stability, lacking in the years before the war."

Leach's Argentine Estates, Ltd.

The report of the directors for the year ended March 31st shows that the total sugar production of Argentina from the 1944 crop, June to October, amounted to 459,367 tons, an increase of 48,436 tons compared with the preceding year. Consumption for the year to June 30th, 1945 was 486,924 tons, including 42,476 tons of imported sugar.

Cane milled by the company amounted to 268,440 tons against 278,410 tons in 1943, but, due to the improved factory yield of 10.076 per cent., resulted in the larger production of 27,322 tons of sugar (gross weight), being an increase of 1,308 tons in comparison with the 1943 output.

Mr. H. Roy Leach, the chairman, in a statement which

accompanies the report, says: "It is with much pleasure that I am able to inform you that this year's crop, which ended on October 3rd, has been one of the most successful in the history of the company. The total production of sugar amounted to 33,681 tons and this figure has only once been surpassed. This result is all the more satisfactory in view of the fact that in Tucuman, the main sugar producing Province of Argentina, severe frosts have had the effect of reducing production there to some 80,000 tons below the normal output.

A National Sugar Board was created by Decree in January last for the purpose of dealing with economic and social problems peculiar to the sugar industry. This Decree prescribed increases in wages and raised the selling price of sugar by 6 centavos per kilo. Proceeds resulting from this increased price are handed to the Sugar Board for the credit of a special compensation and assistance fund. Factories are, however, allowed first to retain a fixed proportion of these proceeds to meet the ever-increasing costs of production, but at the moment such compensation is proving inadequate for this purpose.

"Production of sugar in Argentina during the last two or three years has not kept pace with the increasing consumption and it has been necessary to resort to importation. The Board has, therefore, authorised the progressive clearance of land for new cane plantations, as it is evident that the district in which the company's estates are situated is more suitable climatically than that of Tucuman for the purpose of catering for increased production of sugar. Ready sales should be forthcoming for all sugar that can be produced."

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit amounted to £262,612, which added to £114,244 brought forward makes a total of £376,856. After deducting £12,000 for dividend on the 6 per cent. preference capital and £50,000 for the interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary capital and transferring £80,000 to taxation reserve account, there is an available balance of £234,856. As stated in last CIRCULAR the directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., less income tax at 5s. in the £, making 15 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £100,000; leaving £134,856 to be carried forward.

Throughout the year, state the directors, the company's drilling programme continued to be regulated by the authorities. Sixteen additional wells, aggregating 68,333 feet drilled, were completed with normal results. The crude oil output amounted to 2,863,080 barrels, differing only slightly from last year's total of 2,823,368 barrels.

Speaking at the annual meeting, held in London, on November 6th, MR. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, the chairman, said that the operations resulted in a production of 2,863,080 barrels of crude oil—some 40,000 more than in the preceding year. Their present production target was about 8,000 barrels a day, representing a good-sized ocean-going tankerful a week. It was susceptible of increase provided they could get the necessary engineering supplies.

Cost of Drilling

During the past year they had completed 16 wells and the total footage drilled was 68,333 ft. The cost per foot drilled had increased steadily during the last seven years and was now more than double that in 1939, owing principally to substantial increases in the cost of labour, materials and equipment.

"Until recently" continued Mr. Moore, "we were required to buy most of our casing and engineering supplies in the U.S.A., but the pendulum has now swung to the other extreme and we are now required to 'buy British,' which we are most anxious to do and which was our normal practice before the war.

"Unfortunately, however, British prices for steel products are at present substantially above those quoted in the U.S.A. We have consequently, in conjunction with other British oil companies, had meetings with the Petroleum Department and the steel manufacturers at which the matter has been ventilated, and although, as a result of these meetings, certain adjustments have been made, an appreciable disparity remains. . . .

Submarine Concessions

"On July 31st, 1945, the total area over which we had mining leases and freehold oil rights in Trinidad was 37,665 acres—an increase of 2,663 acres during the year. In addition we have been offered by the Government and have accepted a concession and licenses covering an extensive area of the sea bed off the south coast of Trinidad.

"For many years geologists have had reason to believe that oil deposits existed under the sea bed between Trinidad and the

South American Continent and the question of submarine concessions, as they are called, has from time to time been the subject of discussion between the Government and the established oil companies. The submarine area allotted to us is more or less contiguous with our existing oilfields and when the necessary equipment, materials and labour become available it will be our duty to commence exploratory drilling with a view of commercial production if the results justify it.

" This will require a major technical effort and substantial capital expenditure which cannot as yet be estimated with accuracy.

" We contemplate giving our Ordinary shareholders the prior opportunity in due course of providing the capital required for this new and speculative venture in a form which will keep it financially separate from our existing organisation, though, of course, under the same management.

" Apart from this interesting development you may care to form some opinion as to the prospects of our existing undertaking. All I can usefully say is that our geologists and technicians expect that under the five-year plan of further development to which I referred last year it will be possible to achieve a progressive but moderate increase in production. What effect this will have on our fortunes after the interplay of costs of production, world selling prices, international exchanges and taxation I cannot say and your guess is at least as good as mine. However, so far as future production is concerned the outlook is not unpromising.

Taxation

" Turning to the subject of taxation, you will remember that I mentioned last year that owing partly to our reduced production quota and partly to the concessions to wasting asset concerns granted in recent Finance Acts, we did not expect to have to pay any E.P.T. in respect of the year 1943-44, but on the contrary were entitled to a refund of part of the E.P.T. paid in respect of the earlier years.

" The same remarks apply to the year 1944-45 and it is for this reason and because of considerable payments on account of arrears that the taxation reserve account in the balance-sheet has been reduced by stages from £568,000 in 1942 to £148,732 at July 31st, 1945. This latter amount is regarded as sufficient cover for our taxation liabilities on all profits earned to July 31st, 1945, but in the clearing up process our E.P.T. 'cushion' has been more or less exhausted as far as we can judge from provisional computations."

Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that the sugar production amounted to 30,027 tons, and that the company had been able to reap all available cane except 428 acres. All raw sugar for export was sold to the Ministry of Food at £17 5s. per ton c.i.f.

The Trinidad Government loan of £57,684 granted in 1930, was repaid during the year at the same time as capital redemption policies of a like amount matured. The sinking fund amounting to £57,684, as a result of annual amounts placed to its credit during the last fifteen years, has been transferred to general reserve.

During the year the Government depreciation grant for replacement of machinery was utilised to the extent of £9,229.

It has been considered advisable, state the directors, to deal with agricultural equipment on an annual depreciation basis as from July 1st, 1944. The estimated value of these assets at that date showed a depreciation of £19,519 from their original cost and this amount has been written off general reserve.

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £30,415. After adding expenditure on replacements charged to profit and loss account for the year ended June 30th, 1944, subsequently refunded by Trinidad Government, £2,504, and the balance brought forward from last year of £31,207, there is a balance of £64,126. From this is deducted £10,500 for provision for taxation, and the directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent., subject to income tax at 5s. 7d. in the £, which will absorb £24,485, leaving £29,141 to be carried forward.

Mr. J. M. du Buisson, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: " The past year has not been altogether satisfactory though there are several encouraging features which make us hopeful of getting within measurable distance of a full crop by 1947.

" In the years before the war we concentrated on improving the factory to enable it to take off a full crop of 50,000 tons sugar in a little over four months. In the past four years

shortage of labour has prevented our reaping available canes. During the past crop there was a slight improvement in the number of workers and also in the percentage working 10 days a fortnight, for which a special bonus was paid. Numbers, however, are still well below our present requirements and, though we may see a further increase during the coming crop, we cannot rely on this and it has now become essential to mechanise, as far as possible, both cultivation and cane haulage to the derricks. For this purpose considerable capital expenditure will be required. We shall be making further experiments in mechanical cane haulage next crop and these should enable us to decide on the nature of our future requirements. Orders have been placed for several tractors and field equipment and we are hopeful of getting a fair proportion before the start of next crop.

" I am glad to say we have practically eliminated our stand-over canes, only 428 acres being left at the end of crop. The next three or four years should, therefore, see the fields back on a proper rotation. The yield of cane per acre is again bad. This is accounted for by the large acreage of standover canes reaped, some of which yielded less than 10 tons of cane per acre, and by the small acreage of plant canes.

" We have been carrying out manurial experiments for a number of years and I am confident that the results we shall obtain from these in the near future, coupled with the proper rotation of the fields, will produce a considerable increase in the tonnage per acre.

" The replanting bonus was reduced to \$20 per acre this year. At the same time the Government announced that this was the last year of the subsidy.

" The quantity of Farmers' canes purchased this Crop was approximately the same as for the previous year. There are indications that the tonnage of farmers' canes for next crop should show some increase.

" According to the terms of the oil lease, to which I referred in my statement last year, we have received the rent for the first three years and the proportion accruing to June 30th, 1945, has been included in the accounts. We are negotiating a lease of oil rights on another of our estates on substantially the same lines.

" As usual, it is very difficult at this time of year to estimate our production of sugar for next crop as there is still plenty of time for weather to play an important part, not only in the tonnage of cane per acre, but also in the sucrose content of the cane. We are hopeful, however, of making a little more sugar than we did during the past crop.

" I was able to pay a visit to Trinidad this year. There is, of course, much to be done which should have been done some years ago, but I am satisfied that, as soon as materials are again available, we shall quickly catch up with deferred repairs and replacements, and I can see no reason for pessimism. I am, however, very pessimistic about the question of staff leave as I have again to report that we have not been able to get any of our staff away on leave to the U.K. and, at the present moment, the position of passenger traffic to and from Trinidad and the West Indies generally seems to be worse than ever. Practically all our staff have been at least six years without home leave and this continuous period of service in the tropics is having an increasingly ill-effect on their efficiency. I believe there are well over a thousand people in the West Indies waiting to come home for various reasons and there are many thousands of West Indians here, in the Services, waiting to be repatriated. Unless the Government can be persuaded to allocate a troopship to make one or two journeys to the West Indies and back in the near future, I can see little prospect of any improvement for many months. What is, perhaps, even more discouraging is that the position from a long term point of view seems to be just as bad. The regular passenger trade before the war was in the hands of the Dutch, French and German lines, all of whom ran under a subsidy from their Governments.

" It is possible that the Dutch line may re-start as soon as steamers are available, but though I, personally, have very pleasant memories of journeys by this line, I cannot believe it is in the best interests of these British Colonies that the bulk of the passenger traffic should be in the hands of foreign shipping companies. Surely the normal passenger traffic to and fro, with a possible considerable increase in the tourist traffic during the first six months of the year and a certain amount of freight available for the same period, should be a remunerative proposition for some British company with, possibly, a Government subsidy."



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

GREAT happiness was felt on receipt of the news that the following prisoners of war in the Far East, connected with Antigua, were all safe: H. Heath (Hong Kong), R. Roder, M. McDonald, J. Parsons, C. Smith (Malaya) and D. Walwyn (also Malaya). Mr. L. Henzell has returned from Jamaica after working at the Caymanas Factory for five years to permit his son, Mr. O. M. Henzell, now demobilised, to serve in the Navy during the War. With Mrs. Henzell returned Mrs. Ellen Bradbury, *née* Freeland, widow of Mr. J. P. O. L. Bradbury, late Director Education, Jamaica. Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart has also returned after a short visit to England. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. A. Turner on October 9th. Telephone communication has been opened between Antigua and Barbados, minimum fee 7s. 6d. for three minutes.

BARBADOS

Moth Borer Control. Mr. R. W. E. Tucker, Acting Director of Agriculture, reports, in the Department's monthly notes for September, that the total distribution of parasites during the 1945 season amounted to 346,009,700 which is well above the average. This large distribution speaks well, he says, for the co-operation given by the planting community, and has also shown results in the relative scarcity of moth borer damage and moth borer egg deposition in the current crop.

Good Results from use of D.D.T. Mr. Tucker also reports that the spraying with 5 per cent. D.D.T. solution of animal pens and dwelling houses was completed at three of the Agricultural Stations. The reduction in the number of flies, cockroaches etc. remains very satisfactory. Thus at Sayer's Court, only 338 flies were recorded caught in two traps whilst 10,682 flies were counted dead on floors.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Hurricane Relief Fund. The hurricane which struck the Toledo District on October 4th last, caused a considerable amount of damage to property and crops. A large number of people were left homeless and as Captain Metzgen reported in the *Weekly Newsletter* of October 9th, substantial and immediate help in the form of food, clothing and money was needed.

The establishment of a Toledo Hurricane Relief Fund has been approved by the Governor and the Committee appointed is making a drive to raise a minimum of \$10,000,000.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 1st.*

The House of Representatives in a short session has passed the Privileges Bill granting members certain immunities from arrest and from libel actions arising within the Chamber during sessions, and giving wider powers to the Speaker. The House also confirmed the

Executive Council grant of £10,000 for the relief of the hurricane victims in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha is expected to stay at Montego Bay for a few days next week.

Pan-American Airways are supplementing their service here for the benefit of the tourist trade. It is expected that many additional planes will use the new Montego Bay airfield.

The basic petrol ration is maintained at fifteen gallons for November.

The House of Representatives at a meeting on October 18th passed the third reading of a bill which makes provision for a pension to Mr. G. A. Jones, formerly the island's Director of Agriculture, states the Information Officer in his Newsletter of October 25th. Approval for the expenditure of £500,000 for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of World War II was debated. £50,000 was voted for immediate use and a further half million was tacitly agreed to though Members were warned that additional taxation would be necessitated to raise this sum. Mr. B. B. Coke (Southern St. Elizabeth, J.L.P.) asked for some consideration to be given to ex-service men of World War I. The expenditure of £72,000 for additional work in the current year for schools, hospitals, water supplies and roads was approved. Eight new denominational schools are to be built. The House accepted the principle that a West Indian University should be established in Jamaica without delay and approved the proposal that the Government of Jamaica should meet its appropriate share of the recurrent cost and that Government should provide the site as a free grant. The House adopted the Report of the Delegation which visited the United States in connexion with labour conditions of Jamaicans there.

Recent Visitors to the Colony have included the Hon. A. N. Wolffsohn, Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, and Dr. William Kauntze, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, who, accompanied by Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Colonial Development and Welfare, are considering the medical facilities of the island.

The Obituary list includes the names of the Rev. R. E. R. Wade, a Methodist Minister and noted church architect, and Major G. S. Cox, a veteran island sportsman and a former chief clerk of the Public Works Department. Major Cox served with the 2nd Battalion of the B.W.I. Regiment in the war of 1914-18, and saw service in Egypt and Palestine. He was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Military Cross.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

New Post of "Children's Worker." Miss Helen M. Garrett, who arrived in Trinidad on October 7th, has assumed duties as Children's Worker attached to the Social Welfare Department. The *Weekly Letter* of the Information Office reports that Miss Garrett has had 16 years experience in Children's work with the London County Council and that she is looking forward

with great interest to her work for the Children of Trinidad.

The Fight against Leprosy. The Colonial Office Press Section states that, according to reports from Trinidad, Dr. George Campbell, Medical Superintendent of Leper Settlement on Chacachacare Island, has expressed the opinion that a continuous and efficient survey of leprosy should, in about 15 or 20 years, rid Trinidad of the disease. Dr. Campbell points out that there is no inherent danger in discharged inmates of the Leprosarium mixing with other members of the public.

The Red Cross Branch Congratulated. The following cable was received from Lord Iliffe, President of the British Red Cross Society: "Reference to your letters of July 20th and August 30th. We gratefully thank Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross and all who shared in the success of the June Flag Day which realized £842 15s. 5d. Your Committee's kind congratulations on the success of the Duke of Gloucester's appeal much appreciated."

Local Industries. Recent developments of local industries in Trinidad include, reports the Colonial Office Press Section, the establishment of a factory in the rural district of Oropouche to produce hollow clay tiles and solid bricks and pottery. In Trinidad, as elsewhere, there is an urgent demand for bricks, tiles and other equipment for building.

Public Library Week. On September 5th the Hon. A. B. Wright, Acting Governor of Trinidad, before a large and representative assembly, inaugurated a Public Library Week, and, at the same time, a Children's Library Fund. The Librarian, Mr. Carlton Comma, had already collected more than \$13,000 for the fund, and the Trinidad Turf Club had agreed to grant to the fund a percentage of the profits which they make on each sweepstake, which is expected to be useful for replacements and additions of books. An organised programme of meetings and lectures was carried out during the week and included papers on "The Library and the Child" by the Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, "The Library and the School" by Mr. Vernon Gocking, and "The Library and the Working Man" by Mr. C. W. Burrows, Industrial Adviser. It is stated that the Trinidad Library, which was commenced in 1851 with less than 3,000 books, now contains over 40,000 volumes.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Salt Industry Reserve Fund. The Governor of Jamaica has authorised the Salt Industry Board to establish a Salt Industry Reserve Fund. For this purpose the Board may, at the end of each quota period, set aside two per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sale of salt, all its casual income, and any subsidy for the stabilisation of the price of salt. The Fund may be used for making grants and/or loans for rehabilitation of salt ponds damaged by hurricanes, stabilisation of the price of salt, and other purposes in the interests of the industry.

The West Indian Review, a quarterly publication and *Jamaica*, published weekly, desire articles and stories with a West Indian background or of special interest to West Indians. MSS should be addressed to the West Indian Publishing Co., Ltd., 15, East Street, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

The Markets

November 2, 1945

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/
2½ Consols (yield £2 14s. per cent.) ...	92	93	103½
3½ War Loan ...	103½	103½xd	104
12½ Angostura Bitters ...	57/-	61/-	44/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/-	46/-	42/-
5 Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	20/6	17/6
30 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	27/3	28/3	33/-
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ...	64/-	66/-	57/6
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	43/-	45/-	42/-
15 Booker Bros. McConnell ...	63/9	66/3	62/6
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ...	28/6	31/6	27/6
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/7½	3/1½	2/-
— Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/-	2/6	1/-
6 Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref. ...	21/-	23/-	17/-
7½ Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ...	3/6	4/6	2/6
6 Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/1½	4/7½	4/3
8½ Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	55/-	57/6	52/6
— Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ...	3/-	4/-	1/-
8 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	93/9	98/9	72/6
20 St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	60/-	65/-	42/6
3½ Ste. Madeleine Sugar	16/6	17/6xd	12/9
10 Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/-	20/-	16/3
— Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	7/6	8/6	3/9
15 Trinidad Leaseholds	90/-	92/6	91/10½
15 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	85/-	87/6	78/9
2½ Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	5/6	4/6
7½ United British Oilfields 6/8	18/-	19/-	17/7½

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is again dearer on more buying support, with business done up to 1/6d. per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger remains under Government control and prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs continue in good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below.

Mr. Ivan D. Arscott	Hon. Dudley G. Leacock
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. Roy D. Lindo
Mr. David N. Barr	Mr. J. C. McMichael,
Dr. & Mrs. H. H. Bayley	M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes,	The Hon. Sir Lennox
B.E.M.	O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. L. A. Bushe	Hon. Philippe Raffray,
Hon. J. I. de Aguiar	C.B.E., K.C.
Mrs. Eva de Roux	Mr. A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
Mr. Alan P. dos Santos	H.E. Sir Arthur F. Richards,
Mr. G. M. Eccles	G.C.M.G.
His Hon. The Hon. S. L.	Dr. E. J. Sankeralli
Greening, O.B.E., M.C.	Mr. T. E. Sealy
Mr. A. C. Gomez	Mr. G. H. Smellie
Mr. C. H. Hayward,	Mr. G. D. Smooker
M.I.Mech.E.	Hon. A. Kenneth Solomon,
H.E. Sir John Huggins,	C.B.E., K.C.
K.C.M.G., M.C.	Mr. Guy B. Westwood
Mrs. K. W. Ince	Mr. V. J. Willems
Mr. Lennon R. Knaggs	Mr. C. L. Williams

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

TO readers of the CIRCULAR, both at home and overseas, I send, on behalf of the West India Committee, seasonal greetings and every good wish for 1946. Final victory over the forces of evil and oppression has been won, but the world is sick and weary. It is the duty of every man and woman to face the problems of peace with the same unity of purpose, high courage and stubborn determination with which they faced the tasks of war. In tackling these problems the West Indian Colonies can count on the maximum of goodwill and co-operation from the West India Committee.

J. GORDON MILLER

Assured Markets and Guaranteed Prices

THE announcement made by the Minister of Agriculture, quoted in full elsewhere in this issue, that the Government propose to establish as an essential and permanent feature of their policy for food and agriculture a system of assured markets and guaranteed prices for the principal products of British agriculture, namely, milk, fat livestock, eggs, cereals, potatoes and sugar beet, cannot fail to arouse feelings of envy in the breasts of many West Indian producers, particularly of sugar. It is not merely a coincidence that the Jamaica Sugar Commissioners in their report just published and summarised on pages 227 to 231 should similarly recommend that a guarantee should be given for the purchase over a period of six years of a specified minimum quantity of sugar at the price, for the first two years, which they indicate, and at a price for each subsequent period of two years, to be fixed in advance on the basis of estimated costs of production. Indeed the desirability of such assurances and guarantees flows naturally from the circumstances under which agriculture, whether here or in the West Indies, must be carried on. Both entail large scale commitments well in advance of final results and unless specific guarantees are given or future prospects are otherwise such as to give a reasonable measure of confidence there can be no incentive to development or efficiency.

It is a natural corollary to the provision of this substantial measure of security of markets and stability of prices for British farmers that the Government should seek to ensure that agricultural land is not only properly

farmed but properly managed and equipped, and to promote improved efficiency in production, marketing and distribution. It equally follows that any guarantee of markets and of price such as is recommended by the Jamaica Sugar Commission should be accompanied by recommendations designed—whether we agree with them or not—to ensure that a due proportion of the monies received as a result is properly applied towards the improvement of the efficiency of the industry.

We do not propose to examine further either the details of the agricultural policy of the British Government or the various recommendations of the Jamaica Sugar Commission. Both will repay careful study. Certainly neither can give any measure of satisfaction to those who see in nationalisation the solution of all our economic and social difficulties. Meanwhile the Washington Loan Agreement, the ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreements and the United Kingdom's endorsement and active support of the multilateral trade scheme which the United States propose to lay before the forthcoming International Trade Conference, bring in their train new and anxious considerations.

While home agricultural policy is apparently unaffected by the new situation, he would be a rash man who would venture, at this stage, to prophesy the ultimate effect of the new financial and economic policy on West Indian agriculture. Much, indeed all, depends on pronouncements yet to be made. For the moment the announcement by the Ministry of Food that an increase of £2 5s. per ton is to be made in the price of 1946 crop export sugar, which, while based on 1945 costs of production, is also given in an earnest desire to encourage production, will give a measure of satisfaction to producers beset by a variety of difficulties.

Sir John and Lady Huggins

Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, who has been in England for several months in connexion with the affairs of the Colony, will leave for Kingston early in January.

Sir John, accompanied by Lady Huggins, paid a visit to the West India Committee on December 20th to make an inspection of the several departments, including the War Services Section. They were shown round by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, Lady Davson, chairman of the Ladies Committee, and Mr. Robert Gavin, the secretary. A number of serving Jamaicans, who were in the reading room, were presented.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE first Christmas of peace is doing its best to recapture the spirit and some of the outward trappings of pre-war times. We can move about after dark without the laborious gropings of the black-out; and a better service of public transport will make it more possible to visit, entertain or be entertained to a Christmas dinner. There is much more holly about than of recent years, and the first big supply of mistletoe to come from France—the chief source of supply—since the liberation. The London shops are packed with present-seekers. But it is only to a superficial glance that they exactly resemble those of seven years ago. If you watch them for a little while, you soon observe that they are all roaming hungrily from shop to shop, desperately searching for the goods that are not there. Nearly everything they want, and especially toys, are still terribly scarce; and it is evident that we shall have to wait at least another year for the lavish distribution to which we were once accustomed. Hopes once held out of a substantial improvement in the supply of turkeys have come to little; the greater proportion seems to have been absorbed by the black market; while many of those on sale at the Government controlled price are being cut in half, by advice of the Ministry of Food, to eke out the supply. Nevertheless, the joy of keeping Christmas at peace outweighs everything else; the spirit of the day will, at last, be itself again.

* * *

The Conservative Opposition has made its first general attack, by way of a vote of censure, on the programme and policy of the Labour Government. Tactically, the object seems to have been, first to rally the party after its damping experience at the polls, and secondly, to try and take advantage of the mood of disenchantment which has, not unexpectedly, seized the bulk of the nation after the first exhilaration of victory, on discovering that the regime of austerity must continue for a considerable time to come. Mr. Churchill's description of the chief defender of restrictions, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, as "Mr. Strength-through-Misery" is the kind of label that will stick—as did that of "the Boneless Wonder," which he applied to Ramsay MacDonald many years ago. But in the debate the Conservatives found themselves on a bad wicket. When they criticized the Government's programme, they were in effect moving a vote of censure on the electorate, for there is no new issue that was not decided by the general election; and it is manifestly too early to judge Ministers on their performance. Consequently, although Mr. Churchill was in fine fighting form, he was for once outmanoeuvred by Mr. Attlee, who took full advantage of his strong tactical position and made the speech of his life.

It may be a different story a year or so hence, when the Government may legitimately be called on to show that they have begun to deliver the goods—especially in the domain of those two urgent and desperately difficult problems, demobilization and

housing. But for the moment they are still on the crest of the wave.

* * *

Although it has fallen formally to the Government to defend and to the Opposition to attack the proposals for the great American loan of £1,100,000,000, it would be both unfair and misleading to reckon its very chilly reception as a point to the Conservatives against Labour. Ministerial spokesmen scarcely pretended to offer it as anything but a disagreeable choice of evils, and twenty-three of their supporters—a remarkably large number in a party subject to such strict discipline—voted against them on the issue.

What has made the loan so unpopular is not its strictly financial aspect. The interest rate of two per cent. is in itself very low, although there are those who argue that, since we have contributed in proportion to our resources so much more than the Americans to the common cause, we might reasonably have expected a direct grant, by virtue of Mr. Roosevelt's principle of equality of sacrifice. What has caused most dismay is the hard bargain the Americans have driven in exacting political concessions for economic accommodation. In effect, they not only force us back upon the gold standard—in the modified form of the Bretton Woods agreement—but they demand that we abandon the attempt to integrate the Commonwealth and Empire as an economic entity. This is implicit in the claim to liquidate the system of preferential tariffs—which began as a reluctant defence against the economic imperialism of the United States. It is, apparently, impossible to make the American Congress understand that the commercial relations between London and Sydney or Cape Town are as much our private affair as those between New York and San Francisco are theirs.

However, the use and repayment of the new credits will govern the economic life of Great Britain for many a year to come; and we have now to proceed with the great effort of production for export that will be necessary if we are not—as many economists already openly fear—to default when payments begin to fall due.

* * *

As, after the first German war, we are suffering from a disturbing wave of burglaries and other crimes. There are, no doubt, many reasons. The police force is far below strength until demobilization has made more progress. Lack of domestic servants causes many houses to be left empty when the owners are at work. The police themselves think that much of the crime is the work of deserters, British or allied, who, having no identity cards to show to prospective employers, cannot earn an honest living. Accordingly, on the night of December 14th, they conducted a gigantic raid on the whole West End of London, questioning tens of thousands of people in restaurants and public places, calling for identity cards, and arresting scores of suspected deserters and other suspicious characters. It is announced that there are to be more of these great sweeps.

The Ladies

THE time has arrived when tribute should be paid to the devoted band of ladies to whom the West India Committee, the British West Indian communities, and West Indians in the Forces, are so deeply indebted for welfare services rendered during and since the period of hostilities.

No attempt will here be made to enumerate those services. The annual reports of the Ladies' Committee, and many references to special activities, which have appeared in the issues of the CIRCULAR published since October, 1939, may be consulted in this regard. The record is not complete, but no record of what these ladies have done will ever be complete.

The Ladies' Committee was inaugurated on October 17th, 1939. Within a week they were coping with the multitudinous needs of the survivors from the *Simon Bolivar*. The ladies had been keen before, but this experience whetted their appetites for service. In an incredibly short space of time they had established their contacts with the welfare organisations in the British West Indies, and those in this country with which it would be necessary to co-operate, and had set up an organisation of their own which, with extension and modification as the work has grown, has enabled them to render, under the most exacting and sometimes terrifying conditions, service of which they have every right to be proud.

It will always be difficult for those who were not in London throughout the "blitzes" to realise the heroic determination with which these ladies drove themselves into the jobs which had to be done so that the boys and girls in the Services should not be let down. The writer has a vivid recollection of an afternoon when a flying bomb fell close by, and of a white, shaken, but collected Lady Davson going the round of her startled flock. Very soon brooms were being plied to clear the debris, but someone said: "Just clear enough space to work in. We shall never get the boys' mail through if we stop to move all that." So a space was cleared, the mail went through, and the mess was straightened up later.

Welfare work in the ordinary way is full of complications, but in the period of emergency through which we have just passed there were innumerable difficulties. Not the least of these was the forest of regulations which had perforce to be negotiated. Naval, army, air force regulations; postal regulations; Board of Trade regulations; Customs regulations; none of them matters with which ladies are in general accustomed to deal. In matters of supplies for the working parties in the Colonies the proper approach had to be made to the various Controls involved, and orders placed through the proper regulated channels.

The ladies had to have an encyclopædic knowledge of the welfare organisations throughout the United Kingdom. One boy would want to spend his leave in Scotland, the next in Wales or the Lake District, the next in Devon or Cornwall. Each would be put into immediate touch with someone in the area who would give him accommodation and a welcome. A sudden influx at the week-end of 30 or 40 boys and girls, or more, with leave to spend and nowhere to spend it,

was a common occurrence, but in some miraculous manner all would be found board and lodging, provided with comforts and, where applicable, the leave allowance.

On such occasions the Ladies' Department would buzz like a beehive. Boys and girls signing the book, completing record forms, registering changes of address, demanding mail and parcels, delivering and receiving messages to or from friends, demanding to be told the way to this place or that (some of the ladies seemed to know London as well as the taxi-drivers), and requiring comforts, would fill the rooms in a confused and seemingly disorganised mix-up, but all the while the unruffled ladies were taking particulars, sorting them out, and passing them on, and in a surprisingly short space of time all would be wending their various ways or be gathered in animated converse in the Members' Room.

In the background was another small band of ladies, those on the staff of the secretariat, upon whose shoulders these ancillary activities put an extra amount of work which was apt to pass unnoticed.

To all these ladies we quote from a letter received from the Win the War Association of Trinidad and Tobago, and say: "Thanks a million."

West Indians on Service

THE following list of persons connected with the West Indies and Bermuda who are serving with the Forces—the 68th to be published in the CIRCULAR—has been compiled by the West India Committee from the latest available information. It is not proposed to publish any further lists under this head.

Name	Colony	Unit	Rank
Brown, E. E.	Jamaica	R.C.A.M.C.	Private
Burns, P. J. ...	Jamaica	R.N.V.R.	Sub-Lieutenant
Du Quesnay, Dorothy	Jamaica	W.R.N.S.	Wren
Grey, R. S. A.	Trinidad	R.A.	Lieutenant
Wells, E. H. ...	Trinidad	R.A.	Captain

R.C.A.M.C. = Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. R.N.V.R. = Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. W.R.N.S. = Women's Royal Naval Service. R.A. = Royal Artillery.

The War Services Fund

Since the last list was published in the CIRCULAR, of September, the following contributions have been received towards the War Services Fund of the West India Committee:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Christopher Gurney ...	2	2	0
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee ...	50	0	0

Returned Prisoners of War

Two further repatriated prisoners-of-war from the Far East have been amongst recent callers at the West India Committee: they are Flight-Lieutenant N. N. Dunlop (R.A.F.), of Barbados, and Corporal P. Nobrega (R.E.), of British Guiana, and needless to say, they received a warm welcome.

The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on December 13th, the following twelve candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. REGINALD GEORGE LONG-CROFT, LL.B., F.C.A., F.C.I.S., A.I.P.T. (London)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. R. Beaumont.
TRINIDAD CENTRAL OILFIELDS LTD. (London)	Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Mr. R. Beaumont.
MR. CHARLES JEFFREY JARDINE (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
A. BARNES & Co., LTD. (Barbados)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
HIS HONOUR THE HON. JOHN A. C. CRUIKSHANK (Virgin Islands)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. MICHAEL ROGER WILLIAMS, B.M.BCH. (London)	Mr. O. H. Keeling. Mr. E. H. P. Greaves.
MR. GEORGE EVELYN EDEN WEBSTER (London)	Mr. W. A. R. Walker. Mr. Alexander Elder. Lady Davson, O.B.E.
MR. LEON COLVIN (London)	Lieut.-Col. Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
CAPTAIN J. A. KENNEDY, A.I.M.M. (Country)	Miss E. M. Cameron.
MRS. J. A. KENNEDY (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Miss E. M. Cameron.
MR. JOHN ABRAHAM (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. V. Budd.
MR. CHRISTOPHER WALWYN (Country)	Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. Mrs. John Bromley. Messrs. Sendall & Wade.

Chief among the matters discussed at the meeting was the Washington Loan agreement which was being debated in the House of Commons on the same day. It was decided to set up a sub-committee consisting of the chairman and deputy chairman (*ex officio*), Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. J. M. Du Buisson and Mr. Alexander Elder, to examine the implications of the Financial Agreement between the United States and United Kingdom Governments in so far as the West Indies are concerned, particularly those arising out of the proposals for the reduction of tariff barriers and the elimination of imperial preference contained in the memorandum transmitted by the United States Government for consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment.

The meeting also decided to investigate further the question of submitting proposals for the improvement of air mail services between the British West Indies and the United Kingdom.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee 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.

Any individual member of the West India Committee is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £15 15s.

Cheques may be sent 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.

The Library

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, who has already made a number of gifts to the Library of the West India Committee, has just made another presentation consisting of the following eight volumes:—

The Demerara and Essequibo Vade-Mecum; containing the principle Laws and Regulations of the united Colony, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, of local importance. (1825).

The Interesting Narrative of The Life of Olaudah Equiano; or, Gustavus Vassa, The African. (1809).

Account of an Insurrection of the Negro Slaves in the Colony of Demerara, which broke out on the 18th of August, 1823. (1824).

Report of the Trials of the Insurgent Negroes, before a General Court-Martial, held at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 25th August, 1823, and continued by adjournment, until the 11th of October following. (1824).

Papers relative to the West Indies. (4 vols.).

The four volumes of "Papers" are official publications, printed in 1839, and "Presented by Her Majesty's Command." They relate to the condition of the labouring population of the West Indies, and consist of despatches to and from the Governors of those Colonies.

The Library is also indebted to M. G. Debien for the presentation of "A Saint-Domingue avec deux jeunes economies de plantation (1774-1788) (Extrait de la Revue de la Société d'Histoire et de Géographie d'Haiti)."

Technicians Return Home

SEVENTY West Indian technicians, the majority of whom came to this country in 1941 to assist the war effort, left Liverpool, on December 10th, for their homes in Jamaica, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and British Honduras.

They have worked in ordnance factories, engineering plants and ship-yards in the Liverpool and Manchester areas. Many of the men were skilled workers when they arrived four years ago, and the others have become skilled during their stay here.

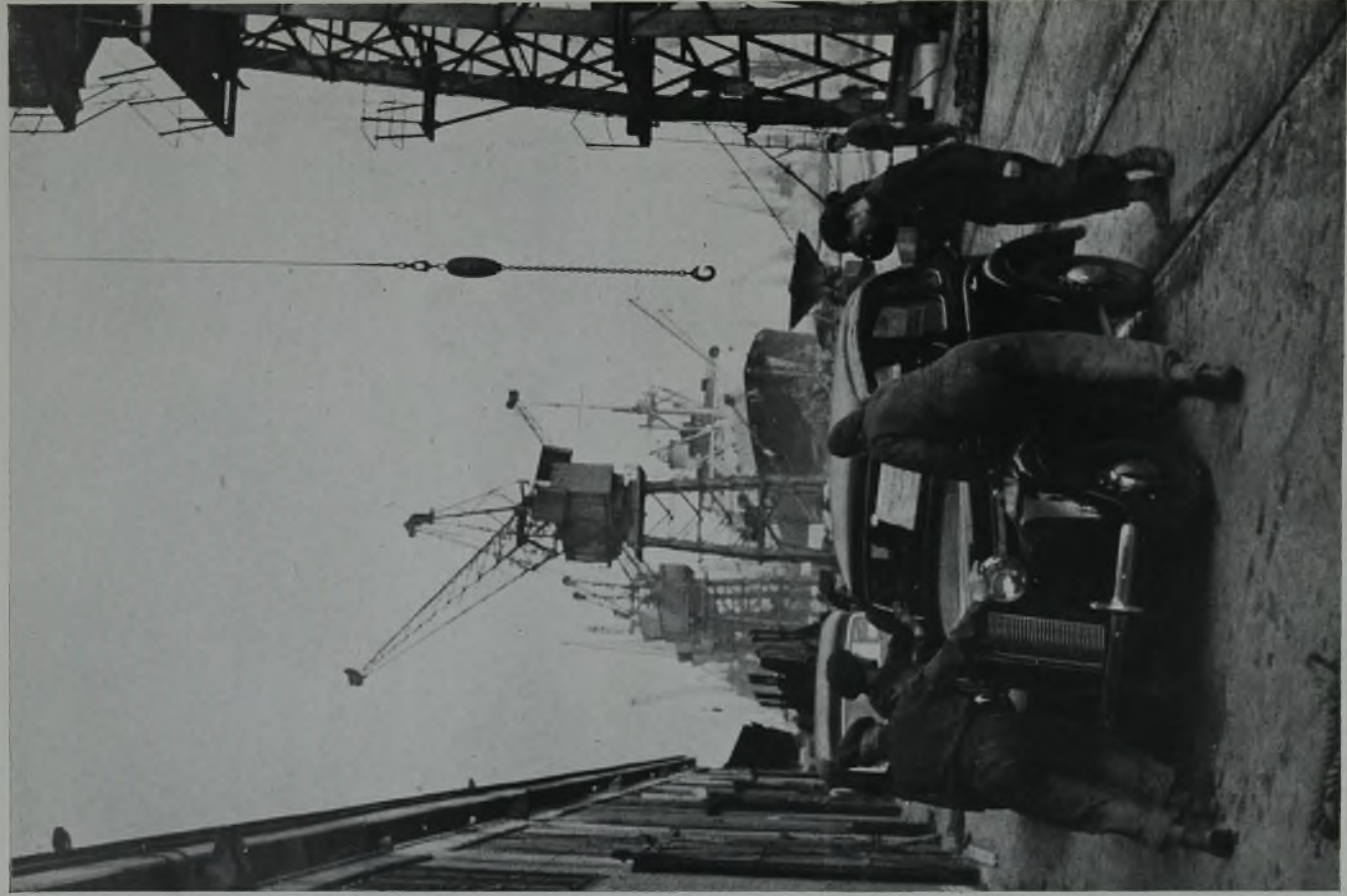
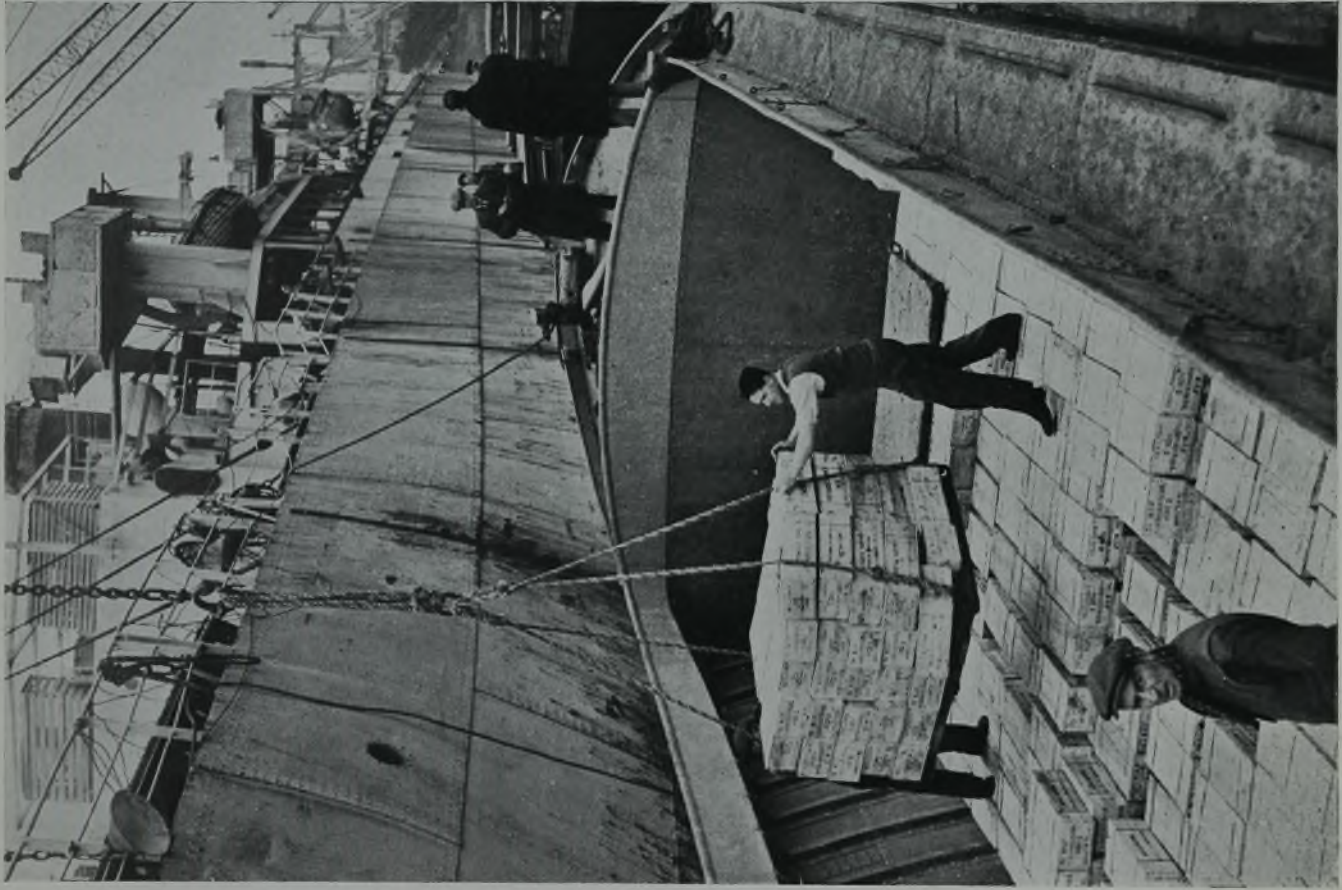
On the eve of their departure, the technicians were the guests at a reception held at the British Council Centre in Liverpool. They were received by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Alderman Luke Hogan, to whom they were introduced by Mr. Leary Constantine, the local welfare officer for West Indians. Speeches of thanks to the technicians for their work on this side were made by Mr. Arnold Watson, of the Colonial Office, and Mr. W. B. Potts, of the Ministry of Labour, to which Mr. Ken Richards replied. Among those present at the ceremony were representatives of the factories where the West Indians have worked.

LORD WINSTER, Minister of Civil Aviation, has arrived in Bermuda in connexion with the air talks to be held in that Colony. The main subject to be discussed is transatlantic routes.



AUTUMN REFLECTIONS IN ASHDOWN

[See page 220



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: Recent Scenes in London's Docks

[See page 220

U.S. Loan and Bretton Woods Agreements

and

Proposals for Relaxation of Trade Barriers

AFTER a debate lasting two days in which the speeches from all parts of the House were of a high standard, the House of Commons on December 13th accepted by 345 votes to 98 a Resolution in the following terms:

"That this House approves the financial arrangements between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, including the final settlement of Lend-Lease and other claims arising out of the war, as set out in Cmd. 6708: welcomes the initiative of the Government of the United States in making 'Proposals for an International Trade Organisation' Cmd. 6709, and approves the participation of His Majesty's Government in the discussions proposed with a view to arriving at an international agreement upon the basis of the suggestions put forward; and approves the proposals for setting up an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as set out in Cmd. 6546 of 1944."

While the official policy of the Conservative opposition was to abstain from voting, 71 Conservatives, led by Mr. Robert Boothby and Squadron-Leader Christopher Hollis, as well as 23 members of the Labour Party voted against the resolution. On the following day a Bill to implement the Bretton Woods Agreement was passed through all its stages and now awaits approval by the House of Lords.

The main outlines of the agreement to which the Government is now committed are as follows:-

1. The United States agree to extend to the United Kingdom a "line of credit" of \$3,750 million (£937,500,000) to be drawn on as required at any time up to December 31st, 1951. In addition a sum of \$650 million (£161,500,000) which is established as the amount required by the United States in full and final settlement of all Lend-Lease obligations, including goods furnished or to be furnished after VJ Day and U.S. property and installations in the United Kingdom, is noted for payment on the same terms as the loan.

2. Payment of interest and sinking fund will be by 50 annual payments of \$140 million, about £35 million, starting on December 31st, 1951. The interest rate is 2 per cent per annum.

3. Interest, but not the principal, will be completely waived in any year in which the income of the United Kingdom from visible exports and net invisible transactions falls below £866 million (the average for the years 1936-38) adjusted for changes in the price level.

4. Britain's debts to other countries cannot be met out of the loan and Britain cannot borrow from Governments within the British Commonwealth before 1951 on more favourable terms.

5. Within one year of the opening of the credit, the whole of the current earnings of the sterling area (with exceptions for military expenditure) must be made available to be spent on current trade in any

part of the world without discrimination with the result that each member of the sterling area will have its current sterling and dollar receipts at its free disposition for current transactions anywhere.

6. Provision for immediate lifting of exchange control between the United Kingdom and the United States in respect of current transactions and general lifting of restrictions on payments and transfers for current transactions within a year. This does not, however, mean general liberty to export capital which will still be subject to exchange control.

7. Provision for agreements with countries concerned for gradual setting free of accumulated sterling balances to be available for current expenditure anywhere in the world.

8. Ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreements forthwith and agreement to end the transition period provided under them and to accept their full obligations within a year.

9. Acceptance, as a basis of discussion, of proposals put forward by the United States for consideration by an international conference on trade and employment.

The Bretton Woods Agreements, in essence, provide for the setting up of (a) An International Monetary Fund and (b) An International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The purpose of the Fund is to assist in stabilising rates of foreign exchange. That of the Bank is to assist in the development of economic resources in the territories of its members, including the restoration, in particular, of countries ravaged by the war and the development of backward areas where it is particularly necessary to raise standards of life, purchasing power and productivity.

The United Kingdom will enter the Fund with an exchange rate of \$4.03 to the pound—the present rate. All members of the Fund have liberty to change the par value of their currency by 10 per cent. merely by notifying the Fund. With the assent of the governing body of the Fund a further variation of 10 per cent. may be allowed. This assent must be given or refused within 72 hours. Yet a further 20 per cent. variation may be allowed by consent, but not subject to any time limit. Finally, any country may resign from the Fund without penalty or obligation and thus regain full liberty to vary its currency.

In implementation of the fundamental purpose of the Fund, members bind themselves not to impose restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions apart from discriminatory action against countries whose currencies are scarce, i.e., who export much more than they import. This undertaking comes into effect within one year under the Loan Agreement instead of within five years as originally contemplated under the Bretton Woods arrangements.

The "Proposals for Consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment," participation in which by the United Kingdom is an essential part

of the whole agreement, are probably the most controversial of all. It was, however, made clear in the course of the debate by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, that "we agree to the initiation of a process of bargaining, the ultimate objective of which may be looked upon as the elimination of discriminatory methods of preferences and the reduction of tariffs but we are absolute masters as to whether we ever get to that objective or not."

The main proposals in regard to tariffs and preferences are so important that they are quoted in full.

Section B. Tariffs and Preferences

1. *Import tariffs and preferences.*—In the light of the principles set forth in Article VII of the mutual-aid agreements, members should enter into arrangements for the substantial reduction of tariffs and for the elimination of tariff preferences, action for the elimination of tariff preferences being taken in conjunction with adequate measures for the substantial reduction of barriers to world trade, as part of the mutually advantageous arrangements contemplated in this document.

As an initial step in the process of eliminating tariff preferences it should be agreed that:—

(a) Existing international commitments will not be permitted to stand in the way of action agreed upon with respect to tariff preferences.

(b) All negotiated reductions in most-favoured-nation tariffs will operate automatically to reduce or eliminate margins of preference.

(c) Margins of preference on any product will in no case be increased and no new preferences will be introduced.

2. *Export tariffs and preferences.*—Export duties should be open to negotiation in the same way as import duties. Members should undertake not to impose or maintain export duties which differentiate by reference to the destinations to which the goods are exported.

3. *Emergency action.*—Commitments with regard to tariffs should permit countries to take temporary action to prevent sudden and widespread injury to the producers concerned. Undertakings for reducing tariffs should therefore contain an escape clause to cover such contingencies.

It will be noted that I (a) opens the way to revision of e.g. the Ottawa Agreement.

Proposals are also made for the general elimination of quantitative restrictions on exports or imports subject to exceptions necessary (a) during the transitional period, (b) to preserve internal supplies in case of distress, (c) to achieve suitable quality standards for international trade and commerce, (d) for quotas for export and import to carry out the approved commodity agreements described later, (e) to maintain the Government's domestic agricultural policy, (f) as an aid to restoration of equilibrium in the case of countries with an adverse balance of payments.

Subsidies are also dealt with, the general position being that, while internal subsidies are not interfered with, export subsidies will not be allowed at all, after three years, except in cases where there is a world over supply of commodities which cannot be dealt with by increasing consumption, or by other remedies under commodity agreements. Where so permitted, export subsidies must not be used to gain a larger part

of the market than the imposing country held previously.

The proposals for inter-governmental commodity arrangements envisage first, steps to increase consumption, failing which an inter-governmental conference for the purpose of framing an inter-governmental commodity agreement for the primary commodity concerned. The objectives of such agreements are specified as being in general to arrange some form of restriction for a limited period of time, subject to review and to efforts being made to cure the defects by other means. An important principle laid down is that at such conferences there should be representation of both producer and consumer countries.

Finally provision is made for setting up a permanent International Trade and Employment Organisation.

Preliminary negotiations between the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries will, in the phraseology of the Joint Statement, "begin at an early date for the purpose of developing concrete arrangements to carry out these proposals, including definitive measures for the relaxation of trade barriers of all kinds."

West Indies Church Appeal

THE launching of the West Indies Church Appeal for £100,000 was reported in the CIRCULAR for March, and in the June issue we published photographs taken on the occasion of the service held at St. Paul's in connexion with the appeal.

We now learn that a service of Dedication of offerings and Commissioning will be held on Friday, January 4th, at 5.30 p.m.

At this service representatives from every diocese will present a token of the sum collected in their respective dioceses, and a deputation which is to visit the West Indies will be commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The preacher will be the Rt. Rev. D. W. Bentley, Bishop of Barbados from 1927 until his resignation in June last.

Tickets to attend the service may be obtained from the Rev. A. H. Webb, c/o S.P.G., 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Pictorial Pages

THE ancient forest of Ashdown has been described as one of the most beautiful and loneliest parts of southern England. It forms the eastern portion of the great forest ridge of Sussex and is about midway between East Grinstead and Uckfield. There are many who feel that England's forests are seen at their best in late autumn—and the lovely camera study, taken recently in Ashdown and reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue, will support their view.

The illustrations on the second page show two recent scenes in London's docks which are now recovering from their war-time and other difficulties. That on the left shows a consignment of 219,000 cases of sardines from Portugal being unloaded while that on the right shows two British cars about to be shipped to Bermuda where, until recently, private cars were not allowed on the roads.

The West India Committee

Final Report of the Ladies' Committee ; Accounts to September 30th, 1945

THE Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) has pleasure in presenting its sixth report containing an account of its work during the year ended September 30th, 1945, 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 usual lines. The heavy increase in work entailed by the additional number with which the Committee has had to deal is reflected in greatly increased expenditure. The proportion of paid to voluntary staff also rose, owing to inability to receive further unpaid help at a time when the energies of everyone with a moment to spare were fully absorbed in other useful work. The special appeal made by the Committee in August, 1944 for further funds to sustain the work—mainly to firms and individuals in this country—resulted in an excellent total of £4,032. The Committee desires to thank most sincerely all those who contributed to this and previous appeals, and to organisations in the Colonies for their generous support.

It became obvious, however, that with the large increase in numbers the work could not be carried on without outside assistance. Accordingly, the Colonial Office was invited to help and finally agreement was reached on an undertaking that the Treasury would meet any deficiency for the period to March 31st, 1946, up to a total of £1,500. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call on more than a small portion of this amount before that date.

General Review

The year under review has covered a momentous period and has seen the cessation of hostilities in both theatres of war. It has now been felt by the Executive of the West India Committee that it will be appropriate to consider the termination of the war-time activities of the Ladies' Committee, which as will be recalled was inaugurated at a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee on October 17th, 1939.

In view of this intention, although it will be necessary to present a final statement of accounts at a later date, this will be the last report, and therefore includes matters outside the period actually covered by the accounts.

It will be seen from the appended tables of figures, which are in the usual form, how greatly the numbers of those recruited from the West Indian Colonies and Bermuda to serve with the Forces has increased, and this has in consequence extended every one of the Committee's activities. A typical example of this may be found in the increase in monthly numbers of letters for redirection. In last year's report it was noted that 41,131 had been dealt with, but this year the total has exceeded 113,000. The same rate of increase is apparent in the figures concerning personal parcels, which have risen from 4,728 to 15,548.

Towards the end of the year it became clear that without official assistance from the Colonial Office in obtaining more staff, extra accommodation, and possibly some additional financing, it would be difficult for the Committee to carry on its work. An interview was sought with the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies at which those points were discussed, and further conferences followed with the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office. Through the kindness of the Air Ministry in seconding personnel, some of them West Indians, for work in the reforwarding of the duty free parcels, some amelioration of the staff position was procured, and through the generosity of the Blackburn Aircraft Co. Ltd. in loaning their air-raid shelter it became possible thus to organise a second parcel redirection room.

Again owing to the huge increase in numbers of men on leave, great difficulties were encountered in finding suitable accommodation for them, and this matter, too, was brought to the attention of the Colonial Office, and it was urged that it might be dealt with speedily.

Up to the present no satisfactory solution of this difficulty has been reached, and the position is further complicated by the gradual closing down of general Empire Service leave clubs as the Dominions forces return to their homelands.

Throughout the Colonies the working parties admirably maintained their customary large supplies of knitted comforts, which had proved such a boon to the 2,000 or so West Indians in the Forces up to 1943, but again the sudden enormous increase in 1944 in the numbers of those serving meant that these supplies naturally became inadequate. Consequently the Air Ministry and the R.A.F. Comforts Committee were informed that the West India Committee could no longer rely wholly on West Indian sources for the provision of the necessary winter woollies, and it was suggested that if the general R.A.F. Comforts Committee could not find the additional garments it might be desirable for special warmer underwear to be issued to those recruited from tropical areas. This was accepted and helped greatly to mitigate the rigours of a cold winter to those not yet acclimatized. Parcels of woollens and comforts continued, however, to be sent by the West India Committee to those in hospital, including the many casualties following the heavy fighting in the Arnhem area and elsewhere.

It has given the Committee great pleasure to welcome here the many ex-prisoners of war for whom it acted as Next-of-kin whilst they were in Germany and Italy.

Good news has been received of the return of some of the Far East prisoners of war; although no official information has yet been issued the West India Committee is happy to learn that many are safe and well.

After their years of strenuous effort many of the overseas war-time organisations are now closing down, and the Ladies' Committee would like to put on record their warm appreciation of the excellent co-operation

which has been maintained throughout. During the period under review it has been a pleasure to welcome two members of such Overseas Committees to London, namely Mrs. Kenneth Solomon from the Bahamas, and Mrs. Lyon Hall from Jamaica. It gave great pleasure to hear first-hand accounts of the work carried on so splendidly overseas, and to be assured by them how much the efforts made here had helped relatives in the Colonies to feel that the welfare of their loved ones was a matter of the closest concern in this country. The Committee also had pleasure in welcoming Lady Stockdale, and in hearing from her of all the welfare work being accomplished in the West Indies.

Owing to illness the chairman was unfortunately absent from the office for six months, and no meetings of the Ladies' Committee were therefore held. The general work of the Committee continued along its well ordered lines, however, thanks to the invaluable services of the helpers and staff, and the untiring co-operation of the West India Committee's secretariat and staff.

The Committee would like to place on record the fact that on every business day since its inception, work was carried on in spite of air raids, flying bombs and rockets. During heavy attacks the work was interrupted in order to "take cover" but was resumed immediately the danger was over.

Thanks are once more due to the Law Land Co. Ltd., for their assistance in permitting the use of rooms on the second floor at a nominal rent, and to Messrs. Price

Waterhouse and Co. for again most kindly carrying out the yearly audit of the books without charge.

A word may perhaps be said in final review of the six years of the existence of the Ladies' Committee. When it was first formed it was with the general intention of helping the war effort of the West Indies to find its fullest scope, and it was impossible to foresee the many activities which would become necessary. The work has gradually developed, in response to the requests received from the Colony organisations, and to the needs of the men and women who came over to serve, as these became apparent.

The Ladies' Committee and their invaluable staff are proud and happy to have been able to play a part in meeting such needs. They value the friendships and the happy relations that have been built up with these young men and women, their relatives in the West Indies and with the Colony organisation. They feel that a permanent link of affection has been formed between those in England and those belonging to the Caribbean Colonies and to Bermuda who have worked thus together through these hard years, and that this link will remain firm long after the sacrifices of the war have become a memory.

40, Norfolk Street,
London, W.C.2.

MARGOT DAVSON,
Chairman.

December 10th, 1945.

[The accounts are published elsewhere in this issue.]

	1940 <i>Half-year June 30th</i>	1941 <i>Year to June 30th</i>	1942 <i>Year to June 30th</i>	1943 <i>15 months to Sept. 30th</i>	1944 <i>Year to Sept. 30th</i>	1945 <i>Year to Sept. 30th</i>	GRAND TOTAL
Cases or parcels received—							
(a) Surgical and hospital supplies, comforts, clothing, honey and preserves ...	227	1,320	1,484	879	739	625	5,274
(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	3,619	8,054
Women serving with the Forces and Nursing Services	—	14	25	74	165	41	319
Volunteers' letters redirected ...	130	3,224	17,316	27,903	41,131	113,711	203,415
Volunteers' letters received for answering ...	†	†	†	†	†	14,401‡	
Signatures of those who call at The West India Committee Rooms when on leave ...	68	199	1,396	2,876	2,734	6,121	13,394
Volunteers' personal parcels redirected ...	—	757	2,889	3,301	4,728	15,548	27,223

* Regulations did not permit further consignments of this nature.

† No record kept during these years.

‡ For January-September only.

Taxation in the United Kingdom

Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written reply, dated November 29th, to a question in the House of Commons by Sir F. Sanderson, stated that the taxation per head of the population in the United Kingdom for the years 1913-14, 1929-30, 1938-39, and 1944-45 was as follows:—

	Taxation		per head £ s. d.
	Direct £000	Indirect £000	
1913-14 ...	93,814	69,221	3 11 4
1929-30 ...	434,166	242,615	14 15 10
1938-39 ...	561,738	335,209	18 17 9
1944-45 ...	2,055,863	1,069,667	65 10 6

Trinidad Tourist Trade

The Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago are resuming publication of a monthly newsletter which takes the place of "News Wings" published until 1939.

Copies of this newsletter will be distributed free to travel editors and broadcasters, shipping and air lines, and travel agencies, whose names can be placed on the mailing list if they will communicate with the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago, 27, Frederick Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I, or the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Government and Home Agriculture

Markets Assured: Prices Guaranteed

Speaking in the House of Commons, on November 14th, Mr. Thomas Williams, Minister of Agriculture, made the following statement of the Government's policy for British agriculture, which is of particular interest to the West Indies at a time when producers there, particularly in the sugar industry, are also seeking assured markets and guaranteed prices:—

I AM now able to indicate in broad outline the general principles on which the Government's agricultural policy will be based. As stated in the Gracious Speech, the Government will develop to the fullest possible extent the home production of good food, with due regard to the recommendations of the Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs. The objective will be to promote a healthy and efficient agriculture, capable of producing that part of the nation's food which is required from home sources at the lowest price consistent with the provision of adequate remuneration and decent living conditions for farmers and workers, with a reasonable return on capital invested.

To this end the Government propose to establish as an essential and permanent feature of their policy for food and agriculture, a system of assured markets and guaranteed prices for the principal agricultural products, namely, milk, fat livestock, eggs, cereals, potatoes and sugar beet. The annual price reviews instituted in February, 1945, will be continued, together with the provision for special reviews in exceptional circumstances. After these reviews, prices for cereals, potatoes and sugar beet will be fixed by the Government eighteen months ahead of the harvest. The existing system of fixing prices for fat livestock, milk and eggs will be developed so as to cover the period after June, 1948, when the existing guarantees would otherwise cease to operate. These branches of food production entail advance breeding and other commitments for the farmer, and, in order to give the necessary continuous assurance of reasonable stability of prices, the Government propose to institute a new system of overlapping four-year periods with biennial reviews.

For example, in February, 1946, minimum price levels will be considered and fixed for the two-year period ending June, 1950, and in 1948 for the period July, 1950, to June, 1952. These minimum price levels will apply to milk, fat cattle and fat sheep, for which guaranteed minimum prices have already been announced, until June, 1948, and to fat pigs and eggs. Actual prices for all these products will continue to be fixed in advance for twelve-monthly periods after each successive February review.

All prices, minimum and actual, will be fixed with due regard to the need for the greatest possible efficiency and economy in methods of production. Account will also be taken of any modifications in the character of the agricultural output which may be necessary to meet changing national requirements. If it should become necessary to apply a quantitative limitation to any section of the assured home market, this would be

announced eighteen months before the harvest in the case of crops—that is, after a February review—and at least two years in advance in the case of fat livestock, milk and eggs after a biennial review. Thus, farmers will always know the prices for cereals, potatoes and sugar beet well before the time comes for sowing those crops. For fat livestock, milk and eggs they will know minimum prices three or four years in advance, and actual prices some three to fifteen months in advance. In all cases they will be given ample notice of any quantitative limitation which may be imposed on the assured market. The actual method of affording to the farmer an assured market and a guaranteed price will be worked out for each commodity with due regard to the system to be adopted by the Government for the procurement, distribution and sale of all those foods—home produced and imported—which play an important part in the nation's diet. My right hon. Friend, the Minister of Food, has already announced that detailed plans will be worked out by the Government, in consultation with the interests concerned, to give effect to this policy. Methods other than that of direct Government purchase, for example, the deficiency payment system of the Wheat Act, will not be excluded.

Legislation will be required to amend the statutory provisions with regard to wages regulation in the light of the war time experience of central wage fixing machinery. As a corollary to the provision of this substantial measure of security of markets and stability of prices, the Government propose to take appropriate steps to ensure that agricultural land is not only properly farmed, but properly managed and equipped, and to promote improved efficiency in the production, marketing and distribution of home food products. Free technical advice will be made available to agriculturists to improve their farming efficiency. In order to deal effectively with the minority of farmers and landowners who fail in the responsibilities attaching to the occupation and ownership of land, the Government propose to seek powers in permanent legislation to exercise certain necessary measures of control. Such farmers and landowners will be subject to a period of supervision during which compulsory directions may be served, and in the last resort will be dispossessed if, after a reasonable period, it becomes evident that they are unable or unwilling to improve. There will, however, be a right to make representations to an independent tribunal before a tenancy is terminated by the Minister, or an owner occupier or landowner dispossessed.

Systems of marketing and distribution will come under review as part of the detailed investigation announced by my right hon. Friend the Minister of Food, to which reference has already been made. Powers will be sought to enable the Agricultural Ministers to acquire land by voluntary negotiation or compulsorily in cases of dispossession or where public ownership is the only means of securing the full pro-

ductive use of the land. The Government propose to set up a commission for the purpose of managing and developing for agricultural use land acquired under these powers in England and Wales. Local bodies will be required to assist in the execution of this policy and to provide the industry with local leadership and guidance. In England and Wales county committees similar to the County War Agricultural Executive Committees will be constituted on a permanent basis. Their primary duty will be to promote efficiency, working for this purpose in close association with the National Advisory Service which it is intended to establish in England and Wales on October 1st, 1946. They will act as the local agents of the Minister in the exercise of the proposed powers of control, and undertake certain executive services. They will also be responsible for the schemes already in existence for the training of ex-servicemen as skilled agricultural workers.

It is proposed that these committees should continue to be appointed by the Minister, but that they should be reconstituted to consist in part of persons selected by the Minister from lists of names submitted by the different sections of the agricultural industry, and in part of a smaller number of persons selected by the Minister from other sources. It is hoped that the experience of many of those who have rendered such valuable service during the war will continue to be available under the new constitution. Members of the staff of the English and Welsh committees who possess the appropriate qualifications will have an opportunity to enter the National Advisory Service. The services of others, including many of the non-technical staff, will be required in the continuing local organisation that will be preserved by these committees. Somewhat different forms of local organisation will probably be found desirable in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The world food shortage is extremely serious. For the time being, therefore, compulsory directions to grow sugar beet and potatoes must be served, and supervision exercised where necessary, over the laying down of grass, so that this process keeps in step with the anticipated increase in livestock, with the requirements of home grown feeding stuffs and with the continued need for a large tillage acreage. As the world shortage of food passes, the Government intend to leave farmers normally to grow the crops which their experience, supplemented by guidance from the Advisory Services, indicates are most suited to their own land. They intend, however, to seek permanent powers to serve compulsory directions on any farmer whenever necessary in the national interest, but these powers will normally be used only in exercising control over farms under supervision or to supplement the methods of steering production already described, should an overriding need in national food supplies or national diet render this necessary. The controls exercised over the distribution of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, machinery and other farm material will be lifted or modified when supplies are sufficient to ensure free and equitable distribution.

This outline of the Government's plans for a gradual transition from the organisation and methods necessary to promote maximum food production in wartime to a permanent policy appropriate to more stable conditions will need to be worked out in detail with a

view to the submission of legislative proposals to Parliament. This will be done in full consultation with the organisations representative of land owners, farmers and workers. The Government hope that, with this assurance of their intentions, all sections of the industry will attack their immediate tasks with enthusiasm and confidence.

Overseas Shooting Match

The National Rifle Association is again arranging an Overseas 303 Full Range Postal Match. Particulars of the match, which may be fired any day during 1946, have been sent to all Colonies and Protectorates.

"The Duke of Gloucester's Challenge Cup" and "Lord Wakefield" Silver Medals, presented by the late Viscount Wakefield of Hythe, will be awarded to the captain and coach (if appointed) and to each member of the winning team. The "Empire Day" Challenge Cup presented by the late Colonel R. W. Fennell and "Lord Wakefield" Silver Medals will similarly be awarded to the team which makes the highest aggregate score with rifles S.R. (a). Bronze medals will also be awarded to the second teams in order of merit in each series.

Shooting conditions are as for the "Junior Kolapore" viz. :—

Distances	... 300, 500, 600-yards (aggregate).
No. of Shots	... Ten and one s.s. per firer at each distance.
Time limit	... One hour at each distance.
No. of Targets	... Two per team.
Dress	... Any.
Entrance Fee	... £2 from each team to be paid when application is made for registers.

More Colonial Development Grants

The latest list of grants approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act totals £1,800,000 for the last three months, including over £100,000 for research projects. The grants cover a wide range of services, including agricultural development, improvement of health, education, town planning and slum clearance, irrigation and anti-erosion measures.

One of the largest grants goes to Jamaica, which receives £288,000 towards agricultural development. This Colony has now been granted approximately £4,250,000 for development under the Act, including £1,324,000 for agricultural projects.

Several other grants are made to the West Indies including one of £42,000 to St. Vincent, for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station.

Schemes for research and investigation include grants for investigation into problems of refrigerated gas storage of bananas.

At December 1st, 1945, the cost of living index in Trinidad had risen to 200 compared with 100 in 1935, the datum year. During October and November the figure was 198 and for the four preceding months 195.

Notes of West Indian Interest

PUSS no hab han, but him tek him foot fe wipe him face. * * *

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have appointed Mrs. M. P. Lea as Nursing Sister, Barbados. * * *

A FUND raised in Jamaica for the relief of sufferers in the recent Turks and Caicos Islands hurricane closed at the beginning of November with a total of £2,378. * * *

The Elders and Tyffes *Tilapa* left Jamaica on December 16th, for Avonmouth, with 100,000 stems of bananas and 14,000 cases of citrus. She is due to arrive here on December 31st. * * *

The London *Daily Express* has sent a representative, Mr. W. Crumley, to Jamaica. He arrived there, states the *Daily Gleaner*, of December 16th, "to find out our troubles, our aspirations, and our place in the Empire." * * *

ACCORDING to a Press telegram from Jamaica, the s.s. *Gascony*, now on its way to England, is carrying a gift from the Colony to Mr. Churchill in appreciation of his war services. It consists of an illuminated address and a cabinet of cigars. * * *

DR. VINCENT FINLAYSON, who has been house physician and, subsequently, house surgeon at Stoke Mandeville E.M.S. Hospital, Bucks., has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an Assistant Medical Officer in Jamaica. Dr. Finlayson, who was born in that island, received his professional education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London, and qualified M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. * * *

MR. E. H. HERBERT, secretary of Tate and Lyle, Ltd. since 1938 and a member of its staff for over 40 years, has retired. Until the beet sugar companies in the United Kingdom were taken over by the British Sugar Co. Ltd., he was a director of three of the companies controlled by Tate and Lyle Ltd., and secretary of another. The many friends of Mr. Herbert in this country and in the West Indies will wish him a long and happy retirement. * * *

A NEW plan designed to assist the financing of economic development in the Colonies is announced by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) as we go to press. It involves the formation by the bank of a new subsidiary company, with an authorized capital of £5,000,000 and actual initial funds of £1,500,000, which will finance developments outside the scope of ordinary banking. A further reference to this new company, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, will be made in next issue. * * *

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. C. R. Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for the West Indies and British Guiana in Montreal, to undertake

the duties of Adviser to Colonial Students in Canada.

Mr. Stollmeyer will be concerned with the personal welfare of the students and will cover such matters as their accommodation, health, repatriation and will discuss with the Canadian University authorities questions affecting the residence of Colonial students at Universities in Canada.

Mr. Stollmeyer will be in direct touch with the Director of Colonial Scholars in London, and any students in Canada who intend to proceed to the United Kingdom for higher studies, would be well advised to get into touch with Mr. Stollmeyer before making their arrangements. * * *

DR. ARTHUR MAYERS CONNELL, who, we regret to learn, died at Sheffield, on November 8th, was born at St. Philip, Barbados, in 1872. After qualifying at University College, London, in 1895, he received an appointment at Sheffield Royal Infirmary and four years later, after obtaining the F.R.C.S.E., was elected surgeon to the Infirmary and appointed a demonstrator in anatomy in the medical school. He became professor in 1919, and a year later the University conferred on him the degree of Ch.M. Although he left the honorary staff of the Infirmary in 1931, he continued to assist in certain of its departments until his death, thus completing fifty years devoted service at Sheffield.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., announces that for the month of November, 1945, its production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 270,167 barrels, and deliveries to 256,240.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., announces that its production for the five weeks ending December 3rd, 1945, was 493,972 barrels.

British Empire Producers Association

At a meeting of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, held on November 27th, Mr. H. Alan Walker, who represents important interests in Jamaica and Trinidad, and Mr. E. J. King, formerly secretary of the B.E.P.O. and of the West India Committee, were appointed members of the Council.

On the proposal of the chairman, Col. C. E. Ponsonby, the following resolution was passed:—

"That all possible action be taken to resist any attempt to impair the economic unity of the Empire: and, in order to safeguard the interest of producers throughout the Dominions and Colonies, to oppose any interference with the system of Imperial Preference."

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

Colonial Development Schemes

Mr. Hall and the British Taxpayer

ALTHOUGH the recent Despatch* of Mr. George Hall, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, is intended for the guidance of Colonial Governments, it will prove of considerable interest and instruction to a much wider public.

The Despatch is a brief document of 18 paragraphs, the first three of which deal in general terms with the provision under the Act of £120,000,000 for schemes of Colonial development and welfare for the ten-year period to March 31st, 1956.

Mr. Hall then states that in order that each territory may know the approximate amount of assistance available to it under the new Act he has prepared a scheme for the division of the £120,000,000.

The scheme, in tabulated form, is attached to his Despatch, and shows that £23,500,000 is allotted to central schemes, £85,500,000 to the various Colonial territories, and £11,000,000 to general reserve for supplementary allocations.

In referring to the central schemes, Mr. Hall states that they are "of immense value, directly or indirectly, to development generally." The principal items in the allocation (£23,500,000) are research, including geological survey, £8,500,000, higher education £4,500,000, and training schemes for the Colonial Service £2,500,000, while £3,000,000 is left as a margin for supplementaries. Although included for convenience in this "central" budget, it is by no means intended that all research schemes will be under direct central control. In appropriate cases research grants will be made to individual Colonial Governments, but they will be debited to this general allocation for research.

In connexion with the allocation of £85,500,000 the amount apportioned to the West Indies is £15,500,000 made up as follows: Barbados, £800,000; British Guiana (to include any subsidy to British Guiana Airways Service to interior), £2,500,000; British Honduras, £600,000; Jamaica, £6,500,000; Leeward Islands, £1,200,000; Trinidad (to include any subsidy to British West Indian Airways), £1,200,000; Windward Islands, £1,850,000; West Indies general (to include any allocation that may be made to the Bahamas), £850,000.

In regard to the distribution of this £85,500,000, Mr. Hall says: "The allocation to each Colonial Government of a sum that represents a fair proportion of the total amount available has been a difficult task. I am satisfied, however, that the allocations which I have made are fair and reasonable. No single criterion was adopted for judging the requirements of one Colonial territory as against another. All factors which were known to be relevant were taken into account, including the size and population of the territory, its known economic resources and possibilities, the present state of development, the development schemes known to

exist or to be under contemplation, and the financial resources likely to be available locally.

Dealing with the amount set aside for general reserve, he says: "I have thought it unwise to allocate the whole of the remaining balance to individual territories at once, since it is obviously impossible to-day to forecast the relative balance of the needs of all territories over the next decade. I have, therefore, set aside a sum of £11,000,000 as a general reserve, which will be available for supplementary allocations, as necessity arises, either for schemes submitted by the Colonial territories themselves or for central schemes."

The United Kingdom Taxpayer

In the clearest possible language, Mr. Hall informs Colonial Governments that these monies are being provided by the heavily taxed citizens in the United Kingdom. He says:—

"In the formulation of estimates of local resources there is one factor that should be specially borne in mind. The contribution to be made from the Imperial Exchequer is a real burden on the United Kingdom taxpayer, to be borne at a time when the resources of the United Kingdom, external as well as internal, have been heavily strained. All parts of the Empire have shared in the sacrifices and burdens of war, but the financial burdens borne by the United Kingdom have been very much greater than those which have fallen on any other part of the Commonwealth. They have been greater absolutely, and they have entailed a most serious worsening of the external financial position of the United Kingdom quite unparalleled in any other part of the Commonwealth or in any Allied country. In spite of the manifold difficulties confronting the United Kingdom on all sides, the additional effort necessary to provide the funds set aside under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act will be gladly made because of the desire to see Colonial development and welfare advanced, but it is equally expected that the Colonial Dependencies will play their part in the joint effort, as it is indeed in their own interests to do. Rates of taxation vary considerably from one Colonial territory to another, and it is important that direct taxation borne mainly by the richer members of the community should be reviewed, if this has not been done recently, so as to ensure that local revenues are making an adequate and fair contribution towards the cost of the development and advancement of the territory."

Mr. Hall then deals with the preparation and the carrying out of plans of development and then concludes: "I have only to reiterate my conviction of the opportunity which is presented to all concerned with Colonial administration in this new chapter of Colonial development; my deep sense of the great responsibility which rests upon us to see that the resources made available, including those made at real sacrifice by the people of the United Kingdom, are wisely and economically used; and my confidence in the co-operation of Colonial peoples and officials alike in the discharge of that responsibility so as to bring permanent advantage and improvement to the whole Colonial Empire and enable it to play an increasingly important part in the world's affairs."

*Colonial Development and Welfare. Despatch dated November 12th, 1945, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. H.M.S.O., London, 2d. (Cmd. 6713.)

Jamaica Sugar Industry

Report of Commission of Inquiry

THE Report of the Jamaica Industry Commission which, during the last two years, has been inquiring into the general efficiency and economy of the sugar industry of the Colony, has just been issued. (Government Printer, Kingston, pp. 246, price 1/-).

The Commission consisted of the Hon. R. B. Barker (chairman) and Messrs. H. H. Croucher, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dr. John Harris, Principal, Government Technical School, P. E. N. Mortimer, O.B.E., and G. G. R. Sharp, and was appointed in February, 1944.

Attached to the Commission as Adviser was Dr. F. C. C. Benham, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, while the services of the Hon. H. A. Cuke, of Barbados, as Cost Accountant, and of the Hon. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E., of British Guiana, and C. J. H. Penning as Valuators, were also made available to it.

The report is signed only by Messrs. Barker, Croucher and Sharp, Mr. Mortimer having been ill for most of the period. Dr. Harris, while concurring in the recommendations, left the island some time before the completion of the report.

After giving the history of the sugar industry in the West Indies during the period 1929-1939, during which production in Jamaica rose from 55,596 tons in the former to 117,879 tons in the latter year, the position in the crop years 1939-1943 is more closely studied. The vital statistics of those years are shown in the following table giving the production of canes, sugar and rum during the years 1939-1944:—

Year.	Canes.			Sugar. Tons.	Rum and Alcohol. Liquid Gals.
	Estates. Tons.	Farmers. Tons.	Total. Tons.		
1939	790,245	270,823	1,061,068	117,879	1,337,589
1940	726,804	244,118	970,922	99,283	1,521,871
1941	1,059,930	538,159	1,598,089	156,552	1,821,202
1942	981,078	604,238	1,585,316	155,262	2,174,881
1943	991,824	590,639	1,582,463	165,669	2,064,566
1944	868,030	466,269	1,334,299	151,882	2,000,897

The Commissioners then proceed to deal with their particular terms of reference seriatim and their conclusions are summarised in the paragraphs which follow.

Capital Requirements for the Production of Sugar Cane and the Manufacture of Sugar and Rum

The Commissioners examined in turn the value of the total assets associated with the sugar cane cultivation of estates and of cane farmers, those used for sugar manufacture and those for the manufacture of rum. Shortly, they found as follows: estates £2,125,859, factories £2,837,769, distilleries £212,060 and cane farms £578,460, a total of £5,754,148, these being the values of the assets in their present day condition based on 1939 new values. This works out at over £35 per ton of sugar produced in 1943 (163,677 tons) by the factories concerned. The Commissioners go on to point out that this does represent the full replacement value of the assets, and that the capital required

in the future to erect a factory, distillery, their buildings and the various items associated with them, is estimated to be in the region of £30 per ton of sugar produced, without any account being taken of the capital value of the land necessary for their operations.

Cost of Production and of Delivery by Sugar Estates and by Cane Farmers of Sugar Cane to Sugar Factories

Detailed statistics are given of cane acreage and production both for estates and farmers over the years 1939-1944, conditions for cultivation are analysed and estates cultivation practices are described. Mechanisation of the industry, diseases and disease control, varieties, use of fertilisers, yields and reaping and transport practices are dealt with both for estates and farmers. It is interesting to note that while the average yield of cane per acre from estates during the five-year period is estimated at over 30 tons an acre that from farmers is only 21.3 tons.

Costs of production of cane for estates are then given and the conclusion drawn that cane cultivation by them in Jamaica is conducted, on the whole, with reasonable efficiency and that while there are possibilities of improvement, considering the period of uncertainty through which the industry has passed, the estates have adopted a progressive attitude. Production among cane farmers is capable of considerable improvement, and suggestions are made to that end.

Cost of Manufacture of Sugar with Particular Reference to Variations due to the Efficiency and Size of the Sugar Factory

Sugar factories in Jamaica, which numbered 59 in 1920, had by 1943 been reduced to 26, the chief centralisation in recent years being the replacement of 7 factories in the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover in 1939 by the Frome central factory of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. There are, however, still wide variations in capacity, average production in recent years varying from 30,000 tons for one factory to less than 2,000 for each of nine factories.

The Commission examines the factors governing efficiency, and concludes that as far as mechanical efficiency is concerned a commendable general improvement has taken place since 1929, and that further substantial increase in efficiency can be achieved only by continued reorganisation and considerable capital expenditure. Recommendations are made with a view to improvements in chemical control, and the personnel situation commented on. In average mechanical efficiency it is concluded that Jamaica sugar factories compare reasonably well with those in other countries. After examining the factors governing economic efficiency, including the length of the crop period, the tons of cane per ton sugar and the length of daily operations, the Commissioners proceed to give details of the cost of production of sugar over the years 1939-43. They examine fully the various factors that go to make up the cost and in particular explain their methods of

arriving at the annual amount of the depreciation allowance per ton of sugar—a complex and controversial matter. Incidentally, they arrive at a figure of 14/- per ton, at present prices, for depreciation on factory buildings and plant, to which falls to be added a sum of around 2/- a ton for depreciation on other sugar assets. The price figure of 50 per cent. above 1939 for factory replacement might well be thought to be somewhat on the low side.

On the question of size as a factor in efficiency, they conclude that large factories are more economical to operate than small ones, and that the future policy should be towards centralization throughout Jamaica.

The Place and Value of By-products in the Sugar Industry

Rum is the only by-product of importance at present. Production, which was 1,502,496 liquid gallons in 1929, fell steadily to as low as 360,768 gallons in 1933. It recovered in 1937, and since 1939 the figures of rum and alcohol (liquid gallons) have been:—

Year.	Rum and Alcohol Liquid Gals.	Rum and Alcohol Duty-paid for local consumption. Liquid Gals.
1939	1,337,589	386,326
1940	1,521,871	362,825
1941	1,821,202	435,996
1942	2,174,881	510,211
1943	2,064,566	539,939
1944	2,000,897	539,563

The Commission comments on the methods of rum manufacture and equipment of distilleries, and states "The market for Jamaica rum is, however, based on a long-established reputation and is one which is very sensitive to changes in quality. Competition may at any time become increasingly keen, and then the past reputation of Jamaica rum should stand it in good stead. We appreciate, therefore, that changes, even if they represent improvements in efficiency, must be adopted with caution."

Cost to the Sugar Industry of Ancillary Services

Under this heading the Commission deal first with the cost of transport of canes, sugar and molasses, both by road and rail, quoting the different systems used by the various estates and the costs or rates charged. It is concluded that substantial savings in the haulage of both estates and farmers' canes could be effected, and that while the haulage of sugar and rum is conducted by the estates with reasonable efficiency, it should be possible to make further savings by the use of modern transport vehicles.

Wharfage costs are also investigated, and the conclusion drawn that by a reorganisation of the wharfage service the charges could be substantially reduced.

The marketing systems for both export and locally consumed sugars and for rum are then described with the following final comment: "The pre-war arrangements for marketing export sugar appear to us to be reasonably satisfactory and the charges not excessive. We commend the general organisation for the sale of local quota sugar and the marketing of rum."

The systems of finance for the various sections of the industry, estates, factories and farmers are discussed

and satisfactory conclusions drawn, except in the case of cane farmers, where it is thought that the limitations of their financial resources may be restricting their operations.

The research work of the industry now concentrated in the hands of the Research Department of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., is, in the Commissioners' view, as costly as the industry can be expected to bear, and responsibility for further major developments should be with central, for example, West Indian institutions. Further developments are, however, necessary to ensure that cane farmers become aware of and make use of the results of investigations. This is primarily a function of the Government Agricultural Service.

The Present Income of the Sugar Industry from all Sources Directly Related to Sugar and By-products

After examining the components going to make up total income, the Commission show, for the years 1939-44, the return to the manufacturers per ton of local quota sugar and the average f.o.b. price per ton of export sugar together with the revenue derived from Colonial Sugar Preference Certificates and the Canadian Benefit Pool:—

Year.	Pool Proceeds per ton of local Quota Sugar.	Revenue from all sources per ton of Export Sugar.				
		Average f.o.b. Price.	Preference Certificates.	Canadian Benefit Pool.	Total Revenue Export Sugar.	
					£	s. d.
1939	£ 17 0 9	£ 9 9 7	s. d. 13 10	s. d. —	£ 10 3 5	
1940	16 17 6	10 6 2	16 11½	9 0	11 12 1½	
1941	15 14 6	11 11 2	10 3	4 7	12 6 0	
1942	16 10 3	12 11 2	10 2	2 8	13 4 0	
1943	15 19 0	13 3 2	9 5	3 5	13 16 0	
1944	16 7 0	14 2 6(estd)	22 8½	4 10½	15 10 1	

Net rum profits per ton of sugar for the years 1939-43 are also given.

Revenue and Expenditure

In this section are gathered together the financial details examined earlier with the following results:—

CANE, SUGAR AND RUM PRODUCTION OF ESTATES. TOTAL PROFIT AND RETURN ON CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

Particulars.	Value of Capital Assets of Estates, Factories and Distilleries, £5,175,688.				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Nett Profit on Cane and Sugar Production ...	109,420	48,950	138,535	84,262	49,602
Nett Profit on Rum ...	67,289	88,941	87,408	150,733	172,571
Total Nett Profit on Canes, Sugar and Rum ...	176,709	137,891	225,943	234,995	222,173
Return on Capital Investment ...	3.41%	2.66%	4.37%	4.54%	4.29%

No figures can be given for farmers' operations.

The Place and Role of Labour in the Industry

The Commission found that in recent years between 39 per cent. and 42 per cent. of the f.o.b. cost of sugar represented expenditure on labour and that the sugar industry employed in 1943: 41,360 people, including both wage and salary earners, of whom 73 per cent. were men and 27 per cent. women. Wages and working conditions, both in estates and cane farmers, are described in detail, and an examination made as to whether the wages at present paid enable a reasonable standard of living to be enjoyed by the workers or their dependents. The Commission says: "Summarizing the position, therefore, it appears that the average unskilled sugar worker in the field in regular employment works 5.4 days per week, cultivates three squares of land and obtains, together with his dependents, under existing conditions, the equivalent of a weekly income of £1 5s. 3d. The weekly expenditure necessary to provide him and his family with a reasonable minimum standard of living £1 13s. 10d."

Of the former sum the average unskilled worker at present rates earns in direct employment in the sugar industry 20/- per week plus 1/3, being the value of housing received, a total of 21/3. It is calculated that a further 4/- in cash would be needed from sugar to bring his total income up to the necessary minimum level.

The Commission does not favour the imposition of a levy for welfare services as recommended by the West India Royal Commission 1938-39.

Recommendations as to the Future

The Commission, in making its main recommendation as to "the amount which would represent a reasonable return on the sugar industry's capital both of sugar manufacturers and cane farmers, having regard to the prevailing rates of loan and mortgage interest, and to the return on capital permitted to other protected industries in Jamaica," treats each section of the industry as a separate entity.

After commenting on the local match industry's permitted profit rate of 8 per cent. after meeting all expenses and paying income tax; on the telephone company's 8 per cent. after meeting expenses, but before paying income tax; on the additional hazards of the sugar industry and on prevailing loan and mortgage rate of 4½ per cent. to 6 per cent. for reliable borrowers, the Commission recommends

"that the market price of sugar be based on an allowed return of 12½ per cent. on the capital invested in and used for the production of sugar cane and of 10 per cent. on the capital invested in and used for the manufacture of sugar and rum. In both these cases it is intended that income tax is to be paid out of the return allowed."

Dealing with the other points upon which they were specifically asked to make recommendations, the Commissioners do so as follows:—

(1) Remuneration to Labour

(a) that both on estates and cane farms where present wage rates inclusive of war allowances are such that it is not possible for the efficient worker to earn 20/- in a working week of 50 hours, they shall be so adjusted that he has the opportunity of earning 25/3 in that time;

(b) that both on estates and cane farms where present wage rates inclusive of war allowances are such that it is possible for the efficient worker to earn between 20/- and 30/- in a working week of 50 hours, they shall be so adjusted that he has the opportunity of earning in that time 25/3 or the amount which would result from increasing his present wage rates by 10 per cent., whichever would be the greater;

(c) that the data as to hours worked by workers of average ability in earning the daily amounts shown in the Schedules of Basic Rates paid on estates and in factories as compiled by the Minimum Wage (Sugar Industry) Advisory Board, 1941-1942, as recently revised, should be used as the basis for determining the amounts by which the scheduled time and task rates, inclusive of war allowances, should be increased to give effect to our recommendations.

(d) that estates and cane farmers should make available to their "regular" workers at least one-third of an acre of cultivable land.

(2) Labour Force

The general policy of the industry in regard to labour should be directed towards developing a full-time labour force employed on a weekly basis.

(3) Sugar Price

That a guarantee should be given for the purchase over a period of six years of a specified minimum quantity of sugar at the price, for the first two years, recommended by us and at a price for each subsequent period of two years to be fixed in advance on the basis of reasonable costs of production to be estimated in the manner which we have adopted.

(The price recommended is £20 12s. 8d. for each ton of sugar manufactured, made up as follows):—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of cane (9.55 tons at £1 8s. 7½d. per ton, say	13	13	4
Manufacturing and shipping expenses, 1943	4	15	11
Increase in labour cost as shown above	3	11	
Increase in wharfage, etc., as shown above	2	0	
Increase in cost of sugar bags as shown above	2	11	
Total f.o.b. cost of production per ton sugar	18	18	1
Profit of 10 per cent. on capital (£17 6s. a ton)...	1	14	7
	£20	12	8

(4) Accounting

The general adoption of a standard system of accounting by all factories and estates, the annual preparation by each factory and estate of a statement of its cost of producing sugar cane, sugar and rum. From these statements average costs for the whole industry should be calculated.

Information in regard to costings should be interchanged between estates and factories.

(5) Depreciation

The manufacturer should be required to pay his allowance into a Central Depreciation Fund. (This fund would be administered by a board on which members of the industry are in the majority. To it would be submitted applications for monies to carry out replacements and improvements to factories. The system would apply only to depreciation on factory buildings and plant, not to other assets).

(6) Sugar Control Board

The Sugar Control Board at present exercises some control over the industry. It is recommended that the Sugar Control Board, or any statutory board which may replace it, should be provided with staff and facilities by means of which it can obtain information which will enable it to safeguard the interests of the industry and the consumer, and in particular:—

- (a) to determine whether the recommendations in regard to cost accounting and statistical records are adequately implemented by the industry;
- (b) to ensure that the natural tendency on the part of all sections of the industry to inflate costs is avoided and that only reasonable charges are included in costs;
- (c) to determine the amount of overall profit earned by the industry;
- (d) to determine the average cost of production of sugar in Jamaica and a fair price for export and local quota sugar for each period of years;
- (e) to determine whether the industry is taking adequate steps to improve its efficiency and make any recommendations in this respect.

(7) Cane Price

Any statutory formula for calculating the price to be paid for sugar cane should be on a basis which is given in detail and which provides the farmer with the full due return for the sugar he produces and at the same time has a factual basis which can readily be checked once the proper machinery is in operation.

(8) Labour Conditions

While the responsibility for educational and health measures among workers rests with the State, the sugar industry should accept and extend the policy of active co-operation with the official and welfare bodies concerned.

The policy in the employment of labour should be directed towards establishing a fully and regularly employed labour force receiving reasonable wages and living under good conditions, and the itinerant labour force should be reduced to a minimum.

Estates should be encouraged to assist the housing authorities in making suitable land available (including space for food plots or kitchen gardens), by using their workshops for the preparation of building material and by making available the various other facilities of a well-organised estate.

(9) Cane Production, Reaping and Transport

The general policy of the industry should be towards as complete mechanisation as possible.

Estates should hire equipment (on an acreage basis) to larger cane farmers or to groups of small farmers whose land is suitable, and this policy should be encouraged by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Cane Farmers Association.

The responsibility of assisting the small farmer to improve his sugar cane cultivation should rest with the local agricultural services as represented by the Agricultural Instructor.

The factories should develop a system of issuing bulk orders for cane delivery to the local Cane Farmers Association and leave the responsibility of sub-allocating them to the Association.

All estates should adopt the practice of recording the yield of sugar per acre and assist their larger farmers

to obtain similar records.

If a system which promises to reduce haulage costs substantially is developed the equipment should be purchased by the industry as a whole for trial under Jamaican conditions in the same manner in which expensive experimental cultivation equipment is purchased.

Wherever possible bulk contracts for the transport of farmers' canes within each area should be made, and where this is not practicable, the existing system of establishing by agreement at the commencement of each crop standard rates within areas should be continued.

(10) Centralization of Factories

The industry should be requested immediately to put forward a plan for the implementation of our proposals. (These proposals are a modification of those in the Valuators' Report, which would have involved reduction of the number of factories from 26 to 12. They provide for the operation of 20 factories, for a limited future period only, and for the increase of their output to an initial total of 243,000 which, with development of new varieties of cane with better juices, may give a total output of 270,000 tons. The cost of reorganisation on this basis, including three new plants at Monymusk, Prospect and Laughlands, would be about £1,750,000. The long-term guarantee for the purchase of sugar at a price calculated on the basis recommended should be made conditional upon the industry taking determined steps to implement the centralization indicated subject to the grant of an appropriate quota, viz., 270,000 tons—export and local).

(11) Potential Sugar Production

In determining future sugar quotas for Jamaica, its potential sugar production of approximately half-a-million tons and the importance of the crop to the farming systems and general economy of the island should be kept in view and every effort should be made to secure for Jamaica a large long-term quota to meet the requirements of the increasing population which has few opportunities of employment except in agriculture. (An estimate of potential sugar production by areas is given showing a total of 430,000 tons distributed over 20 future centrals whose capacities are quoted. It is added that the estimate is based on the use of the best yielding varieties of cane now known and good methods of cultivation and that development of new varieties may well increase the potential sugar production by 20 per cent.).

(12) Chemical

Factories should be required by legislation, if necessary, to employ qualified chemists and to provide adequate equipment for them, irrespective of whether the recommendations in regard to centralization are adopted or not.

Early steps should be taken by factory owners to install satisfactory weighing or measuring devices to determine the amount of maceration water applied, the amount of mixed juice, the amount of bagasse and molasses produced.

(13) Ancillary Services

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Wharfowners' Associations should confer with a view to having one wharf at least in each of the main ports equipped in such a manner that overheads and handling

charges are reduced to a minimum, and if no satisfactory arrangement can be made between the Associations in respect of Kingston, the Sugar Manufacturers' Association should negotiate with Government to ship sugar solely from Government wharves.

The marketing of locally consumed and export sugar should be continued through the present channels, but the method of effecting savings used by the four manufacturers, who dispense with local brokers, warrants consideration by other manufacturers.

(14) *Refined Sugar*

The question of refining sugar in Jamaica and exporting it as such should be re-opened with the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments.

(The Commissioners add " we can find no good reason why sugar should not be refined in Jamaica and exported in the refined condition. In fact, all our information points to the advantages which would accrue from refining in the country of production).

(15) *Rum*

Immediately there is any indication that the market for established brands is saturated, attempts should be made to place light flavoured brands of rum on the United States and United Kingdom markets, and in the meantime, trials in their manufacture should proceed.

West Indies at Westminster

U.S.A.-Bermuda Air Service. Squadron Leader Donner asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation whether his attention had been drawn to the decision of Pan-American Airways to fly four aircraft weekly from the U.S.A. to Bermuda, while the corresponding British service consisted of only two aircraft; and whether he was prepared to take any measures to improve this situation.

Mr. Ivor Thomas in a written reply dated December 4th, said he was aware of the position in this matter, but the existing situation in regard to aircraft available did not permit an immediate increase in the British service.

British Empire War Casualties. The Prime Minister, in a written answer, dated November 29th, to a question by Mr. G. Thomas, stated that the total casualties to all ranks of the British Commonwealth and Empire reported from September 3rd, 1939 to August 14th, 1945, were 1,246,025, of which 36,172 were from the Colonies. These totals [the figures for the Colonies are in parentheses] were made up as follows: killed, including died of wounds, 353,652 (6,877); missing 90,844 (14,208); wounded 475,070 (6,972); 326,459 (8,115).

British Sugar Beet Subsidy. Mr. Thomas Williams, Minister of Agriculture, in a written answer, dated November 23rd, informed Mr. E. Davies, that the subsidy payments in respect of sugar manufactured from home grown beet were:—

1935-36	...	...	...	2,285,570
1936-37	...	...	...	2,080,978
1937-38	...	...	...	1,217,904
1938-39	...	...	...	1,753,270
1939-40	...	...	...	2,651,720

Deficiency payments made by the Minister of Food to the British Sugar Corporation Limited were:—

1940-41	...	...	...	2,116,063
1941-42	...	...	...	3,981,512
1942-43	...	...	...	4,947,095
1943-44	...	...	...	3,733,030
1944-45	...	...	...	4,058,756

Transatlantic Air Services. In a written reply, dated December 5th, to a question by Squadron-Leader Hulbert regarding transatlantic air services, Mr. Strachey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, stated that so far

as scheduled services were concerned, during the winter months the British Overseas Airways Corporation operated a once weekly flying-boat air service in each direction between Poole and Baltimore. Except for Pan-American Airways, which under a pre-war diplomatic exchange of notes was permitted to operate a reciprocal air service twice weekly to and from the United Kingdom, American airlines had not so far been formally authorised to fly scheduled air services to this country.

Bermuda Labour Legislation. Mr. Cook asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give details of the Labour Disputes and Inquiry Bill and the Labour Board Bill recently passed by the Bermuda Legislature; and, in particular, whether workers' associations were now legal and able to negotiate on behalf of workers in Bermuda.

Mr. George Hall, in the course of a written reply dated December 5th, stated that the Bills had not yet been received in the Colonial Office. He understood that they had now passed the Bermuda Legislature and would become law on January 1st, 1946. They were entitled The Labour Board Act and the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Act. The chief function of the former was to endeavour to settle labour disputes, to collect information relating to wages and terms and conditions of employment, and to operate an employment agency. The provision of arbitration tribunals and boards of enquiry for the settlement of labour disputes was the purpose of the second Bill.

Resettlement in Jamaica. Mr. Driberg, on December 5th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that Jamaica was more backward than other islands of the West Indies in announcing plans for the resettlement of ex-Servicemen; and if, in view of the fact that the majority of West Indian Servicemen were from Jamaica and that some were now going home, he would cause such an announcement to be expedited.

Mr. George Hall said he was informed that the Government of Jamaica would make a full announcement of its plans in the course of the next few weeks. The delay in announcing details was mainly due to the necessity for keeping proposals for settling ex-Servicemen on the land in line with the Government's general land settlement policy which was under review.

Trinidad oil industry wages. Mr. George Hall informed Mr. W. Williams, on December 12th, that wage negotiations in the Trinidad oil industry were resumed on November 26th, and he was informed that there was a reasonable prospect of a new agreement being concluded in the near future.*

Colonial R.A.F. and Income Tax. Mr. Driberg asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on December 11th, if he was aware that R.A.F. personnel who were recruited in the Colonies paid income tax to an amount not exceeding the tax which would be chargeable in their own countries, but that R.A.F. personnel from the Colonies who were recruited in this country paid income tax at full United Kingdom rates; that this discrimination operated harshly against those who volunteered for service early in the war and paid their own fares to this country in order to join up; and if he would take steps to alleviate this hardship.

Mr. Glenvil Hall, who replied, said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted that he could not extend the concession to which Mr. Driberg referred.

Asked why not, Mr. Hall said that members of the Forces who came here from abroad were exempt from tax on the income that came to them from the locality where they normally resided, but they had to suffer, as did other members of the Forces here, income tax deduction on pay which they received from the British Government.

Mr. Driberg: But can my hon. Friend say why volunteers, who came here early in the war to join up on their own account, should have to suffer more than people who were recruited in their own countries? May I have an answer?

Mr. Oliver Stanley: Will the hon. Gentleman give an answer? It is very hard on some of these Colonial personnel who made very great sacrifices to come over here.

Mr. Hall: That has been going on for six years, and up to July we had a Chancellor of the Exchequer who did not belong to the Labour Party. I think that it is rather late in the day to put this Question now that the war is over.

*A Press telegram sent from Trinidad on December 17th, said that a settlement had been reached and that an agreement was to be signed on the following day.

The West India Committee War Services Fund

Sixth Annual Financial Statement

BALANCE SHEET, 30th September, 1945.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
UNEXPENDED BALANCES—												
Special Purposes Funds	1,046	19	3									
Colonial Funds Administered	2,539	8	10									
Comforts, Wool, etc., Funds	145	7	11									
				3,731	16	0						
SUNDRY CREDITORS—												
Staff Income Tax					1	0						
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—												
Balance at 1st October, 1944	811	1	6									
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year to 30th September, 1945, as per Income and Expenditure Account	448	11	8									
				1,259	13	2						
				<u>£4,991</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>						
CASH AT BANK—												
Deposit Account	2,000	0	0									
Current Account	950	12	3									
CASH IN HAND	45	12	1									
										2,996	4	4
SUNDRY DEBTORS—												
Expenditure recoverable—												
Special Purposes Funds	150	11	8									
Colonial Funds Administered	1,534	4	9									
Comforts, Wool, etc., Funds...	300	9	5									
Others	10	0	0									
										1,995	5	10
H. C. B. HICKLING, <i>Treasurer.</i>												
ROBERT GAVIN, <i>Secretary.</i>												
										<u>£4,991</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th September, 1945.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
TO CLERICAL ASSISTANCE	2,148	0 11	BY DONATIONS:—		
„ RAIL AND OTHER CHARGES ON CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED FOR DISTRIBUTING	155	17 1	Special Appeal	3,000	0 5
„ POSTAGES, CABLES AND TELEGRAMS	372	4 8	Contributions from Leave Funds ...	465	10 0
„ GENERAL EXPENSES ...	238	12 11	General	383	6 8
„ PRINTING AND STATIONERY ...	258	14 10			
„ RENT, LIGHTING AND HEATING	232	13 5	„ DONATIONS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR		13 14 3
„ SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS TO PRISONERS OF WAR	7	18 0	„ INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSIT		10 2 2
„ PROVISION FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTORS	10	0 0			
„ EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE for the year to 30th September, 1945	448	11 8			
	<u>£3,872</u>	<u>13 6</u>			<u>£3,872 13 6</u>

We report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the West India Committee War Services Fund for the year ended 30th September, 1945, and we hereby certify that the above account and Balance Sheet are in accordance therewith.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry,
London, E.C.2.
10th December, 1945.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.

SPECIAL PURPOSES FUNDS.

	Balance at 30th September, 1944		Receipts during year	Payments during year	Balance at 30th September, 1945	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Prisoners of War:—						
Antigua ...	—	48 11 1	9 1 3	39 18 10	—	17 13 6
Barbados ...	32 9 4	—	35 13 4	15 5	—	2 8 7
Bermuda ...	—	—	3 7 1	3 7 1	—	—
British Guiana ...	—	33 7 1	7 8 0	2 2 1	—	38 13 0
Jamaica ...	14 2 1	—	181 10 11	15 10 11	—	151 17 11
Trinidad ...	—	6	11 4 0	24 15 3	13 10 9	—
Individual	68 0 7	141 11 11	174 9 7	237 17 1	10 3 2	20 7 0
Funds in Trust	—	162 16 10	695 13 10	413 19 10	14 6	445 5 4
Donations Special Funds ...	—	6 0 0	295 15 9	301 15 9	—	—
Customs and Excise Duty	—	—	30 14 9	29 5 6	—	1 9 3
Amounts Awaiting Allocation	13 16 8	35 8 10	822 12 10	611 3 7	136 3 3	369 4 8
					160 11 8	
Less Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—
	<u>£ 128 8 8</u>	<u>427 16 3</u>	<u>2,267 11 4</u>	<u>1,680 11 4</u>	<u>150 11 8</u>	<u>1,046 19 3</u>

FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF COMFORTS, WOOL, ETC.

	Balance at 30th September, 1944		Receipts during year	Payments during year	Balance at 30th September, 1945										
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee									
Antigua Red Cross ...	£ 22	s. 11	d. 3	£ 61	s. 6	d. 10	£ 38	s. 15	d. 7	—	—				
British Guiana Red Cross ...	105	1	8	105	1	8	99	6	7	99	6	7			
Bahamas Red Cross	—	—	—	254	8	4	401	11	0	71	4	9			
Voluntary War Workers Assoc., Barbados	84	14	0	—	—	—	116	6	4	106	6	4			
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association	—	—	—	76	17	9	76	17	9	—	—	—			
Grenada Red Cross	39	11	11	57	3	2	20	0	3	2	9	0			
Trinidad Red Cross...	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	15	8	21	2	9			
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee ...	30	4	8	440	14	4	265	1	9	—	—	145	7	11	
St. Kitts War Relief	11	14	2	11	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Vincent War Service ...	—	10	6	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Purchases for Prisoners of War (Stock) ...	12	3	1	27	0	7	14	17	6	—	—	—	—		
£	306	11	3	1,129	11	4	1,075	12	5	300	9	5	145	7	11

FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIES.

Leave Funds :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Antigua ...	—	—	—	21	5	0	62	10	0	83	15	0	—	—	—			
Bahamas ...	—	—	—	85	5	0	200	0	0	296	5	0	11	0	0			
Barbados ...	—	—	—	820	12	6	502	5	0	2,471	5	0	11	4	7			
Bermuda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,349	0	0	1,349	0	0	—	—	—			
British Guiana ...	—	—	—	14	12	3	928	7	9	943	0	0	—	—	—			
Dominica ...	—	—	—	28	5	0	—	—	—	28	5	0	—	—	—			
Grenada ...	—	—	—	194	0	0	—	—	—	194	0	0	—	—	—			
Jamaica ...	—	—	—	2,209	10	0	676	9	0	2,139	0	0	—	—	746	19	0	
Montserrat	—	—	—	100	10	0	—	—	—	100	10	0	—	—	—			
St. Kitts ...	—	—	—	44	5	0	5	0	0	49	5	0	—	—	—			
St. Lucia ...	—	—	—	46	10	0	—	—	—	46	10	0	—	—	—			
Trinidad ...	122	15	5	—	—	—	724	15	5	726	0	0	124	0	0			
Reserve Leave Fund (Leeward Islands)	—	—	—	100	0	0	—	—	—	100	0	0	—	—	—			
Services Personnel :—																		
Antigua ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	6	19	19	6	—	—	—			
Bahamas ...	—	—	—	73	2	0	300	0	0	147	3	6	—	—	225	18	6	
Barbados ...	47	8	2	—	—	—	165	18	2	115	0	3	—	—	3	9	9	
British Honduras	—	—	—	2	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	
Grenada ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	0	0	320	13	10	—	—	79	6	2	
St. Kitts ...	—	—	—	2	2	0	—	—	—	2	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	
Bermuda Convalescent Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	19	10	13	0	0	—	—	17	19	10	
Bermuda Government Grant	—	—	—	1,371	19	10	4,752	3	7	4,660	19	4	—	—	1,463	4	1	
Bermuda's Services Overseas Association General Account	257	5	2	—	—	—	1,607	10	5	1,601	2	6	250	17	3	—	—	
£	427	8	9	5,114	10	1	11,724	18	8	15,406	15	11	1,534	4	9	2,539	8	10

Colonial Labour Advisory Committee

The Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, which was set up by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942, has now been reconstituted.

Originally it consisted of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies as chairman and members of that and other Departments specially concerned with labour questions, together with two members nominated by the British Employers' Confederation and two nominated by the Trades Union Congress.

The two employers' members were Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the Confederation and Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., managing director of George Fletcher and Co., Ltd., Derby, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

The employers' and workers' membership has now been increased to three each and the new employers' members are Sir John Forbes Watson, Mr. Angus L. Butler, and Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, the latter

taking the place of Mr. Murray, who has now asked to be relieved of these duties owing to pressure of business.

The CIRCULAR is sure that producers not only in the West Indies but elsewhere in the Colonial Empire are deeply grateful for Mr. Murray's work in their interests on the Committee over the past three years.

Sir John Forbes Watson, in addition to being Director of the British Employers Confederation, has for many years been British Employers' Delegate to conferences of the International Labour Organisation of whose Governing Body he is a member.

Mr. Butler is a director of Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd. and a former member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria.

Lieut.-Col. Hickling is a director of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., Ste Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., and is deputy chairman of the West India Committee.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

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

THE death occurred on October 29th, of Mrs. Helen Hutson, widow of the late Archbishop of the West Indies. Latterly in bad health this gracious lady lived quietly with relatives at the chalet Little Home built by the Archbishop for retirement which he was never spared to enjoy. Mrs. Hutson formerly held leading positions in church and social activities and was associated principally with the annual D.O.K. bazaar.

At the opening of the Legislative Council on October 22nd, medals awarded in the last Honours List were presented to Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart, O.B.E., and Mr. S. C. Carmichael, M.B.E.; other awards have not yet arrived from England. Visitors to the island include Dr. Wesley Bailey, formerly of the Mico, Antigua, now of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Mr. Robert F. Goodwin, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Goodwin of Duers Estate, now factory superintendent of Guanica Central, Puerto Rico.

GRENADA

Landing Fees for Civil Aircraft. Regulations were gazetted on September 15th, prescribing the fees payable by the owner or operator of every civil aircraft which lands at any land aerodrome or alights on any sea aerodrome under the control of the Government. The land aerodrome fees, assessed on the basis of the maximum permissible weight authorised by the certificate of air worthiness, range for each landing, from 12s. 6d. for weight not exceeding 4,500 lb. to £2 5s. for 30,000 lb. For weights over 30,000 lb. add 5s. for each additional 5,000 lb. or part thereof. The fee for each alighting on a sea aerodrome is 2s. 6d.

Marketing of Nutmegs. On July 20th the Legislative Council passed the Nutmeg Industry Ordinance, No. 4 of 1945, which constitutes and establishes the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association, "a body corporate to safeguard and promote the interests of the Nutmeg industry and in particular to market nutmegs and to regulate and control the export thereof." H.E. the Governor assented to the Ordinance on September 25th. All growers of nutmegs and all dealers are eligible for membership of the Association as also legally constituted co-operative Societies.

JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 29th.*

An increase of 50 per cent. in the import duties on all beverages means that the majority of Jamaicans will celebrate the first peacetime Christmas with rum. Whisky is likely to retail at 20s. to 25s. a bottle.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis and Lady Nosworthy are here on a three months visit. Sir Francis is the son of a former Collector General and was born in Jamaica. He recalled his early days here in a recent broadcast talk.

The *Lady Nelson*, now a hospital ship, recently brought back the first contingent of Jamaican R.A.F.

men—many seriously wounded. Five Canadian mine-sweepers and a United States submarine visited Kingston harbour in the middle of the month.

Three minor earthquakes have been felt during the month, two on successive nights.

The shipment to the island of 1,500 tons of white rice insures supplied at 10d. per lb. for Christmas purchasers.

Black Rivers' four-mile beach is to be converted into a tourist resort. The scheme is understood to have Canadian financial support.

Ten days of almost continuous rain did considerable damage to roads and bridges and temporarily isolated St. Thomas owing to the flooding of Yallahs River.

The first anniversary of Constitution Day (November 20th) was celebrated as a public holiday.

New British cars are expected to arrive here in time for Christmas. It is reported they will sell for under £400 for the ten h.p. Ford.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Sugar-cane froghopper.—Mr. Alan Pickles, has been carrying out experiments with D.D.T. against the sugar-cane froghopper. Preliminary experiments with a dust containing 4 per cent. D.D.T. and sulphur applied at the rate of 20 lb. per acre are stated to have given a high mortality of adult frog hoppers. The dust remained effective for five or six days on frog hoppers emerging after its application, but was found to be slow-acting.

An immediate high mortality and a marked residual effect were however given by a mixture of 4 per cent. D.D.T., 66 per cent. sulphur, and 30 per cent. sabadilla, a preparation of the seeds of a lily which grows in Central and South America. It is suggested that this preparation may be found useful for the treatment of froghopper.

Tobago Fire Services.—Following investigations made by the Tobago Chamber of Commerce, Captain G. T. W. Carr, Fire Brigade Superintendent, has visited Tobago and, in consultation with the Chamber, has made plans for the improvement of the fire services in the island.

Radio-telephone Service to British Guiana.—A radio-telephone service between Trinidad and British Guiana was opened on November 3rd by Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., in conjunction with Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The service operates between Port-of-Spain and Georgetown, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., and rates are the same as for the Trinidad-Barbados service.

Mr. E. J. Marsden, hon. manager, Win the War Association of Trinidad and Tobago, has written to say that the memorials to those who lost their lives when H.M.S. *Penzance*, *Dundee* and *Trinidad*, particulars of which were given in the issues of the CIRCULAR dated August, 1942, and September, 1945, were to be unveiled by Sir Bede Clifford, the Governor, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Port-of-Spain, on Sunday, December 9th.

Company Reports and Meetings

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30th, 1945, will be issued on December 27th.

The preliminary accounts show that oil profits amounted to £581,609. After deducting amortisation of wells, £217,527, and head office and New York agency expenditure, £12,401, there is a net profit of £351,681, which, added to the balance brought forward of £144,749 makes a total of £496,430. Against this there is chargeable the interim dividend of 12½ per cent. and directors' additional remuneration thereon, £72,188, provision for taxation, £148,000, and provision for deferred drilling operations £30,000, leaving a balance of £246,242.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 17½ per cent. actual (10½d. per 5s. unit of stock), less British income tax at 5s. 0½d. in the £, making a total dividend of 30 per cent. for the year. The balance carried forward will amount to £145,180.

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

The annual report covering the period December 7th, 1944, to December 7th, 1945, shows that the revenue amounted to £20,632 and the expenses to £703, leaving a profit of £19,929. This sum, added to £63,971 brought forward, makes a total of £83,900, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 20 per cent., less income tax at 5/9 in the £, which will absorb £18,525, leaving £65,375 to be carried forward.

The directors refer with deep regret to the retirement from the board, owing to advancing years, of Mr. H. R. Drew, who played an important part in the formation of the St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory, Ltd., and who has been a director since the start of both that company and of the St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd. His resignation severs the last link with the original board.

Barbados Electric Supply Corporation.

The report of the directors for the year ended June 30th, shows that after charging administration and general expenses in London and Barbados and providing for deferred repairs, depreciation and renewals, the amount at the credit of profit and loss account (including £1,822 brought forward) is £21,394. £11,500 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 net) and that the balance of £1,894 be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £5,937 consisting chiefly of the cost of extensions of buildings, mains and services.

The growth of the company's service during the past five years is shown by the following figures of units sold: 1941, 3,743,107; 1942, 3,943,511; 1943, 3,973,328; 1944, 4,032,300; 1945, 4,730,401.

Mr. W. ANTHONY BROWN, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "In spite of continuing difficulties, it is satisfactory to report that 143 new consumers were connected during the year. This compares with 208 in the previous year.

"The maximum load during the year was 1,438 K.V.A. compared with 1,277 K.V.A. during the previous year, and, as the Report shows, there was also a substantial increase in the units sold. With the continued collaboration of some of our larger consumers (to whom we again express our gratitude) heavy demands at "peak" hours have been avoided. However, the steady growth in the output, and the consequent increased use of our plant, emphasise the necessity for a complete overhaul of all the units. No set can be safely laid aside until the new set (970 K.W.) is installed. It is hoped that this set will be ready for test in this country about the end of next month, but it has subsequently to be dismantled, shipped and erected in Barbados, and the shipping facilities also present a considerable problem. The current financial year is, therefore, not free from engineering anxieties.

"There is a prospect of a further small reduction in the cost of fuel oil, but the purchasing arrangements are not yet within our control, and any saving in cost under this head may be largely, if not entirely, offset by increases in other costs, including additions to wages and salaries to provide for the continued growth in the cost of living.

"The war surcharge of 18 per cent. on rates was reduced to 13 per cent. as from October 1st, 1944 (i.e., for 9 months of the year under review) and so soon as a reasonably stable position is considered to have been reached regarding costs as a whole, the board will again review the position. By that time, an expansion in demand may well be expected to result from a decrease in the rate, and we are glad to report that there are hopeful prospects for several new demands when conditions become more normal.

"The decision as to an adequate provision for deferred repairs is again a difficult one. In addition to the repair and overhaul of the generating units already referred to, a considerable overhaul of the distribution system must be undertaken as much normal routine work has inevitably been held up for some years, due to the lack of supplies of both materials and labour. A short period of abnormal expenditure may therefore have to be faced, and we have therefore decided to provide a further £5,000 for deferred repairs and to increase, by £1,500, the provision for depreciation."

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The profit for the year ended July 31st after writing off £5,910 for plant depreciation and development amounted to £9,830, which, added to £2,143 brought forward (after adjustment in respect of directors' commission) leaves a disposable sum of £11,973. The directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. (less income tax at 10s. in the £ less 8s. 6d. Dominion income tax relief) which will absorb £8,549, leaving £3,424 to be carried forward.

The tax negotiations referred to in last year's report have now been concluded, state the directors, with the result that the present reserves are sufficient to cover British and Colonial taxation payable on the profits to date. Accordingly no further appropriation for taxation has been necessary this year.

The total volume dredged during the year was 1,023,510 cubic yards, producing 7,443 ounces of the fine gold, equivalent to 3.49 grains or 15.06d. per cubic yard, the average net price realised per fine ounce being 172s. 7d. after charging local Government duties, cost of freight, etc., amounting to 3s. 8d. per fine ounce. The total costs in the Colony were 11.46d. per cubic yard dredged. The increased proceeds of bullion dredged compared with last year arise from increase yardage, improved return per cubic yard, and better net price obtained. Transport problems are now acute owing to the inability to secure new equipment, and these have partly contributed to the increased costs.

It has been possible during the past year to carry out a limited amount of prospecting, the costs of which are reflected in the increased charge for development.

The manager in British Guiana, Mr. George S. Harriss, states that the results for the year and for 1943-44 were as follows:—

	1944-45	1943-44
Cubic yards treated	1,023,510	888,550
Hours operated	6,715	5,756
Acres dredged	49.75	35.10
Average depth dredged in feet	12.80	15.70
Estimated bore values in grains bullion per cub. yd.	3.14	3.00
Dredge recovery in grains bullion per cub. yd.	3.72	3.35
Bullion ounces recovered	7,985	6,200
Fine ounces recovered	7,443	5,826
Field Costs per cubic yard in pence	11.46	9.56

During the year, states Mr. Harriss, a block of 194,000 cubic yards, not included in the reserves was dredged by the closed paddock method. This area had a shallow average depth of 8.7 feet, but yielded 4.01 grains per cubic yard. The closed paddock, however, required special water services which adversely affected operating costs. In the river, dredging was complicated by the need to manoeuvre the dredge around areas which had been worked out by the old Mahdia dredge.

The average returns, he states, showed marked improvement over the preceding year.

West Indian Passenger List

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Empire Chivalry, from London, November 9th —

Mr. D. Alexander Rev. F. Banks Mr. F. E. O'Connell
 Mr. W. M. Kent

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Malacca, from Liverpool, November 12th —

Mr. J. R. Bunting Mr. H. K. Lewis Mr. F. Smith
 Major P. Cullinan Mr. R. A. McInnes Mr. L. C. Thomas
 Miss F. Ford Ft/Lt. & Mrs. R. C. Mais Dr. Cecily Williams
 Mr. T. Hunter S/O. Officer V. Milliner

Sailings to Barbados, in s.s. Trader, from Swansea, November 29th —

Mr. J. C. Cameron Dr. R. P. Crawford Capt. H. L. Smith

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Empire MacCabe, from Greenock, November 8th —

Mr. E. C. Arrindell Mr. J. Cussack Capt. W. R. McAniffie
 S/Lt. D. Bain Mr. W. Evans Dr. S. M. Price
 Mr. J. Blades Mr. A. de K. Frampton S/Lt. R. Rodriguez
 Mr. B. G. Brister Mr. S. W. Fitt Mr. G. M. Scott
 Mr. J. Cartmell Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Gordon Mr. G. A. Stewart
 Mr. D. H. Cowper Mr. J. Mardie Mr. W. Tomlinson

Sailings to Trinidad and Curacao, in s.s. Acavus, from Liverpool, November 17th —

Capt. F. C. Alexander Mr. R. F. Hamilton Mr. G. Harding
 Mr. W. H. Berry Mr. K. E. Kleiber Mr. J. B. Scott
 Lt.-Col. W. Bowater Mr. K. Lodder Lt. C. J. Struyk
 Mr. F. Brown Mr. P. T. Mackay Mr. H. Thomas
 Mr. I. R. Campbell Mr. J. J. Marks Mr. D. I. Legge
 Mr. B. Clark Mr. T. A. MacGregor Mr. W. Telford
 Mr. J. N. Cuthbertson Mr. J. L. Morgan Capt. E. G. Parsons
 Mr. P. Dyson Mr. W. Methveh Mr. P. E. O'Connor
 Mr. A. B. Frew Mr. A. F. Murison Mr. J. I. Warde
 Mr. A. P. Gardiner Mr. R. McCall Mr. A. E. Wicks
 Mr. H. P. Ford Mr. W. V. Milroy Rev. J. G. Whitehead
 Mr. G. B. Westwood

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Empire MacMahon, from Greenock, November 19th —

Mr. B. A. Andrade Mr. D. Harkin Mr. B. Page
 Mr. M. S. Andrade Rev. I. Horley Rev. F. G. Ogden
 Dr. K. A. Bhagan Mr. C. Hilton Mr. W. J. Stanton
 Lt.-Cdr. G. Black Mr. E. Callinan Mr. E. G. Stibbs
 Mr. G. de Souza Major A. I. Knights Mr. F. S. Taylor
 Mr. D. W. Ford Mr. T. Mattison Mr. E. M. Walcott
 Rev. A. Fenwick Mr. J. O'Dowd Mr. A. T. Whewell
 Mr. S. Gibson Mr. M. Ramcharan Capt. C. L. Willats
 Mr. E. G. Greaves Mr. I. G. Rutherford Capt. H. Wilson
 Mr. H. Daly Mohammed Feezeo Khan Mr. H. W. Windebank
 Mr. C. L. Williams

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Empire Mackay, from Greenock, November 28th —

Mrs. V. Andrews Mrs. H. Heyman Mrs. Stanton
 Rev. & Mrs. Blain Mrs. M. Insoll Mrs. R. T. Toogood
 Rev. & Mrs. S. Brewer Mrs. N. A. Macrae Mrs. L. Waite
 Mrs. L. V. Brown Mrs. A. McEellan Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Walsh
 Mrs. R. Chater Mr. & Mrs. H. Moor Mr. D. A. Weir
 Rev. Mother K. England Mrs. J. Nixon Mrs. K. Westbury
 Mrs. G. Findlay Mrs. I. W. Reid Mrs. G. E. Williams
 Mrs. A. M. Harbrow Mrs. V. G. Richards Mr. & Mrs. V. J. Williams
 Mrs. C. Harland Mr. & Mrs. C. Shepherd

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Amastra, from Greenock, December 14th —

Mr. D. N. Barr Mr. G. W. Halse Mr. J. G. Milne
 Mr. H. Bowring Mr. F. W. Harding Mr. S. J. Riley
 Mr. C. E. Bramble Dr. J. V. Harrison Mr. M. Taylor
 Mr. D. Clarke Mr. D. M. Harper Mr. A. F. Veasey
 L.A.C. F. P. Camacho Mr. H. S. Hicks L.A.C. H. O. Walker
 Mr. P. W. Gordon Ft/Lt. O. Kelsick Mr. M. W. Walker
 Dr. J. C. Griffiths L.A.C. G. W. Lowhar Mr. W. H. Weeks
 Mr. Z. Griffel Mr. G. H. McDonald W/O. H. E. Worm
 Mr. N. Wolfe

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Alexia, from Southampton, December 14th —

Mr. J. Abraham Dr. E. Jacomb Mr. S. G. Preece
 Mr. T. W. Astorga Mr. L. R. Knaggs Mr. W. H. Richardson
 Mr. J. V. Basford Sergt. L. N. Meade Mr. H. Sasson
 Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes Mr. C. H. Palmer Mr. H. B. Stonehouse
 Mr. B. J. Boursot Mr. A. L. Perkins Father H. A. Thompson
 Mr. M. J. Butt Mr. F. W. Milling Mr. C. Tudor
 Mr. R. F. Davy Mr. J. H. Nelson-Smith Mr. L. K. White
 Mr. R. E. Dean Rev. F. G. Packer Mr. G. H. Willkie
 W/O. Goddard Corp. C. O. Perryman Ft/Sergt. G. Wilson
 Mr. R. F. Goodman Mr. A. N. Pratt Dr. W. J. Winckler

Sailings to Trinidad, in the tanker Miralda, from Greenock, December 13th —

Mr. A. J. Baxter F/Sgt. Greenfield Mr. T. Prasad
 Mr. D. G. Alexander Sgt. Harrison W/O. Ryder
 Mr. N. Campbell Mr. W. N. Humphrey Mr. J. M. Robertson
 Rev. P. Dinan Mr. J. W. Hardy Mr. C. A. Regan
 Mr. T. N. Drake Mr. A. Johnston F/Lt. C. D. Smith
 Mr. W. Doyle F/O. Jardine Stores Asst. Sanders
 Mr. G. C. Donawa Mr. A. Irvine F/Lt. Swann
 Rev. K. Doheny Mr. D. S. Leighton F/Lt. Sehwett
 Mr. E. L. Gray Mr. R. Levy Mr. H. C. Thomas
 Major C. D. Gregson Mr. O. G. Moloney Mr. A. J. Wilson
 Rev. T. J. Gerard Rev. J. Makin Rev. J. White
 Rev. J. Walsh

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica in s.s. Tilapa, from Newport, November 15th —

Cpl. Campbell L.A.C. A. G. Hay Mr. R. I. Paiba
 Sergt. J. Clarke Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Kieffer Mr. D. C. Powell
 Dr. J. C. Finlayson Mr. G. A. Kirby Mr. G. W. Reid
 Mr. H. T. Hart Mr. O. G. MacNair F/O. R. P. Rubie
 Mr. G. A. Hawkins L.A.C. Parkin Maj. & Mrs. A. Saward

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela, from Avonmouth, December 13th —

Mrs. P. Campbell Staples Mrs. V. A. MacLeavy Brig. & Mrs. N. Ord
 Mr. R. W. Campbell Miss O. L. Messado Mrs. D. U. Pullen
 Miss J. J. Gibson Mr. J. F. Needham Lt. L. F. Soutar
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Granum Mrs. A. L. Norman Mr. D. K. Sumner
 Mr. R. D. Lindo Miss N. Norman Mrs. A. M. Taylor
 Dr. B. W. Williams

The Markets

December 1, 1945

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Consols (yield £2 14s. per cent.)	War Loan	Latest Quotation	Price year ago
2½	90½	102½	91½	81½
3½	102½	103	103	104½
17½	Angostura Bitters ...	60/-	67/-xd	44/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	43/8	46/-xd	42/-
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	20/6	17/6
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	29/-	30/-	32/9
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	82/6	64/6	57/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	42/-	44/-	43/-
15	Booker Bros. McConnell	65/-	70/-	62/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 16% Pref. ...	28/6	31/8	27/8
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/10½	3/4½	2/-
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	2/-	2/6	1/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	20/6	22/6	18/-
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	4/-	5/-	3/3
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	4/1½	4/7½	4/1½
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/9	56/3	53/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	2/6	3/6	1/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	98/9	103/9	72/6
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	60/-	65/-	42/6
3½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	16/3	17/3	14/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/-	20/-	16/3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	7/6	8/8	5/-
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	88/9	91/3	93/1½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	81/3	83/9	80/7½
2½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/1½	5/7½	4/6
7½	United British Oilfields 8/8	18/-	19/-	17/6

Honey continues under Government control. The present price is 65/- per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. port.

Pimento is again dearer on more buying support, with business done up to 1/6d. per lb. ex wharf.

Ginger remains under Government control and prices are unchanged.

Nutmegs continue in good demand on the spot, London, for all sizes; Grenada f.o.b. prices are unchanged.

Mace continues quiet and unchanged at 2/5½d. f.o.b. Grenada for the No. 1 blade Government standard.

It would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.