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# The West India Committee Circular



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## Colonial Mining Policy

THE Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy,\* issued by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Colonial Governments, will be read with considerable interest by all concerned.

Paragraph 2 states that "mining essentially consists of the removal of valuable natural resources which once removed cannot in the nature of things be replaced" and that "the process is therefore in the nature of the realization of a capital asset." Paragraph 7 states "the fundamental fact that minerals are a wasting asset." This acceptance of the fact that mining is the realization of a wasting asset is a truth which the Treasury has found it hard to accept, and will be welcomed by the mining industry.

In paragraph 5 the statement is made that "the payments made under contract between owners and mining companies do not necessarily accrue to the benefit of the members of the community which have the most substantial interest in the lands affected," and "minerals are important economic assets to a territory and being the gift of nature . . . not to be enjoyed *merely* by limited groups of private individuals who are often not members of the community concerned." Admittedly no benefit can accrue to the mineral rights holder or the community if mineral rights, whether held by Government or by individuals, are not developed, but on the other hand development, whether by the mineral rights owner or by a lessee, must to an appreciable extent benefit the community. That this point is appreciated by the Colonial Office is made clear in paragraph 7 (g) wherein it states "a Colony's share of the proceeds of mining is comprised in the proportion of the working costs expended within its boundaries, in taxation and in royalties," and later "from the point of view of the Colony as a whole, however, all three are sources of profit and as the first is usually *much the largest* it should be a matter of *particular care* to the Government." There seems to be a clear contradiction between paragraph 7 (g) and 5.

There will be considerable dissent with the suggestion in paragraph 6, that where unproved mineral rights are "recovered" by the Government, the owner should be compensated by "a proportion of the royalties or other revenue received by the Government in respect of the exploitation of the mineral rights resumed." The "proportion" suggested as ideal is "say not more

\*Extracts from this Memorandum appear on pages 9-12 in this issue of the CIRCULAR. Italics where they appear above are our own. Ed

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than 5 per cent." for "say not more than 25 years." In effect this means that an individual owning potential but unproved mining assets for which, say, a 10 per cent. royalty could be obtained, will, on his right being "recovered" by the Government receive as compensation a royalty of 5 per cent. per annum for 25 years or less. It can only be hoped that this "ideal" is due to a mathematical error and that the "dammed dot" has slipped. Even if this is so it hardly seems generous, let alone "ideal," to suggest that Government should by legislation acquire mineral rights belonging to others and itself receive a royalty unlimited in time except as imposed by nature and economic conditions, while restricting the proportionate payment to the deprived owner to an arbitrary term.

The seven commandments set out in paragraph 7 for the benefit of the Colonial Governments read as follows:—

- (a) Mines should be run efficiently.
- (b) The unit of operation should be of economic size.
- (c) Other natural resources should be protected.
- (d) The rate of development and exploitation should have regard to social as well as economic considerations.
- (e) Labour conditions should be of good standard and welfare and social arrangements properly provided for.
- (f) Provision should be made for the indigenous populations to fit themselves for the highest technical and administrative posts.
- (g) An adequate share of the proceeds of mining should be retained in the Colony."

The mining industry will especially approve of subparagraph (a).

The assessment of royalties is dealt with in paragraph 7. In spite of all technical advance, mining is not as yet an exact science and in the early stages of the exploitation of a new field, the financial risks are great and have to be taken into account if capital is to be attracted. This point does not appear to have been considered, unless it is to be understood that in such cases very much larger rates of profit should be allowed to compensate for the possibility of loss of capital.

While the mining industry will not quarrel with the statement that "it is even more undesirable to include in concessions any exemption from income tax or other taxes applicable to industry generally" it will definitely disagree with the suggestion that the industry should be singled out for special taxes such as export duty. The recognition that mining is in the nature of the

(Continued on page 3)



## From a Londoner's Notebook

ON January 1st, 1947 all the coal mines in the country became the property of the State, acting through the body entitled the National Coal Board. The event was celebrated with considerable flourish of trumpets by supporters of the Government, with speeches and the solemn hoisting at the pitheads of a flag adorned with the letters N.C.B. Even their opponents will not grudge the miners' trade unions their junketings. They have been the mainstay of the Labour Party ever since its small beginnings half a century ago; and they have contended unceasingly for nationalization throughout that period. Now they have attained their hearts' desire, and it remains only to be seen whether the State as proprietor will actually work the economic miracles they have always foretold.

\* \* \*

The new property of the nation is handed over in a decidedly dilapidated condition, owing to the suspension of highly necessary capital works during the war. There should therefore be abundant opportunity for monopoly ownership backed by the resources of the taxpayer, to bring about extensive improvements, the effects of which will be felt in the long run. By concentration on the more promising pits, and the suppression of those where the costs of working are excessively high, there should be chances of great economy. The immediate prospect however remains bleak. In spite of the alleged attractions of serving the State, recruiting for the mines remains obstinately sluggish. An industry that needs a million workers has now only 700,000. Consequently our export trade in coal has come to an end, and no one can foresee its revival; while at home the scarcity of fuel leaves householders shivering and industries working on short time.

One of the minor nuisances of life in London is that every cold morning the gas and electricity companies are apt at an hour's notice to cut down pressure or current by a percentage that reduces stoves to about three-quarters of their proper heating power. Some of the greatest factories in the country, such as Austin's motor works, have taken to announcing that they must close down on some date only a few days ahead, owing to the insufficiency of coal supplies. So far this method has always stirred the Ministry of Fuel to arrange an emergency delivery in the nick of time. But it is yet to be seen how long this can be kept up.

\* \* \*

A still greater nationalization measure than that of the mines is contained in the Transport Bill, which was presented to Parliament just before Christmas. It proposes to take over not only the railways but all the road transport services of the country except those operating within a radius of 40 miles from the owner's headquarters. In contrast to the undoubted possibilities of monopoly in nationalizing the coal industry, Government spokesmen in the House of Commons were unable to produce any reasoned explanation of how transport could be made economical under nationalization. The House was left with the impression that the services

were being nationalized mainly in deference to Socialist dogma, and that no plans had been laid for improving them when they come into the possession of the State. The big battalions of the Government majority however were mobilized to secure the second reading.

\* \* \*

The newspaper "stunt," many of its manifestations not in very good taste, has been raging over the engagement, alleged to be impending, between Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece. There have been repeated denials from Buckingham Palace, and it may be stated with certainty that the reports that the matter has been engaging the attention of the Cabinet, and that the Dominion Governments have been consulted, are absolutely false. This is not to deny that Prince Philip is a very good friend of the Princess, and may reasonably be considered as a possible future husband for her. He has been educated and indeed spent most of his life in England. He is the grandson of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was responsible for bringing the Royal Navy to the perfection that won the first World War, and the nephew of Lord Mountbatten, one of the greatest leaders in the second. In the male line his descent is from a brother of Queen Alexandra.

\* \* \*

Whenever the Princess does decide to marry, and whether she chooses as her bridegroom a foreign prince or one of her father's subjects, it is necessary to comply with certain constitutional forms. Under the Royal Marriage Act, passed in the reign of George III, no person descended from George II—other than the issue of a princess who was married abroad—can make a valid marriage without the consent of the Crown in Council. This means in effect that the Cabinet has to give its permission and in the case of the particular marriage now being discussed, it cannot be taken for granted that the present Government, whose position in Greece would necessarily approve of a dynastic alliance with the Greek royal family. On the other hand Prince Philip is the son only of a younger son of King George I of the Hellenes, and is very little concerned with Greek political affairs. If the question should ever arise, no doubt the opinions of Dominion statesmen would be taken into account. There is no obligation however to consult them. The consent of the Crown in Council required by the Royal Marriage Act, can be constitutionally given by the United Kingdom Cabinet alone.

It should be added that no authentic evidence of Her Royal Highness's personal feelings has yet been made public, and it would be an impertinence to expect it.

The Jamaican paintings, which, as stated in last issue, have been on exhibition at Foyles Art Gallery, Charing Cross Road, were taken to Alexandra Palace on January 1st, and were televised. The paintings were described to viewers by Mr. G. F. Wingfield Digby and Mr. W. A. Hardy, of Jamaica.



## The University College

A delegation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies left London on December 19th for a six weeks' visit to the West Indies where they will discuss with the principal-designate, Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, and with the West Indian members of the provisional council of the University College, questions connected with the setting up of the University College of the British West Indies.

The members of the delegation are Sir James C. Irvine (Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of St. Andrews), Dr. R. E. Priestley (Vice-Chancellor and Principal, the University of Birmingham), and Professor R. G. Baskett (Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, the Queen's University of Belfast).

Sir James Irvine and Dr. Priestley are members of the provisional council of the University College of the British West Indies.

### Architect Chosen

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, after consulting the authorities concerned, has appointed Mr. Graham Dawbarn architect of the University College of the British West Indies. In view of the need to make an immediate start, it was not practicable either to await the setting up of the provisional council of the college or to invite competitive designs. Instead, Mr. Dawbarn was selected from among a number of firms recommended to the Secretary of State by the President of the R.I.B.A.

The Jamaican House of Representatives has voted nearly £20,000 towards the establishment of a university in Jamaica. Of this, £7,000 is to buy a house for the principal-designate, Dr. T. W. J. Taylor.

[The decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to adopt the recommendation of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, that a West Indian University College should be established in Jamaica, was announced in the November number of the CIRCULAR. The appointment of Dr. Taylor as principal-designate was reported in the same issue.—Ed.]

(Continued from page 1)

realization of a capital asset does not here appear to extend to the recognition that the "capital" includes the finance sunk in opening up and developing mining properties. It can hardly be doubted that the mining industry would welcome "the levying of royalty on the profits earned on the capital employed in mining operations after making allowance for amortization" but this suggestion is hardly consistent with the statement in paragraph 7 (b) (ii) that "all leases should provide for a minimum 'dead rent' to be paid whatever the output" despite the qualification which accompanies it.

In paragraph 7, it is suggested that in cases "where private concerns are unwilling to take the risk of investment" "Government mining would be particularly desirable." To most persons it would appear extremely unlikely that in cases where the mining investor does not consider the possibilities are sufficient to balance the risks, such risks would ever be taken or recommended by the civil servant.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on December 17th, the following fourteen candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
BRIG. ARTHUR E. STOKES-ROBERTS, O.B.E., M.C. (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes.
MR. CHARLES CLIFFORD PLUNKET MICHELIN (Jamaica)	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood. Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G.
BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (London)	Mr. A. T. Dudley. Mr. H. P. Sheldon.
MR. GEORGE WILLIAM LIDDLE (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. C. Du Boulay.
MR. RALPH GIRAUDY (St. Lucia)	Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, O.B.E. Mr. J. C. Du Boulay.
MR. HENRY CECIL WITHERS, B.SC. (St. Lucia)	Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, O.B.E. Mr. J. C. Du Boulay.
MR. JOSEPH QUENTIN CHARLES (St. Lucia)	Hon. Garnet H. Gordon, O.B.E. Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. SWITHIN A. SCHOUTEM, D.I.C.T.A. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. C. Du Boulay. Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. KEITH ALLEVNE, LL.B. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. C. Du Boulay. Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE A. V. CRANE, LL.B. (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. C. Du Boulay. Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. LOUIS G. AUGIER McVANE (St. Lucia)	Mr. F. J. Carasco.
MR. WILLIAM GRASON (Dominica)	Mr. J. C. Du Boulay. Mr. Frank Goodwin.
MR. DONALD CAMPBELL FERGUSON, B.SC. (Jamaica)	Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin. Mr. Alexander Elder.
MR. ERIC THORNER (Country)	Mr. T. D. Hampson. Mr. Harold T. Martin. Mr. H. R. Guy.

### The Library

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, has made yet another gift to the Library. It consists of the following:—

- Jamaica: Its Past and Present State*, by Phillippo, 1843.
- The Naturalist in Bermuda*, by J. M. Jones, 1859.
- Africana*, by Rev. Duff Macdonald (2 vols.), 1882.
- Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica*, by Noel B. Livingston, 1909.
- Notes on the West Indies*, by George Pinckard (3 vols.), 1806.

### A Welcome Gift

At the January meeting of the treasurers of the West India Committee, it was reported that Mr. D. Foster Ross, of Antigua, a life member of the Committee, had sent a contribution of five guineas to the funds of the Committee, with his grateful thanks for the many services rendered the West Indies generally. The treasurers expressed their appreciation of Mr. Ross's kind remarks and generosity.

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.



## The New Year Honours

THE New Year Honours contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

### K.C.M.G.

MR. THOMAS INGRAM KYNASTON LLOYD, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

It was announced on January 7th that Mr. Lloyd had been promoted Permanent Under-Secretary of State. A reference to this appointment appears in the next column.

### K.B.E.

MR. FERDINAND MICHAEL KROYER-KIELBERG, chairman Anglo-Danish Society in London.

Mr. Kroyer-Kielberg is a director of Tate and Lyle Ltd., The West Indies Sugar Company Ltd., and Caroni Ltd.

### KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. HAROLD MONTAGU BARTON, Financial Director, National Dock Labour Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. Barton is a director of the Demerara Co. Ltd., of Liverpool, and of its associated companies, and a member of the West India Committee. He was president last year of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

MAJOR GRANVILLE ST. JOHN ORDE BROWNE, Labour Adviser, Colonial Office.

MR. WALTER NORMAN HAWORTH, F.R.S., Mason Professor of Chemistry and Director, Department of Chemistry, Birmingham University.

### C.M.G.

MR. ARTHUR NORMAN WOLFFSOHN, O.B.E., Colonial and Financial Secretary, British Honduras.

### C.B.E.

MAJOR REGINALD WOODFIELD APPLEBY, V.D. For public services in Bermuda.

### O.B.E.

MR. PETER FITZHERBERT CAMPBELL, Colonial Administrative Service, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

MR. CURTIS DANIEL JOHNSTON, M.D., C.M., Medical Officer, Black River District, Jamaica.

MR. MICHAEL ALDWYN MAILLARD. For public services in Trinidad.

MR. CLAUDE VIBART WIGHT. For public services in British Guiana.

### M.B.E.

MR. SOLOMON COX. Primary School Teacher, Windward Islands.

MR. ROBERT ARTHUR DUMMETT. For services as Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana.

MRS. WINIFRED HOBSON. For services during the war to the Red Cross in Trinidad.

MR. JOHN JAMES MILLS, Vice Principal, Mico Training College, Jamaica.

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

CHARLES TURQUAND MATTHEY, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Fire Brigade, British Guiana.

JACK NICOLE, Detective Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

FIVE English lawn tennis players have left London, by air, for the West Indies. Matches will be played in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and Bermuda. The players are: Mr. A. J. Mottram (captain), Mr. R. E. Carter, Mr. G. L. Paish, Mrs. Betty Hilton, and Miss Jean Quartier.

## The Colonial Office

### New Permanent Under-Secretary Appointed

IT was announced on January 7th that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the approval of the Prime Minister, had made the following appointments.—

Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, K.C.M.G., to be Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., who is about to retire from the Public Service;

Mr. Sydney Caine, C.M.G., to be an additional Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

These appointments will take effect on February 1st.

Mr. Lloyd, who was made a K.C.M.G. in the New Year Honours List, entered the Civil Service as an assistant principal in the Ministry of Health in 1920 and transferred to the Colonial Office in 1921. He was secretary to the Parliamentary Commission on Palestine of 1929-30, and of the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39. In 1943 he was appointed an Assistant Under-Secretary of State. He was for about a year head of the West Indies Department.

Mr. Caine, who was born in 1902, became an assistant principal in the Colonial Office in November, 1926, and was promoted principal in 1931. He was secretary of the West Indies Sugar Commission, 1929-30, secretary of the United Kingdom Sugar Industry Inquiry Committee in 1934, and was Financial Secretary of Hongkong from June, 1937, until he returned to the Colonial Office in the early months of the recent war. He was appointed Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942 and in 1944 became an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

## Trinidad Colonial Secretary

### Sir Errol Dos Santos Appointed

The Colonial Office announced on December 28th that Sir Errol L. Dos Santos, C.B.E., Financial Secretary, Trinidad, had been appointed Colonial Secretary in that Colony in succession to Mr. A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia was announced in last CIRCULAR.

Sir Errol Dos Santos was born in Port-of-Spain in 1890, and was educated at St. Thomas' R.C. School and St. Mary's College, Trinidad. He entered the Receiver General's Office of the Trinidad Government, in April, 1912, and has held the offices of Accountant, Deputy Treasurer and Treasurer, being appointed to the post of Financial Secretary in 1941. Sir Errol has also served as a Commissioner of Income Tax in Trinidad and Treasurer and Chairman of the Agricultural Bank in the Colony.

## Britain's Tourist Industry

The President of the Board of Trade announced recently that Sir Alexander Maxwell had accepted his invitation to be chairman of the new organisation to foster and develop the tourist, catering and holiday services. Sir Alexander will retain his present appointment as Tobacco Adviser to the Government and chairman of the Tobacco Advisory Committee.

As was stated by Lord Hall in the House of Lords on December 10th it is intended to set up the new board in the form of an unincorporated body early in 1947.





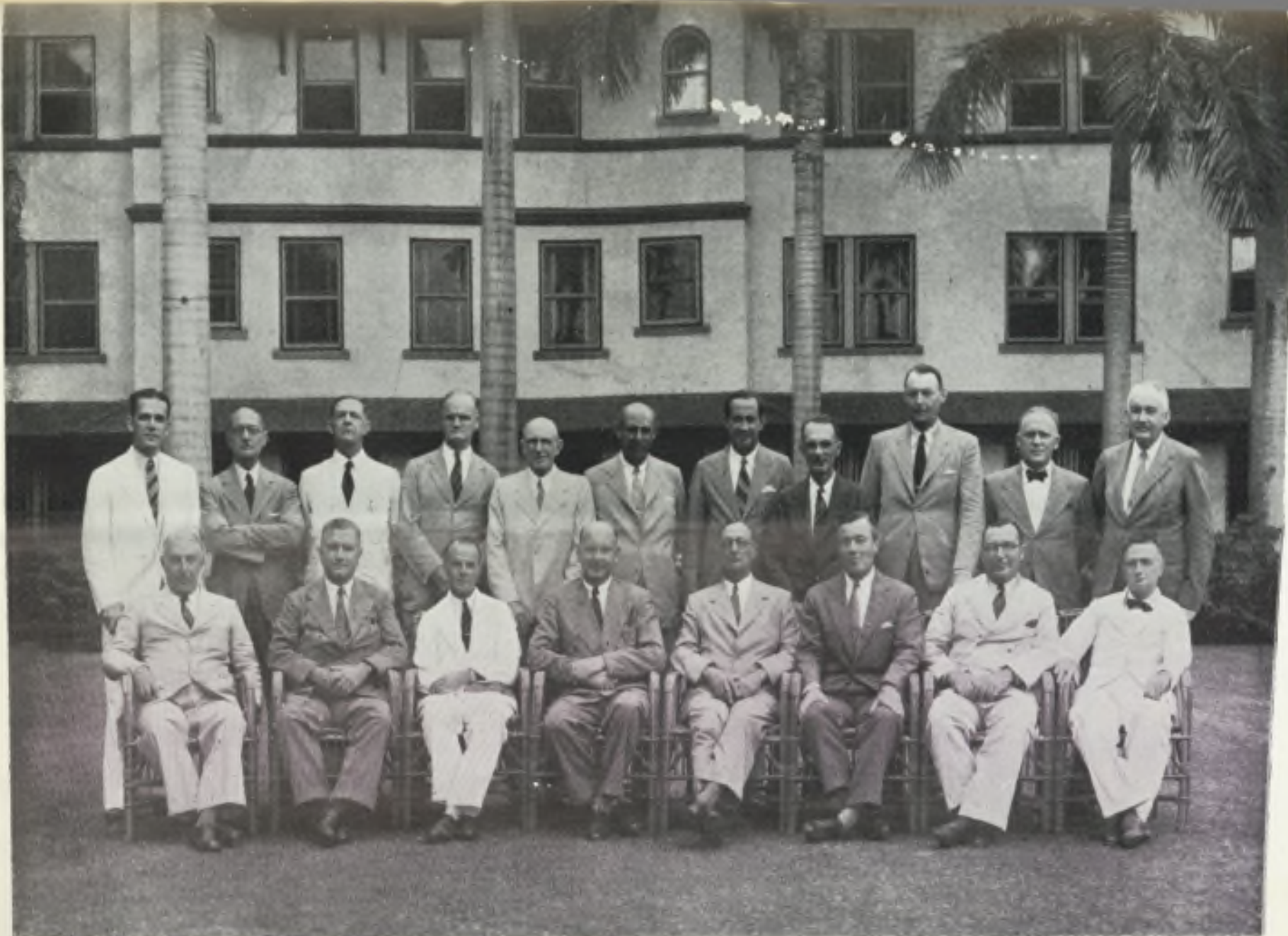
LONDON IN JANUARY. SNOW-BALLING ON THE EMBANKMENT



AN ANTI-SLIPPING DEVICE IN ALDWYCH

1 See page 8





THE B.W.I.S.A.—A MEETING OF DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS IN JAMAICA

[See page 8

*Front row, left to right* Mr. B. B. Davis (Director, St. Kitts); Hon. J. C. McMichael (Director, Antigua); Commander C. S. Bushe (Alternate Director, Trinidad); Mr. R. Gavin (Secretary, West India Committee); Hon. G. D. J. Pile (Director, Barbados, and Chairman); Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Director, Jamaica); Mr. G. M. Eccles (Director, British Guiana); and Mr. Lionel Devaux (Alternate Director, St. Lucia)

*Back row, left to right* Mr. H. F. Alkins (Secretary, B.W.I.S.A.); Mr. D. J. Verity (Manager, Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.); Mr. W. E. Walwyn (Adviser, St. Kitts); Hon. A. Moody Stuart (Adviser, Antigua); Hon. J. D. Chandler (Adviser, Barbados); Mr. H. V. Lindo (Adviser, Jamaica); Mr. C. A. Bloomfield (Assistant Manager, Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.); Mr. W. S. Collins (Adviser, Jamaica); Mr. E. E. Marshall (Adviser, British Guiana); Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith



# The West Indian Club

## Three West Indian Governors Entertained

OVER 100 members and guests of the West Indian Club attended a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, on January 8th, given in honour of three Governors-designate—Sir Hilary Blood (Barbados), Sir Charles Woolley (British Guiana), and Sir John Shaw (Trinidad). Other distinguished guests included Mr. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

The dinner was the Club's first post-war function and the first occasion on which it had entertained three Governors in one evening.

MR. A. L. JUPP, the chairman of the Club, who presided, in proposing the toast of "Their Excellencies," said that there was no need to tell Sir Hilary that Barbados was one of the oldest of the colonial settlements. Sir Hilary had been Colonial Secretary of Grenada and had visited Barbados; he knew that Barbados depended entirely for its economic well-being on sugar. Indeed sugar was the key to the West Indies. With regard to the constitutional experiment in Barbados, which had been announced by Sir Henry Grattan Bushe before his departure from that island, he wished for Sir Hilary "that magic touch which will bring it about and make it successful because it will be a tremendous advance. I am sure there is the greatest willingness in Barbados to co-operate with you."

In going to British Guiana, continued the chairman, Sir Charles Woolley would not find himself very much out of the Caribbean. Indeed many people considered British Guiana as part of the West Indies. British Guiana had a great hinterland and "the development of its coastal part is one of the ten wonders of the world." He had no doubt that there would be further developments and that other large cities would grow up in addition to Georgetown. Sir Charles was making his first acquaintance with British Guiana but he would find a people there, not only renowned for hospitality, but also willing to go a long way with him.

Sir John Shaw, said Mr. Jupp, was making his first acquaintance with the West Indies as a whole. He was, indeed, fortunate because "we know that there is not anywhere in the world to compare with it." He would find that the West Indies had plenty of troubles and complexities, but he would also find its people willing to be helpful, and to co-operate with him. He expressed the hope that Sir John might be successful, too, in re-establishing once more "the only cocoa that the world possesses."

SIR HILARY BLOOD, the first of the Governors to reply to the toast, said that whatever might be the case with Governors regnant, Governors-designate should be seen and not heard. He had as a result of many years of experience gone to great lengths to avoid hearing one governor speak. Three, he thought, were going to be a strain on the digestive organs.

The presence of so many governors in one room

reminded him of an occasion in West Africa when it had been proposed to refer to a gathering of four governors as a "gaggle of governors." Someone suggested a more pleasant alternative and the gathering was dubbed "a stick of I.E.'s." He would leave it to the audience to decide which was the more appropriate noun. Disclaiming any knowledge of Barbados, he said: "I do know that unlike other places in the West Indies, Barbados does not have to build up walls to keep the sea out. I do know that it does not have its bathing spoilt by the mud of the South American rivers. But my knowledge of Barbados is nil."

He had heard, of course, of the constitutional development which was considered to be of great importance not only in Barbados but also as a *modus operandi* by which other countries in the Empire might arrive at a solution in their search for methods of representative and responsible government.

Sir Hilary continued: "I do not go to Barbados with any preconceived ideas or any desire to make local politics fit into any plans I have in my own mind. Every colony has its own germs of development. The Governor's job is to provide conditions in which the indigenous political germ might develop and come to fruition."

SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY said he was on a very easy wicket because "I have never been to British Guiana and must confess that I know very little about it. I am certainly looking forward to going there and doing what I can to help." He realised that he would probably have difficult and anxious times, but did not think such conditions peculiar to any one part of the world to-day.

### A Great Civilizing Agency

The Colonial Service was one of the greatest civilizing agencies existing in this modern world. He would be going to British Guiana to identify himself with the people there, to share life with them, and, as a member of that great service, to do what he could to help them.

SIR JOHN SHAW, the third of the Governors to reply to the toast, wondered "whether the port would give out or I would give out before the speakers gave me a chance to get it over."

He felt a great sense of honour and humility because of his new appointment and he had been encouraged by all that he had been told about Trinidad and the West Indies. "Up to the present," he said, "I have not heard one single word of disapprobation of Trinidad or its people. I do not think this insincere and I expect it is the truth." However, he had no illusions. People had told him that after Palestine Trinidad would be easy. He did not accept that. There was no sphere of public affairs which was easy.

MR. GORDON MILLER, chairman of the West India Committee, in proposing the toast, "His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies," said that he could state, in all sincerity, that at the head of colonial affairs to-day, there was one whose name and record, he felt



confident, would add lustre to the long list of those who had filled the office, with distinction, in the past.

"Our hope," continued Mr. Miller, "is that he will be given time and opportunity in office to see the result of his labours for the social and economic advancement of the dependent territories, and that the great experiment of self-government already initiated in certain colonies shall be fully justified under his guidance.

"Mr. Creech Jones has our admiration as a 'bonny fechter' for the rights of man, and we know that his deep passion for the welfare of colonial peoples has but strengthened since he assumed high office of State.

"I can assure him that his sincerity and integrity are recognized and appreciated by West Indians everywhere and, not least, by the members of this social club.

"Despite the manifold duties, distractions and responsibilities of his position, we trust that he will yet find occasion to visit the islands and British Guiana, and learn, at first hand, the conditions prevailing and the progress of events there. He will receive a welcome and hospitality beyond his dreams."

### Policy of Self-Government

After referring to the club, which he described as one of the oldest, if not the oldest, colonial club in London, Mr. Miller continued:—

"Probably the number of those who criticise the policy of self-government for Dependent Colonies are few to-day. Some did think it was far too early to delegate to the younger partners a measure of responsibility. The people of the Motherland, however, have foresight, and certainly anticipated the day when the enjoyment of handling their own affairs should be given to their brethren across the seas."

Mr. Miller then quoted briefly from *Pleasant Valley* by Louis Bromfield—that national greatness was based on the land—and pointed out that Great Britain had recently acknowledged this truth and there was already envisaged in the bill before Parliament "a farming charter for this country." A "colonial farming charter" in due course would be more than welcome.

In conclusion, he quoted the heading of a recent bank advertisement: "Character, Capacity and Capital."

"You may say that these three necessities are of general application to all peoples of all nations. No doubt. But more now than ever are they necessities for the peoples of the colonies on whom now rest the responsibilities of directing their own affairs.

"Character and capacity are of their own building. Capital has not hitherto been freely available. There was little attraction for investment when agriculture, the mainstay of the colonies, was a deeply depressed industry in the years between the two world wars.

"But now, the scene is changed, and a beneficent and generous Motherland has given of her portion, and will continue to give, over a period of ten years, so that the foundations of social welfare and economic development may be well and truly laid.

"It remains with the peoples to build a structure of strength, and Great Britain will still strive to be, through wise and willing Governors, their 'guide, philosopher and friend.'

"A man of strong character and proved capacity is their friend, and our guest, to-night. He bespeaks the co-operation and confidence of the colonial peoples in

his efforts for their future welfare and happiness. We, here, have given him ours and shall support him in the work that lies to his hands. May his own life be the richer in happiness in fulfilling the duties of his high office."

Replying to the toast, Mr. CREECH JONES thanked Mr. Gordon Miller for the generous and gracious things he had said. He had great hesitation in speaking before an audience which contained many with vast erudition and experience in a field in which he was a mere amateur.

He associated himself heartily with the members of the Club in expressing his complete confidence in the manner in which their honoured guests would discharge the onerous responsibilities which would face them. He wished them all joy and success.

The Colonial Office was an important institution, he said, because it carried the responsibility for the welfare of 60 odd millions of people in 40 odd territories. "It is unfortunately true that the British public takes far too little interest in the work which the Minister concerned is required to do. We have, nevertheless, to rise as a nation to a real sense of our responsibilities. The eyes of the world are turned towards Britain. If other nations are outstripping us in the material race or in the play of power politics we have still a great contribution to make in terms of moral integrity and leadership, and in the intellectual contribution we can make in the forward march of mankind. That task is still there for Britain to discharge."

It was a pity in our political life that the public had been turned dizzy in watching Secretaries of State for the Colonies pass across the stage of the Colonial Office. The longest tenant, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, had held office for eight years, and Lord Grey for six.

A great deal of ignorant, stupid criticism of British Imperialism was being made by people with a lack of knowledge of the great constructive work which was being done in British colonial territories. It had been the custom in the past to regard Government as having slender responsibilities and duties. To-day the custom was to regard government as of great importance in building up the social standards of people and in helping them to the achievement of responsible self-government. At the same time, government was being confronted by a new spirit in the world. This spirit was expressed in many ways, sometimes in the form of nationalism, and sometimes it was a spirit "that cries for the moon," for things beyond the capacity of the territories to provide.

### The End of Laissez-Faire

The Royal Commission which reported on the West Indies in 1939-40 marked a milestone in colonial history, continued Mr. Creech Jones. Out of that Commission was born the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The end of *laissez-faire* in colonial history had been reached. An organization had been created in the West Indies for the purpose of advancing social development and economic well-being. There, too, the Caribbean Commission was in operation and next month a meeting for similar purposes would take place in the Pacific between French, Dutch, New Zealanders, Australians and ourselves.

The Caribbean Commission had provided a model for international co-operation. Another future development in the West Indies would be the visit of another



Commission to British Guiana and British Honduras.

This Commission was going to study the potentialities of these territories and would have in mind not only the needs of the people of those two Colonies, but also those of surplus populations in the West Indies and the possibility of providing facilities for immigration to displaced persons in Europe.

Dr. Taylor's presence in the West Indies to-day was evidence of progress being made with the proposed University.

Local governments were producing their own ten-year plans and although some scepticism was expressed in regard to these, they were at any rate efforts on the part of local governments to plan their development ten years ahead.

### Federation in the West Indies

There had also been political development. Proposals had been made to bring the Leewards and Windwards into closer association and this summer an effort would be made to develop the idea of federation in the West Indies.

In every way, said Mr. Creech Jones, the Colonial Office was concerned with helping people towards responsibility. They were contributing towards their well-being and happiness. But he was convinced that political development had to be under-pinned by social and economic development.

Finally, the Secretary of State assured all those present who were interested in trade with and the development of the West Indies that the Colonial Office was well aware of their concern for obtaining reasonable prices and guaranteed markets. "These," he said, "are objects we are obliged to work for."

Mr. J. M. Du Buisson proposed the toast to the chairman to which Mr. Jupp briefly replied.

Those also present were:—

Mr. G. A. Aldridge, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Mr. A. C. Barnes, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. H. A. Beckett, Mr. John Berrill, Sir George Binney, Mr. F. M. Bond, Mr. E. Carter Braine, Mr. Brenard, Mr. L. C. Burnell, Mr. W. R. Chitty, Mr. H. G. Clarke, Mr. F. S. Clayton, Mr. F. R. Cottell, Mr. W. R. Courtenay, Mr. W. B. Coverdale, Mr. H. O. Davies, Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bt., Lieut.-Col. H. M. Davson, Mr. W. A. Du Buisson, Mr. A. T. Dudley, Mr. B. D. Edmonds, Mr. F. W. Edwards, Mr. W. P. Edwards, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. R. G. W. Farnell, Mr. R. J. Fell, Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Mr. Cyril Ford, Mr. Douglas C. Foster, Sir T. Peirson Frank, Mr. John W. Freeman, Mr. T. A. Gall, Mr. G. J. E. Glover, Mr. C. Anthony Graham, Mr. H. Reginald Guy, Lord Hailsham, Mr. J. R. C. Hale, Mr. G. E. C. Harpur, Mr. Noel Harris, Mr. B. J. Hegarty, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. G. Y. Hinwood, Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, Mr. Bernard G. Houseman, Mr. G. H. Hunte, Mr. W. C. Ingleton, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. A. N. Johnson, Mr. G. J. Johnson, Mr. K. G. Jupp, Mr. J. Lagden, Mr. S. A. Lancaster, Mr. Philip Lyle, Sir Eric MacFadyen, Mr. H. W. Mann, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Mr. Harold T. Martin, Mr. F. Mayhew, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. R. Harold Morgan, Mr. J. J. F. Morrison, Mr. Charlton Morton, Mr. J. W. Norris, Mr. G. D. Owen, Lieut.-Col. Previte, Major Michael Previte, Sir Arthur Richards, Mr. George R. Reid, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. A. F. Roger, Mr. Philip Rogers, Sir William Rook, Mr. George W. Ross, Mr. F. J. Seaford, Mr. G. F. Seel, Mr. Percy V. Sharp, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. Desmond Smith, Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mr. T. Souness, Brig Arthur E. Stokes-Roberts, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. W. E. Swain, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Capt. W. F. Watson, Mr. P. Wilcox, Mr. Cyril P. Wight, Mr. Willson, Mr. J. L. Worledge, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff, and Mr. G. J. Dent, acting hon. secretary.

## Colonial Service Conference

THE second post-war Colonial Service Conference, again under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Stockdale, Adviser on Development Planning, took place at the London School of Economics from January 6th—9th.

It was opened by Mr. Ivor Thomas, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was closed by Mr. A. Creech-Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said it was intended that periodic conferences of this kind should be arranged as a regular feature of the organization of the Colonial Service and should aim particularly at promoting team work and understanding between the various departments of the Service and between it and the Colonial Office.

Fifty officers representing 15 different departments from 20 colonies, as well as members of the Colonial Office, were present. The opportunity was taken to invite guests from the School of Economics, the School of Oriental and African Studies, the Institute of Education and other sections of London University concerned with colonial problems and Colonial Service training under the "Devonshire" scheme.

The principal speakers were Sir Reginald Coupland, Mr. R. W. B. Clarke, of His Majesty's Treasury, Dr. Audrey Richards and Mr. R. E. Wraith, of the London School of Economics, Professor Sir Frank Engledow and Professor Frank Debenham. Present and past colonial governors among the guests were Sir Arthur Richards, Sir Hilary Blood, Sir John Shaw, Sir Andrew Caldecott and Sir Bernard Bourdillon.

The officers from the West Indies who were present were: *Jamaica*, Mr. P. W. C. Burke and Mr. G. E. M. Mills; *St. Lucia*, Mr. J. A. Rodway and Mr. N. G. F. Taylor; *St. Vincent*, Mr. C. G. Huggins; *British Guiana*, Mr. E. Burrowes and Mr. T. W. Whittingham.

[The first conference of the series, as reported in the CIRCULAR of May, 1946, was held at Lincoln College, Oxford, last April, when over 25 colonies were represented and more than 50 members from 14 different branches of the Colonial Service attended.—Ed.]

## Br. Guiana and Br. Honduras

### Inquiry into Settlement Possibilities

In the light of recommendations made by the Second West Indian Conference, in March, 1946, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided that the economic potentialities of British Guiana and British Honduras should be re-examined, and as a first step, they propose to appoint a Commission to inquire into the possibilities of settlement in these two territories. This Commission will be instructed to take into consideration the needs of the existing population of those territories and the need to provide outlets for the surplus populations in the West Indian islands, and will also be asked to have in mind the need for resettlement and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their homes in European countries as a result of the war.

In the case of British Guiana, regard will be had to the Report of the British Guiana Refugee Commission, 1939 (Cmd. 6014).

The terms of reference and composition of the Commission will be announced later.



## Threat to Empire Preference

### Lord Croft on a "Stupid Suggestion"

LORD CROFT, the chairman, devotes the greater part of his New Year message to the members of the Empire Industries Association, to a spirited and forthright defence of Imperial Preference.

After referring to the shortages in the United Kingdom of foodstuffs, fuel and houses, "which indicate a lack of vision and grip on the part of the Government which is hard to excuse" and to a disappointing export programme, Lord Croft says:—

The future is so seriously threatened that we must concentrate above all on sure markets to which we must export our surplus products if we are to pay for our essential foodstuffs and to survive as a great industrial power.

The only sure markets in the last half century have been those of the British Dominions and Colonies—in fact it cannot too often be repeated that without the great markets of the British countries we could not have maintained our position.

The citizens of the Empire overseas have had, of course, a natural desire to "buy British" but as proved by the figures over a long term of years it was by the deliberate policy of all Dominion Governments that our exports to their markets, under Imperial Preference, have steadily increased.

In the year preceding the Hitler War, the remarkable fact emerged that British countries bought approximately half our total exports and more than half our total manufactures! Our social status and industrial strength, therefore, were largely maintained by the fact that our sister nations decided by legislative enactment to "prefer" our goods to those of other countries which did not extend to them the friendly hand. In times of prosperity and in times of depression, we can claim that our surest and most profitable markets are those with which we have reciprocal trade arrangements. It is equally true of the Colonial Empire that, but for Imperial Preference, the primary producers of our Colonies could not have survived the blast of depression, nor can they if once more laid bare to cut-throat competition hope to maintain, much less expand, the food production on which their prosperity depends and the importation of which is so essential to our needs.

### Imperial Preference threatened

It came, therefore, as a terrible shock to all serious students of economics when it transpired that the British Government was prepared to barter the vital insurance of Imperial Preference for hypothetical and, as we believe, wholly illusory advantages in the markets of the U.S.A. and elsewhere. There is no *quid pro quo* for Imperial Preference and to imagine that any tariff reductions in the United States will be of such character as to provide us with a great new market for our manufactured goods is just idle optimism for which there is no possible justification. Indeed, official American spokesmen have warned us that they will insist on an escape clause which can have no other meaning than that the moment they find British imports

threatening their home producers they will again raise their tariff to exclude us as they have done in the past. In other words we are invited to abandon Imperial Preference—a purely domestic Empire concern—with the consequent destruction of all that has been built up under it, whilst in return the U.S.A. may reduce its tariff for a year or two merely to raise it again on the slightest provocation.

The whole suggestion is so stupid and so criminal that it is to be hoped that when the International Conference meets again in April, British delegates will make it absolutely clear that, whilst ready to make reciprocal trade agreements with any country, they will not in any circumstances agree to any abandonment or limitation of Imperial Preference, which is vital to our whole economic future.

### Capt. Gammans and Preference

Captain L. D. Gammans, M.P., returned to London in time for the re-assembly of Parliament after a brief visit to Jamaica and Barbados.

While in Jamaica, Captain Gammans addressed meetings of the Jamaica Imperial Association and of the Empire Parliamentary Association and at the latter it was resolved that the continuance of Imperial Preference was essential to the economic life of Jamaica.

After an address by Captain Gammans at a meeting held in Barbados, on January 3rd, the following resolution was passed unanimously and conveyed by telegram to the West India Committee:—

"This joint meeting of Barbados General Agricultural Society, Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Barbados Sugar Producers' Association, views with the utmost alarm the threat to reduce or remove Imperial Preference as menacing the prosperity of the island and the standard of living of all sections of the community."

Copies of this resolution were sent immediately by the West India Committee to the several associations in London and the Provinces concerned with Empire affairs, and to the Press.

### The Pictorial Pages

The two photographs reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue give some idea of the weather which Londoners have been "enjoying" during the past few weeks. In addition to snow there have been icy winds, fog, and brilliant sunshine, the usual ingredients of a typical January. The vessel shown in the top half of the page is Scott's famous exploration ship *Discovery*, moored on the Embankment a short distance from Norfolk Street; it is now used for training purposes. The horse shown in the lower illustration has been specially "shod" in order to help him to obtain a grip on roads, which, on some days, were dangerously slippery.

The second of the illustration pages shows the directors and advisers of the British West Indies Sugar Association taken on the occasion of their recent meeting in Jamaica.



# Colonial Mining Policy

## Secretary of State's Memorandum to the Colonies

THE following are the main points of the Colonial Office Memorandum on Colonial Mining Policy, recently published as a white paper\* :—

The purposes of this memorandum is to put together in a convenient form the principles which should, and broadly speaking do, govern the policy of Colonial Governments in mining matters. It is not intended to be read as a detailed statement of policy applicable equally and in all particulars in every territory in the Colonial Empire.

2. There is a fundamental difference between mining and other forms of productive activity such as agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. Whereas policy in the latter cases should aim at the preservation and improvement of the productive powers of the basic natural resources of a territory, mining essentially consists of the removal of valuable natural resources which once removed, cannot in the nature of things be replaced. The process is therefore in the nature of the realization of a capital asset and the general aim of mining policy must therefore be to make the best possible arrangements for realizing such an asset.

3. The logical first step in the mining policy of any territory must be the determination of the extent of its mineral resources. . . . and arrangements have now been made for the appointment of Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E., at present Director of Geological Surveys, Nigeria, to be the Director of Colonial Geological Surveys. As such, Dr. Dixey will be the Secretary of State's adviser on all geological matters. One of his first tasks will be to prepare a scheme for a Colonial Geological Survey Service on the lines laid down in the Report of the Committee and he will take into consideration the views expressed by various Colonial Governments on these matters. . . .

4. The discovery of minerals raises at once the question of mineral rights. . . .

5. There are powerful arguments to be adduced for the vesting of all mineral rights in the Crown. In the first place, the development of minerals in colonial conditions frequently requires considerable government expenditure, e.g., on survey, on transport or other facilities and it is undesirable that the results of such expenditure should accrue to private mineral owners. Secondly, a multiplicity of owners is frequently an obstacle to the organization of economic units of operation. Thirdly, the payments made under contracts between owners and mining companies do not necessarily accrue to the benefit of the members of the community which have the most substantial interest in the lands affected. Fourthly, minerals are important economic assets to a territory and being the gift of nature, their benefits should be shared by the community generally, to which they belong, and not to be enjoyed merely by limited groups of private individuals who are often not members of the community concerned. Finally, Government by possession of the rights is in a position

to control the size of concessions and the rate and terms of exploitation. In pursuit of these conceptions most Colonial legislation already provides for the reservation of mineral rights in any future sale or alienation of Crown or public lands; where such provision is not yet made the Governments of the territories concerned might well consider its adoption.

6. If mineral rights have already passed into private hands, the arguments stated in the preceding paragraph for the Government's retaining such rights are equally valid for recovering them, but each case will require a careful assessment of the balance of advantage. They could be recovered either by agreement or by legislation, but in either event some payment must be regarded as inevitable. Where the existence of minerals is already proved the payment demanded is hardly likely to be less than the estimated present net value of the minerals in the ground, and Government will have to consider whether the advantages of the transfer are sufficient to justify locking up part of their funds in a long-term investment of this kind. Where the minerals are not proved, an immediate cash payment may prove to be a purchase of something that does not exist. In such cases the most suitable form of compensation would seem to be the payment to the owner of the minerals for a limited period, say not more than 25 years, of a proportion of the royalties or other revenue received by the Government in respect of the exploitation of the mineral rights resumed. The proportion payable would necessarily depend on the circumstances, but ideally it should be quite small, say not more than 5 per cent.

7. The exploitation of mineral wealth opens out many problems of economic and social consequence to the territory concerned, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that it should be studied in relation to the economy of the territory as a whole and that as an industry, mining should be properly regulated, and its development in regard to transport, labour supply, other industries and agricultural and subsistence production kept amenable to public control. Mining should be carried on according to a deliberately planned programme and its social consequences carefully foreseen and directed so that the evils of unregulated development and consequent social distress and effects on agricultural village life and diversion of manhood do not arise. It would seem therefore that in shaping mining policy the following features should be kept well in mind :—

- (a) Mines should be run efficiently.
- (b) The unit of operation should be of economic size.
- (c) Other natural resources should be protected.
- (d) The rate of development and exploitation should have regard to social as well as economic considerations.
- (e) Labour conditions should be of good standard and welfare and social arrangements properly provided for.
- (f) Provision should be made for the indigenous

\*Colonial No. 206, H.M.S.O., 1946, 2d. net



in concessions any exemption from income tax or other taxes applicable to industry generally.

#### Assessment of Royalties

The assessment of royalties represents the most difficult problem and one to which more attention might well be directed by Colonial Governments. The economic value of a royalty is the value of the mineral as it lies under ground, i.e., it is equivalent to the market value of the mineral less the cost of extraction and marketing (the last term including a reasonable return on capital). It therefore follows that the quantity in which a mineral is found and the conditions under which it is extracted are reflected in the rate of royalty it can pay. In most Colonies, however, each mineral pays a standard rate of royalty and there is no variation from lease to lease. As a result, lessees on the one hand will be unwilling to extract low-grade ores, so that the Colony thereby fails to realize part of its assets, and on the other will pay less on rich ores than such deposits could bear. Both these evils are avoided by the levying of royalty on the profits earned on the capital employed in mining operations after making allowance for amortization. The question of adopting such a system in connexion with gold mining in Tanganyika and Fiji is at present under consideration and if it is found practicable in these cases the possibility of its extension to other forms of mining will be considered in due course.

The capacity of a Colony to retain an adequate share of the profits of mining in its territory also turns to some extent on the length of the leases which it grants for mining operations. Clearly the longer the duration of a lease the greater the likelihood of changes in the conditions under which mining is being carried out. In view of this it is in the interests of Colonies to keep the terms of their leases as short as possible, and I have made suggestions in this connexion in paragraph (b) (i) above. Moreover, in conditions in which a concession would tend to give a mining company a dominant place in a Colony's economy, the Government of the Colony may think it proper to stipulate as a condition of the concession that it should have the right to nominate one or more directors and that such nominees should have full access to all the Company's documents and accounts.

#### Control of Exploitation

The principles set out in the preceding paragraphs will serve Colonial Governments for the determination of the terms on which they can agree to admit companies to the exploitation of their mineral resources, although I desire to repeat that Governments should seriously consider public exploitation wherever practicable. The rate of exploitation once a particular concession has been granted (and subject of course to the terms on which it is granted) depends primarily on the operating company, although it remains a matter of concern to the Government. Governments are, however, able to influence the rate of exploitation in other ways than by restrictions imposed on any particular lease. They must have regard to the degree of disturbance mining operations will have on the social life, on the maintenance of a right balance between agriculture and mining and to the danger of the creation of a lop-sided economy.

In fact it is essential to any co-ordinated mining policy that the Government should have a clear conception of the policy by which the exploitation of minerals should be governed. As far as economic considerations are concerned, this poses the question whether in view of the fact that minerals are a wasting asset a policy of conservation should be followed rather than expansion encouraged. A policy of "go slow" will not, however, in itself alter the fundamental fact that minerals are a wasting asset. It should be Government's policy to secure that such a wasting asset should be converted into a permanent asset and that can be done by securing that the money accruing to Governments from royalties, etc., are employed to build up such assets, e.g., by training the local population as rapidly as possible to acquire the knowledge and the aptitude to support a higher standard of living. Many Colonial Governments feel that they are faced with the necessity of achieving these and kindred objects as quickly as possible, and for that reason favour an expansive rather than a restrictive policy as regards exploitation of their mineral resources. It should, however, be added that there may be in some areas valid reasons for some degree of restriction, e.g. land may be reserved for native occupation, forest reserves or other valid purposes and reference has been made above to the special need that may arise to curb mining activities in order to prevent excessive dislocation of the existing structure of society or to guard against sharp contractions in employment.

It is important, however, that Governments should consider how far they can by direct action help in the exploitation of mineral resources. There are many opportunities that present themselves to this end. The need for systematic geological surveys has already been mentioned. These should be as wide as possible and it is desirable that Government geologists should have reasonable access for the purpose and that all prospecting should be properly licensed and regulated. Secondly, within the framework of their general development plans, Government can assist the opening up of areas for mineral development by providing for the necessary transport, power and water facilities. Thirdly, Governments, particularly in territories where mineral deposits are few and scattered, may be of special assistance to the small prospector and miner on whose efforts the working of such deposits is likely to depend. Directions in which such assistance might be of value, are the provision of loans, the encouragement or participation in organized marketing and the provision of adequate technical advice, e.g., in assaying laboratories. Finally, it is suggested that as part of a policy of encouraging the development of secondary industries special attention might be devoted to the establishment in mining areas of industries to supply some at least of the many manufactured articles for which a mining industry provides a market. This indeed forms a counterpart to the assistance, which a mining industry can give to the development of secondary industries by providing the raw material for local manufacturing or processing industries. In the latter instance, local processing and refining may lower costs, particularly where ore contains a large proportion of waste material, by lowering transport charges even to the extent of making it profitable to exploit ores which it would not otherwise be economic to work.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

**B**ROKEN pitcher can carry water.  
\* \* \*

MR. C. G. JOHNSTONE, who has been associated with Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., for the past 19 years, has been elected to the board with the title of overseas director.  
\* \* \*

MR. HAROLD DE PASS, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, left London recently for a business trip to the West Indies. He expects to return about the end of March.  
\* \* \*

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT P. L. U. CROSS, Liaison Officer at the Colonial Office, has been promoted Squadron Leader with effect from November 25th. A Trinidadian, he holds the D.S.O. and D.F.C.  
\* \* \*

MR. IAN PARKER, a director of the Demerara Co. Ltd., and Mrs. Parker left Southampton in the *Queen Elizabeth*, on January 11th, for a visit to Demerara, travelling via North America.  
\* \* \*

THE 2nd Battalion, The Gloucester Regiment, will sail from Southampton on January 22nd in the liner *Carthage*, for service in Bermuda and Jamaica. This will be the first complete unit with families to sail since the outbreak of war.  
\* \* \*

THE Court Circular, dated Buckingham Palace, January 16th, states that Sir John Shaw was received in audience by the King and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Trinidad and Tobago.  
\* \* \*

COLONIAL Development grants and loans made during November totalled £328,229. Included in the grants are £5,000 for the specialized training overseas of selected West Indians, and £1,290 for agricultural development in Grenada.  
\* \* \*

MR. W. S. ADPAK JONES retired from C. Tennant Sons and Co. Ltd. on December 31st, after 27 years service with that firm. He was manager of the chemical department and of the West India department, and had many friends throughout the West Indies.  
\* \* \*

MR. AND MRS. ANTHONY EDEN, and their son, Nicholas, have been spending a brief holiday in the West Indies. They left Barbados for Trinidad on January 21st and were given a civic reception there on the following day before leaving for Brazil.  
\* \* \*

MISS ALICE ANNE JAMES, who, we regret to learn, died at Worthing, on December 21st, at the age of 85, was for many years headmistress of Queen's College, Barbados. She was the eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Henry James, of Calais, France.  
\* \* \*

ANOTHER death, which we regret to have to record,

is that of Mrs. Constance Lucretia Nugent Gordon, wife of the late Mr. William Montgomerie Gordon, of the Colonial Service, Trinidad, who died at Brechin, Scotland, on December 4th. Mrs. Gordon, who was born in Antigua, was a daughter of the late Sir Oliver Nugent.  
\* \* \*

H.M.S. *Frobisher*, the training ship, left Portsmouth, on January 10th with 179 cadets on a cruise to the West Indies. A photograph of the vessel, taken at Portsmouth as she was about to leave for a West Indian cruise last year, appeared in the CIRCULAR of January, 1946.  
\* \* \*

MR. T. R. COWELL, attorney of Sandbach Parker and Co. Ltd., who has been on six months leave in the United Kingdom, left Southampton on January 11th in the *Queen Elizabeth* for New York en route for Georgetown. Mr. Cowell is this year's president of the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association.  
\* \* \*

MISS SHEILA WINIFRED JOSA, whose engagement to Mr. George Joseph Armstrong Evans was announced recently, is the daughter of the late Rev. E. F. C. Josa, of British Guiana, and of Mrs. Josa, now of Antigua. Mr. Evans is the elder son of the late Mr. George H. Evans and of Mrs. Evans, of Temora, Barmouth.  
\* \* \*

MR. C. G. DIXON, of Ayr, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Senior Geologist in British Guiana. Born in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, he was educated at Allen Glen's School, Glasgow, and Glasgow University, graduating B.Sc. in Geology. As an officer of the Royal Engineers he served in India and South-East Asia.  
\* \* \*

MR. H. ALAN WALKER, a director of Caroni Ltd. and the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and a treasurer of the West India Committee, leaves London on January 23rd for his annual visit to Trinidad and Jamaica. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Walker, now recovering from a long period of ill-health, who is paying her first visit to the West Indies for nine years.

## Recent Marriages

SMITH-ELDER. Miss Audrey Elder, who was married on January 15th, at the King's Chapel of the Savoy, London, to Mr. John Michael Smith, is the only daughter of Mr. Alexander Elder, a treasurer of the West India Committee, and of Mrs. Elder. Mr. Smith is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith of Cheadle, Cheshire.

DE BURLET-HUTCHINSON. Miss Sheila Patricia Hutchinson, of Tobago and St. George's Square Mews, London, was married on December 18th to Mr. Robert Phillip de Burlet, of Bearsted, Kent, the ceremony taking place at the church of the Holy Cross, Bearsted. Miss Hutchinson is the daughter of the late Mr. E. P. Hutchinson and of Mrs. Hutchinson of Arcadia, Tobago.



## International Trade Conference

(Continued from last issue, page 243, and concluded.)

### Committee III.

(Restrictive Business Practices).

The items in the agenda of this Committee were :—

(1) Policy towards restrictive business practices.

(a) In relation to the objectives of the International Trade Organization.

(b) With reference to specific practices.

(2) Procedure with respect to complaints.

(3) Studies and conferences relating to restrictive business practices.

(4) Obligation of Members.

(5) Supplementary enforcement measures.

(6) Continued effectiveness of domestic measures against restrictive business practices.

(7) Exceptions to provisions relating to restrictive business practices.

The main points of the report are :—

(1) It has not attempted to define precisely what is meant by restrictive business practices, but has taken the phrase to mean broadly those practices in international trade which control competition, limit access to markets or foster monopolistic control.

(2) Since it was clear that Governments would be unlikely to agree in their judgment of the effects of particular practices, it was agreed that the Organization's most important function would be to receive complaints and investigate them; by this procedure gradually a code of harmful international business practices will be built up, on the basis of actual cases decided by I.T.O.

(3) It was recognised that the responsibilities of the Organization in this field should not affect the national laws under which some countries have made general provision for the prevention of monopoly or the restraint of trade.

### Committee IV

(Inter-Governmental Commodity Arrangements)

The main points in the report of this Committee are :—

(1) The Committee recognised that the conditions of production and consumption of certain primary commodities are such that international trade in these commodities is subject to special difficulties not generally associated with manufactured goods. These difficulties arise from inelasticities of supply and demand, often involving the accumulation of surpluses, which cause serious hardship, particularly to small producers. Experience has shown that such difficulties have been greatly accentuated by booms and slumps. To the extent, therefore, that a policy of high and stable employment is successful on an international scale, the fluctuations in primary production and consumption are likely to be reduced, and the special difficulties of primary commodities correspondingly eased. Nevertheless, the root causes of these difficulties in particular cases will remain, and it is necessary, in the interests of producers and consumers alike, to provide methods for dealing with them in a manner consistent with the maintenance of a high level of world trade.

(2) It was agreed that, in the absence of provisions

for broad international action, countries might be driven, as in the past, to resort to action restrictive of world trade and production. The Committee, therefore, recognized the need, in certain circumstances, for inter-governmental commodity arrangements and for agreement on the general principles to govern their use.

(3) That the I.T.O. provisions should be concerned with primary commodities (and only in very exceptional circumstances with manufactured goods).

(4) It should, furthermore, be concerned with the objectives, procedure for initiating commodity arrangements, and the broad principles applying to them.

(5) That the objective of international commodity arrangements should be to facilitate economic adjustments which cannot be effected as rapidly as the circumstances require by the free play of market forces.

(6) That commodity arrangements should not be made without full study of the problems concerned.

(7) That the first step in the development of a commodity arrangement would be the calling of a Study Group, the second, a Conference, and finally the formation of a governing body to administer the arrangement agreed upon.

(8) That the competent specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation, should be entitled to submit commodity studies to the Trade Organisation or ask that a study of a primary commodity be made. They should also be able, at the request of the Organization, to attend or take part in the work of a Study Group or a Commodity Conference. The Committee further agreed that when a commodity arrangement is eventually agreed upon, any competent specialized agency may be invited by the Organization to nominate a non-voting Member to the governing body.

(9) That there should be adequate representation of importing and consuming countries as well as of exporting and producing countries. The Committee reached almost unanimous agreement that the voice of importers and exporters should be equal. All inter-governmental commodity arrangements, proposed or concluded, should be given full publicity.

(10) That commodity arrangements should provide, where practicable, for measures designed to expand world consumption. This is particularly desirable when the need for a commodity arrangement arises from the existence of a burdensome surplus, or where increased consumption would result in an improvement in general well-being, as, for example, in higher standards of nutrition.

(11) That all inter-governmental commodity arrangements, proposed or concluded, should be given full publicity.

(12) A distinction was drawn between those inter-governmental commodity arrangements which involve the regulation of export and import, production or prices, and those which do not. The former are referred to as regulatory agreements. It was felt that regulatory agreements should be used only in certain defined circumstances arising out of difficulties which would not be corrected by normal market forces alone, when a burdensome surplus exists or is expected to develop, causing hardship to producers, many of whom are small producers; or where special difficulties have given rise, or are expected to give rise, to widespread unemployment.



(13) That such agreements which were made in those cases in which a burdensome surplus was "expected to develop" could appropriately take into account shortage difficulties. The history of some commodities shows that there may be recurring periods of burdensome surplus and shortage which need to be considered. Some delegations would have preferred to mention this specifically in the circumstances governing the use of regulatory agreements, but it was generally felt that this was unnecessary.

(14) In addition to the general principles applicable to all inter-governmental commodity arrangements, regulatory agreements should be subject to certain additional principles. The Committee wished to ensure that restrictive measures in regulatory agreements are used only when essential to prevent or remedy serious dislocation or hardship, that they do not lead to unreasonable prices, and that they do not afford permanent shelter to the less effective and economic sources of supply.

(15) Every regulatory agreement should provide for a governing body (Commodity Council). Each participating country should be entitled to be represented and to vote.

(16) It was agreed that regulatory agreements should be subject to periodic review. They should be effective for not more than five years subject to renewal.

(17) That disputes arising out of inter-governmental commodity agreements and not settled in the Commodity Council should be subject to Article 76 of United States Draft Charter as revised.

(18) That Members should inform the Organization about their participation in commodity arrangements existing at the time the Charter comes into force, and that they should accept the decision of the Organization on whether their continued participation is consistent with their obligation under the Charter.

(19) All members of the Organization, whether party to a particular agreement or not, should undertake to give the most favourable possible consideration to any recommendation by a Commodity Council for expanding the consumption of the primary commodity concerned.

(20) Exceptions to these provisions include commodity arrangements for commodities in short supply.

(21) Where there is unreasonable delay in the proceedings of a Study Group or Commodity Conference, Members may proceed by direct negotiations to the conclusion of an agreement provided that it otherwise conforms to the agreed provisions.

(22) Functions of the organs of I.T.O. are suggested to Drafting Committee.

(23) The Committee considered, and agreed to forward to the Preparatory Committee, a resolution on inter-governmental consultation and action on commodity problems before the Organization is established.

#### *Committee V*

#### *(Administration and Organisation).*

The work of this Committee depended very largely on the outcome of the proceedings of other Committees, and for this reason it has been impossible to carry many matters concerning administration and organization to an advanced stage of discussion. The discussion on the Purposes of the Organization has, therefore, been postponed until the structure of the organization could be seen as a whole.

## Awards and Decorations

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT ALLAN MARTIN SMITH, R.A.F.V.R., No. 48 Squadron, who was born in Bermuda, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation, published on December 17th, states: "Since joining this squadron Flight Lieutenant Smith has proved himself to be an outstanding captain of aircraft. On D-Day he towed a glider from the United Kingdom to Caen. Although his aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire which put the starboard engine out of action, he released the glider according to plan. He then returned to the United Kingdom with only one engine of his aircraft functioning and made a successful landing. He also took part in the Arnhem operation and the two re-supply operations 'Market II and Market III' which were successfully accomplished in the face of extremely intense enemy opposition. During the period which followed, Flight Lieutenant Smith flew 400,000 lbs. of freight into France and Germany, making return flights during which he carried a total of 1,530 passengers and 1,152 casualties. In all he completed 120 operations, without any accident. Flight Lieutent Smith was then transferred to S.E.A.C. with No. 48 Squadron, where he continued to take part in Army supply operations to forces in Burma from a base in Chittagong."

ACTING SQUADRON LEADER GILBERT WOOD, D.F.C., who came from British Guiana early in the war to join the R.A.F., has recently been awarded the American Silver Star. The citation states: "For gallantry in aerial flight against the enemy on April 24th, 1945. Volunteering for a special mission which involved the dropping of much needed supplies into the hospital compound of the prisoner-of-war camp in the area of Neubrandenburg, Squadron Leader Wood distinguished himself by outstanding courage and aerial skill. Despite danger of enemy anti-aircraft fire and the necessity of low altitude flying, he successfully completed his mission from an altitude of 150 feet. The determination and devotion to duty displayed by Squadron Leader Wood reflect great credit upon himself and the Royal Air Force."

## Rum for the United Kingdom

As last CIRCULAR was going to press the Minister of Food announced that authority had been given for the import into the United Kingdom from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Barbados of 500 tons of rum blended in 1943 and owned by people in those colonies.

This rum will be prepared, bottled and cased in the colonies, and it will be sold in the United Kingdom at an agreed retail price of 29s. 9d. a bottle. The quantity authorised for import is equivalent to about 1,000,000 bottles.

Application for export licences in respect of this rum should be submitted to the local Government Authorities.

The cost of living index figure in Trinidad on January 1st, 1947, was 220, showing a rise of four points above the figure at which it stood on December 1st, 1946. The total rise during the past year has been 20 points, the figure on January 1st, 1946, having been 200.



# The West India Committee War Services Fund

## Seventh and Final Annual Financial Statement

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th September, 1946.

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
TO CLERICAL ASSISTANCE ... ..	1,312 19 4	BY DONATIONS—GENERAL ... ..	632 3 1
" RAIL AND OTHER CHARGES ON CONSIGN- MENTS RECEIVED FOR DISTRIBUTING ...	63 2 0	" INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSIT ... ..	3 19 6
" POSTAGES, CABLES AND TELEGRAMS ...	227 11 0	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR THE YEAR TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1946... ..	1,514 13 2
" GENERAL EXPENSES (INCLUDING BALANCE OF INCOME £87 5s 4d. PAID TO THE COMMITTEE IN RESPECT OF DILAPIDATION TO FURNITURE, ETC. FROM 1939 TO DATE. ESTIMATED AT £100) ... ..	165 7 10	{ HORACE C. B. HICKLING, <i>Treasurer</i> . THOMAS SOUNESS, <i>Assistant Secretary</i>	
" PRINTING AND STATIONERY ... ..	76 10 8		
" RENT, LIGHTING AND HEATING ... ..	305 4 11		
	<u>£2,150 15 9</u>		<u>2,150 15 9</u>
TO EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME FOR THE YEAR TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1946 ...	1,514 13 2	BY SURPLUS AT 1ST OCTOBER, 1945 ... ..	1,259 13 2
	<u>£1,514 13 2</u>	" DEFICIT TO DATE MADE GOOD BY COLONIAL OFFICE GRANT ... ..	255 0 0
			<u>£1,514 13 2</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, 1946, and we hereby certify that the above account is in accordance therewith.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry,  
London, E.C.2.  
3rd December, 1946.

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*  
*Auditors.*

### SPECIAL PURPOSES FUNDS.

	Balance at 30th September, 1945		Receipts during year 1946	Payments during year 1946	Balance on closing of Fund	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prisoners of War:—						
Antigua ... ..	—	17 13 6	3 10	17 17 4	—	—
Barbados ... ..	—	2 8 7	—	2 8 7	—	—
British Guiana ... ..	—	38 13 0	—	38 13 0	—	—
Jamaica ... ..	—	151 17 11	4 18 0	3 5 0	—	(c) 153 10 11
Trinidad ... ..	13 10 9	—	16 17 2	3 6 5	—	—
Individual ... ..	10 3 2	20 7 0	10 3 2	20 7 0	—	—
Funds in Trust ... ..	14 6	445 5 4	348 18 7	735 19 5	—	(c) 57 10 0
Donations Special Funds ... ..	—	—	323 8 4	323 8 4	—	—
Customs and Excise Duty ... ..	—	1 9 3	9 8 7	10 17 10	—	—
Amounts Awaiting Allocation ... ..	136 3 3	369 4 8	326 10 11	569 12 4	—	—
	160 11 8					
Less Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts ... ..	10 0 0					
	<u>£ 150 11 8</u>	<u>1,046 19 3</u>	<u>1,040 8 7</u>	<u>1,725 15 3</u>	—	<u>211 0 11</u>

### FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF COMFORTS, WOOL, ETC.

British Guiana Red Cross ... ..	99 6 7	—	99 6 7	—	—	—
Bahamas Red Cross ... ..	71 4 9	—	—	2 10 3	(a) 73 15 0	—
Voluntary War Workers Barbados ... ..	106 6 4	—	107 17 2	1 10 10	—	—
Grenada Red Cross ... ..	2 9 0	—	—	10 5	(b) 2 19 5	—
Trinidad Red Cross ... ..	21 2 9	—	21 2 9	—	—	—
Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee ... ..	—	145 7 11	—	2 6 8	—	(c) 143 1 3
	<u>£ 300 9 5</u>	<u>145 7 11</u>	<u>228 6 6</u>	<u>6 18 2</u>	<u>76 14 5</u>	<u>143 1 3</u>

(a) Transferred to the Victoria League 1st April, 1946.

(b) Transferred to the Colonial Office 3rd May, 1946.

(c) Transferred to the West India Committee 30th September, 1946.



FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF THE COLONIES.

	Balance at 30th September, 1945		Receipts during year 1946	Payments during year 1946	Balance on closing of Fund	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Leave Funds:—</b>						
Bahamas ...	11 0 0	—	—	117 5 0	(a) 128 5 0	—
Barbados ...	1,148 7 6	—	2,528 7 6	1,380 0 0	—	—
Jamaica ...	—	746 19 0	—	746 19 0	—	—
Trinidad ...	124 0 0	—	134 10 0	10 10 0	—	—
<b>Service Personnel:—</b>						
Bahamas ...	—	225 18 6	5 0 0	7 13 9	—	(a) 223 4 9
Barbados ...	—	3 9 9	—	3 9 9	—	—
British Honduras ...	—	2 11 6	—	2 11 6	—	—
Grenada ...	—	79 6 2	170 0 0	55 9 5	—	(b) 193 16 9
Bermuda Convalescent Fund	—	17 19 10	0 0 2	18 0 0	—	—
Bermuda Government Grant	—	1,463 4 1	1,895 7 11	3,250 12 10	—	(c) 107 19 2
Bermuda Services Overseas Association General Account	250 17 3	—	1,119 0 0	863 7 8	—	(a) 4 15 1
	£ 1,534 4 9	2,539 8 10	5,852 5 7	6,455 18 11	128 5 0	529 15 9

(a) Transferred to the Victoria League 1st April, 1946.

(b) Transferred to the Colonial Office 3rd May, 1946.

(c) Transferred to the West India Committee 30th September, 1946.

## West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Christmas recess on December 20th and will reassemble on January 21st.

**British Guiana Sugar Workers.** Mr. Rankin, on December 18th, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he would give details of the annual amount of sugar produced for export in British Guiana during the last ten years, and if he was satisfied that the price paid for British Guiana sugar provided a sufficient return to the industry to enable the workers to be provided with an adequate standard of living. Mr. Creech Jones replied that the price paid by the Ministry of Food for colonial sugar was adjusted annually to take account, among other factors, of variations in the cost of production, including wages and that he was satisfied that the present price permitted the payment of reasonable wages in British Guiana. The production figures, he said, were as follows:—

Year	Quantity. Long Tons.	Year	Quantity. Long Tons.
1937 ...	181,569	1942 ...	134,530
1938 ...	183,478	1943 ...	131,187
1939 ...	179,103	1944 ...	177,995
1940 ...	142,707	1945 ...	132,595
1941 ...	154,361	1946 (estimated)	155,000

Asked by Mr. Rankin if a reasonable wage was a satisfactory one, Mr. Creech Jones said that in all the colonies, including British Guiana, we were anxious that wage regulation machinery should be brought into operation and that a fair standard of remuneration should be established.

**Colonial Empire Survey.** Replying on December 18th, to a question by Sir Patrick Hannon, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he contemplated the preparation of an up-to-date edition of an economic survey of the Colonial Empire on the general plan of his department's publication No. 95, issued in 1934, Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative. He added that the preparation of a revised edition had already been commenced, but, owing to staff difficulties both in the Colonial Office and in Colonial administrations, progress could not be speeded up. He was unable as yet to predict when the new edition would be available.

**Legislative Councils: Payment of Members.** Mr. Creech Jones informed Mr. Skinnard, on December 18th, that members of the Legislative Councils were not remunerated in Barbados, British Guiana or British Honduras. In Barbados a Bill to provide for payment was to be introduced at the request of the House of Assembly. In British Guiana the principle of

payment of members of the Legislative Council had been approved, but in the absence of evidence of strong local support the Colonial Government had deferred further action until after the general election early in 1947. In British Honduras, the Governor advised in 1943 that action should be deferred pending the extension of the franchise, which had since been carried out.

**Development and Welfare.** Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on December 18th, how many officers of the Colonial Development and Welfare Department in the West Indies had been prosecuted for insufficient supervision of development and welfare funds; and if he was aware that the Inter-colonial Labour Conference, held in British Guiana in June, 1946, asked for investigation of the administration of colonial development and welfare funds by independent persons.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that there was no Colonial Development and Welfare Department in the West Indies, though there was a Comptroller for Development and Welfare who was advisory to the West Indian Governments and to the Secretary of State. He was not aware that any action such as that referred to by his hon. Friend had been taken against any officer. He had seen the resolution to which he referred, but it was not clear to him precisely what the conference had in mind. If his hon. friend would give him further information, he would certainly pursue these matters.

**International Trade Conference.** Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of U.S. activities in connexion with the International Conference on Trade and Employment, he would draw up and have submitted on behalf of the British Government, a set of proposals for consideration at the next meeting of the Preparatory Committee at Geneva in April next.

In a written reply, dated December 18th, Mr. Marquand replied: "I do not think that any good purpose would be served by the hon. Member's proposal. The agenda for the next session of the Preparatory Committee, so far as it will not be concerned with actual tariff rates, will be primarily the report of the first session recently held in London. This, it is hoped, will in the meantime have received the favourable consideration of the Governments of the countries represented. At the first session, the whole field of general questions appropriate to an International Conference on Trade and Employment was surveyed in the light of the views expressed by the various delegations. The representatives of the United Kingdom made a very full contribution to the discussions, which will have been duly taken into account in the report. At the second session the United Kingdom Delegation, in common with other delegations, will be in a position to make known the views of their Government on the various points to be discussed."



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, show that the oil profits amounted to £649,518. After deducting amortization of wells £218,149, and head office and New York agency expenditure, less interest, £12,410, there is a net profit of £418,959, which, added to the balance brought forward of £145,180, makes a total of £564,139. Against this there is chargeable the interim dividend of 5 7/8d. free of income tax per 5s. unit of stock and directors' additional remuneration thereon £56,307, provision for taxation £210,000, and transfer to general reserve £60,000, leaving a balance of £237,832.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 9 2/8d. free of income tax making a total dividend of 1s. 3d. for the year. The balance carried forward is £147,887.

## Angostura Bitters Ltd.

The net profit for the year to September 30th, 1946, amounted to £73,168. After deducting £9,946 for income tax, and adding £2,009 for profit on sale of investments, there remains a sum of £65,231, which, added to £35,363 brought forward makes a total of £100,594. The interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary absorbed £12,750, leaving £87,844 for appropriation.

The board recommends that this amount should be dealt with as follows: final dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares, £4,250; final dividend of 15 per cent. on the ordinaries (making 25 per cent.) £12,750, leaving for allocation £70,844, out of which the board recommends: general reserve, £15,000; workmen's compensation reserve, £1,042; charities and public appeals, £500; leaving £54,302 to provide for taxation and to be carried forward.

## The 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 33,513 tons, and the price for the crop £18 17s. 8d. per ton f.o.b. The first payment for the canes was 24s. 3.18821d. per ton. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 5s. 6.1368d. per ton, making a total price of 29s. 9.32501d. per ton cane.

After charging revenue with £2,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £147,120, to be allocated as follows: "A" shareholders, £68,716; staff bonus, £4,844; "B" shareholders, £163; contractors, £73,397.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £24,216, and the directors recommend paying this to the "A" shareholders.

In a statement accompanying the report, Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, says: "Last year I reported that drought conditions persisted throughout the crop season and that the rainfall for the latter part of the year was very short. The average yearly rainfall is 53.31 inches, but in 1945 we only had 46.74 inches. Unfortunately, drought conditions have continued and become intensified during 1946. Weather during crop was extremely dry, and up to the end of September, we had only recorded 22.39 inches against 29½ inches last year and 35 and 45 inches respectively for 1944 and 1943.

"In spite of the very dry crop, the tonnage of cane delivered to the factory only fell a little more than 2 per cent. of the first estimate and the crop finished with 33,513 tons of sugar at the rate of 8 tons cane to the ton of sugar (corresponding 1945 figures were 28,543 tons of sugar, at 7.9 tons cane to the ton of sugar).

"The credit for this satisfactory result must go to the British West Indies Central Sugar Breeding Station in Barbados, which produced the seedling cane B.37161. First introduced a few years ago, this cane has very quickly established itself as the most popular variety with the planters. In 1943 it was reaped from 07 per cent. of the acreage and this year from 57 per cent. It is undoubtedly an outstanding field cane, and holds its own in spite of the fact that it is very subject to attack by moth-borer and red-rot. It is not popular with the factory because of the way in which its trash clings to it, so that it arrives in a very trashy condition and this does not help the mills. Perhaps the originators of this cane may soon be successful in giving us another with all its good points but without its bad ones.

"Once again the crop was completed without any interruption by weather or labour disputes, except for minor incidents on a few estates. The machinery, too, ran smoothly throughout.

"The way in which the crop was handled is testimony to the good work of all our employees in St. Kitts. Under Mr. Davis, we have an excellent staff and labour force, but individual excellence avails nothing if the team spirit is absent. Here, fortunately, it is highly developed and our thanks are due to one and all for the way in which they carried out their duties.

"Were it not for the cane B.37161 already referred to, the outlook for next crop would not be very bright. Its behaviour last year, however, gives hope that it will once more stand up to the weather, and as we expect to reap from about 1,000 acres more we may, with some confidence, look for a reasonable output. If we were to get good rains even at this late time it would make a great difference, for the St. Kitts soil is such that recovery is very quick, once it gets a really good soaking.

"The Ministry of Food have arranged to extend the bulk purchasing arrangements for sugar till the end of the 1949 crop, the price being fixed annually as hitherto. The price for our next crop has not yet been settled. An increase has been asked for to meet increased production costs. Even if a substantial increase is agreed upon, almost the whole of it will be absorbed in the increased cost of material and labour.

## WELFARE FUND

"The company has contributed 2s. a ton of sugar to a welfare fund, which will be operated by a board of management, comprising representatives of planting and factory interests, together with the labour officer and social welfare worker. It had been hoped to have labour directly represented by the president of the labour union, but he did not see his way to accept the invitation. The funds at the disposal of this board will be applied entirely to schemes for the benefit of estate labour and the brightening of life in the country districts. We had hoped that the factory scheme, the cost of which is being borne by the shareholders, would have been further advanced than it is. Delays have arisen from one cause or another, but we hope that we may shortly see some real progress.

"A petition is being presented to the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis praying the Government to nationalise the sugar factory. I cannot say what the outcome will be but the board will watch developments closely."

## British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The profit for the year ended July 31st after writing off £9,695 for plant depreciation and development amounted to £16,522, which, added to £3,424 brought forward makes a total £19,946. After appropriating £7,000 for taxation, a disposable sum of £12,946 is left. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, which will absorb £8,471, leaving £4,475 to be carried forward.

The total volume dredged during the year, they state, was 1,172,880 cubic yards, producing 8,042 ounces of fine gold, equivalent to 3.29 grains or 14.46d. per cubic yard, the average net price realised per fine ounce being 175s. 10d. after charging local Government duties, cost of freight, etc., amounting to 3s. 2d. per fine ounce. The total costs in the colony were 8.45d. per cubic yard dredged. The increased proceeds of bullion dredged compared with last year is due to the increase in yardage and a rather better net price obtained. This more than off-sets the slight drop in the return per cubic yard. On the other hand the costs per cubic yard dredged have fallen substantially compared with the figure of 11.46d. for 1944-45, which was largely due to exceptional expenditure in that year.

The technical and financial aspects of the future development of the company have been under constant consideration by the board during the past year, and Mr. Low, the company's technical director, has recently visited the mine to hold consultations on the spot with the management and the Government officials concerned. It is hoped that Mr. Low will be home in time for the annual general meeting.

During the year Mr. G. S. Harriss, who has been the company's manager in British Guiana since 1939, tendered his resignation on accepting another appointment, and the directors have appointed Mr. S. Haymes in his place. Mr. Haymes is now on the property and has taken over the management from Mr.



**Harriss**—The directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the company by Mr. Harriss, which have been of very great value during the difficult war period.

The manager in British Guiana states that the results for the year, compared with those for the previous year, were as follows:

	1945-46	1944-45
Cubic yards treated	1,172,880	1,023,510
Hours operated	6,390	6,715
Area dredged, acres	45.10	49.75
Average depth dredged in feet ...	16.10	12.80
Estimated bore values in grains		
bullion per cubic yard	3.16	3.14
Dredge recovery in grains bullion per cubic yard ...	3.54	3.72
Bullion ounces recovered	8,645	7,985
Fine ounces recovered	8,042	7,443
Field costs per cubic yard, in pence	8.52	11.46

During the year, states the manager, several rock bars were encountered but in general the dredging was straightforward and the improvement in yardage more than offset the small drop in average value worked. The power plant continued to give excellent service, the output being only slightly less than for the preceding year.

#### **Tate and Lyle, Ltd.**

The net profit for the year ended September 28th, 1946, amounted to £783,097, which added to £81,232 brought forward makes a total of £864,329. After allocating £250,000 to general reserve a balance of £614,329 is left. The dividend on the 6½ per cent. preference shares absorbs £39,325 and the interim (3½ per cent.) and final (10 per cent.) dividends on the ordinary shares account for a further £519,750, leaving £55,254 to be carried forward.

**LORD LYLE OF WESTBOURNE**, the president, presiding at the annual general meeting on December 12th, described the war time activities of the company which, besides producing, packing and distributing sugar, syrup and molasses, included engineering work and dehydration of vegetables.

Each of the company's three refineries, he said, were damaged by enemy air attacks, but there were no serious stoppages of work, mainly due to air raid precaution services on which they had spent over £100,000 in 1938-39.

"We accepted the responsibility," continued Lord Lyle, "on behalf of the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food, for the distribution and delivery of sugar over some two-thirds of the whole of England. We financed, distributed and regularly inspected vast stocks of sugar throughout the country, which reached a maximum of 250,000 tons worth some £10,000,000."

Dealing with the outlook for sugar, he said: "It is our view that bulk buying of our raw sugar supplies by a department of Government should continue no longer than is warranted by a world shortage. As soon as it appears that the production of raw sugar in the chief exporting countries is likely to overtake the demand, then the business of purchasing the import requirements should be allowed to revert to normal purchasing channels."

"Nevertheless, while a world shortage does exist, it is, in our opinion, essential that there should be active co-operation between the Governments of the chief importing countries and that sugar should not be decontrolled in any one country prematurely. Such unilateral action might well prevent the accomplishment of the only purpose which, in your directors' opinion, can justify the present existence of controls, namely, the orderly transition from war-time to peace-time conditions."

"We have little confidence in the theory that Government-owned buffer stocks are an antidote to violent price fluctuations. The Futures or Terminal markets have not only stood the test of time as an insurance against dislocation of supplies, but have always been of inestimable value to the producer in financing his crop. Moreover, a large proportion of international trade in sugar is normally transacted by merchants in London through the medium of the London Sugar Terminal market, and we hope that this market will be allowed to reopen in due course."

"We are in favour of expansion of sugar production within the Empire, so that the country's dollar expenditure on sugar can be reduced, and we attach great importance to the continuation of the present preferential duties on Empire sugar. We feel that the long-term restrictions imposed in effect on the expansion of sugar production, particularly in the Colonial Empire, by the International Sugar Agreement, should be reviewed if ever that unhappy agreement is to be renewed."

"In two years' time the general world position may well have recovered sufficiently to call for the consideration of policy on more normal lines and we shall expect to be receiving once again regular supplies not only from the sugar producing colonies but also from South Africa and Australia. In this connexion much thought will need to be given to the outstanding suitability of the colonies to produce our sugar in the light of the rapidly increasing efficiency which they are showing. War-time experience has shown that most of them have no alternative crops but that they are able to expand their sugar production to supply this country at costs which, in comparison with beet sugar crops, will mean a great economy to the tax-payer of this country."

"Refined sugar continues to be sold both to the domestic consumer and the sugar-using manufacturer here at a price which is lower than its actual replacement value. In other words, the consumer is being subsidized at the expense of the general body of tax-payers."

"It is not perhaps the right occasion on which to comment upon the general policy of consumer subsidies, but it is a fact that the present price structure of sugar in this country is complex and misleading, and we are of the opinion that prices should be adjusted to conform to true values. We consider this to be a pre-requisite to the removal of import control and rationing, and we hope that this most desirable step will be taken at the earliest moment possible."

"Before leaving the subject of control, we should like to pay a tribute to the work of the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food which has successfully arranged throughout the war that sufficient raw material has been available at all times to enable sugar refiners to produce and distribute without any break in continuity the full amount of the sugar ration, even during the worst air raid periods. Our relations with that Department have always been cordial, and we have found a ready and sympathetic understanding of the many difficulties with which we were faced from time to time."

#### **The Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.**

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 depreciation and renewals, the amount at the credit of profit and loss account (including £1,894 brought forward) is £23,653. £12,000 has been provided for taxation and it is recommended that a dividend of 5 per cent. free of income tax be paid, which will absorb £10,000 net and leave £1,653 to be carried forward. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £10,580 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: 1942, 3,943,511; 1943, 3,973,328; 1944, 4,032,300; 1945, 4,730,401; and 1946, 5,535,066.

**MR. W. ANTHONY BROWN**, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "In spite of the continued difficulty of obtaining supplies of materials of all kinds, it is satisfactory to report that 313 new consumers were connected during the year (compared with 143 in the previous year) and that the number of applications continues to grow."

"The maximum load during the year was 1,489 K.V.A. compared with 1,438 K.V.A. during the previous year, and, as the report shows, there was also a substantial increase in the number of units sold. The steady growth in the output, and the consequent increased use of our plant, again emphasises the necessity for a complete overhaul of all the units, but no set can be safely laid aside until the new set (970 K.W.) is in operation."

"There was a further small reduction in the average cost of fuel during the year, but the saving under this head was largely offset by increases in other costs, including additions to wages and salaries to provide for the continued growth in the cost of living. Recent reports indicate that we may not yet have reached the peak in this important matter."

**LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS MITCHELL**, of Portobello, Midlothian, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Trinidad. Colonel Mitchell, who was born in Edinburgh, was educated at Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He graduated B.Sc. in Civil Engineering and is an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

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

**V**ISITORS to the island include Mr. Robert Gavin, who held a meeting with the Antigua Sugar Planters' Association and made many personal contacts. He was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and by Mr. Cadman, chairman of the Antigua Sugar Planters' Association.

Mr. McMichael and Mr. Moody Stuart, represented Antigua at the West Indies Sugar Association conference in Jamaica.

Antigua had lovely showers early in December. The sugar crop is estimated at about the same as for 1947, 26,000 tons.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *January 14th*

Mr. Edward Gerald Hawkesworth, Governor-designate, arrived at Belize, in H.M.S. *Kenya*, to-day, and was met on board by the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. A. N. Wolffsohn, who was accompanied by his A.D.C., Major P. E. Matthews, and Colonel Simon Baillie, Garrison Commander. As the gubernatorial party left the ship a salute of seventeen guns was fired. On landing at the Customs Wharf the Governor was met by the Chief Justice and Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Wolffsohn, and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

The new Governor inspected the guard of honour drawn from the British Honduras Battalion under the command of Captain Earl Lacroix, a contingent of ex-Servicemen from both world wars, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

At three o'clock Mr. Hawkesworth motored from Government House to the Public Buildings where he inspected a guard of honour drawn from the Police Force, under the command of Captain John Story, and then proceeded to the Council Chamber where he took the prescribed oaths administered by the Chief Justice. In the presence of a large and representative gathering, including members of the Councils, Captain Boswell and officers of H.M.S. *Kenya*, heads of government departments, and other officials, two addresses of welcome were read and presented, one by unofficial members of the Legislature and one by the President of the Belize City Council.

The unofficial members in their address paid warm tribute to Mr. Wolffsohn for the manner in which he had carried on the administration of the colony since the departure of Sir John Adams Hunter, on July 1st, 1946, and also to Mr. Robert Ewart Gabourel, who acted as Colonial Secretary during the same period.

The officers and crew of H.M.S. *Kenya* have been given a rousing welcome by the people of Belize, and they have been entertained at parties and dances, football and cricket matches.

Captain M. S. Metzgen, Mr. Edwin E. Eusey and Mr. Alfred S. Pinks were appointed Justices of the Peace for the colony on January 3rd.

Major Ronald Aitken arrived in the colony on

December 19th from the United Kingdom and took up his duties as Superintendent of Prisons. He took over from Major P. E. Mathews who had acted as Superintendent since the departure from the colony of Mr. J. A. D. Ferguson, who was transferred to Trinidad last April.

## GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 16th.*

A conference of administrators and controllers of supplies in the Windward Islands is scheduled to meet in Barbados on January 25th, for a discussion on administrative items of mutual interest to this group. The venue enables the representatives to maintain close touch with the Comptroller of Development and Welfare. The Governor of the Windward Islands will preside.

**High land values.** The *Trinidad Guardian* reports the sale of 16 acres of land at Paraclete, St. Andrew's, cultivated in cocoa and nutmegs, at \$1,008 per acre. In St. George's town recently, the sum of 1900 was asked for an area, for building purposes, of less than one-eighth of an acre.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *January 16th*

The Governor has visited the Cayman and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The Dry Goods Control Order reducing the merchants' profit margin on clothes and hardware came into effect on December 16th and resulted in cheaper goods for Christmas.

The British Council Book Exhibition has been opened at the Institute of Jamaica.

The total exports of bananas last year exceeded 6,000,000 stems. The first shipment of tomatoes by air has been made to the United States of America. Mr. Roy Magnuson, Californian fresh fruit canning and processing expert, has arrived to select a site for a tomato factory.

Captain L. D. Gammans, M.P., who is on a visit to the island, has conducted a vigorous campaign against the suggested abolition of Imperial Preference. Another visitor is Errol Flynn, the film star.

The "counter" price of flour has been increased by 1d. per pound; an increase in the price of bread is pending.

The Hon. G. N. N. Nunn, Development Secretary, is going to England for discussion of the ten-year plan.

Five Royal Navy warships of the America and West Indies Station have visited Kingston.

The first meeting of the provisional Council of the West Indies University has been held. The Council members were given a public welcome at Ward Theatre. Sir James Irving has presented scientific books to the University.

The obituary list includes the names of Mr. Dudley Youngman, who was killed in a car accident, and Police Inspector and Mrs. Orrett, killed in an air crash in the United States.

(Continued on page 24)



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas, by aircraft Star Guide (Captain A. G. Store), from London airport, December 16th :—

Cdr. The Earl Cairns	Mrs. A. R. Jeffcoat	Mr. F. K. Richards
Mrs. E. M. Lloyd	Miss P. E. Jeffcoat	Mr. P. S. Saminan
Miss D. C. Pike	S/Ldr. R. A. Webster	Miss E. S. Saminan
Mrs. L. M. McIver	Mr. W. S. Davies	

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas, by aircraft Star Land (Captain J. B. Linton), from London airport, December 27th :—

Miss D. C. Elwin	Mr. F. Market	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wakefield-Saunders
Lt./Cdr. B. G. Griffiths	Mr. L. C. Quinton	Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Waldron
Mrs. D. J. Kay	Mr. J. Smallpage	
Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson	Mr. A. B. Von Arnim	

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas, by aircraft Star Land (Captain M. D. Delaford), from London airport, January 6th :—

Mrs. B. Arkell	Mr. C. H. Champion	Mrs. E. S. Rogers
Mrs. O. Ashford-Fleet	Hon. N. J. Fox-Strangways	Mrs. M. Thompson
Miss J. Ashford-Fleet	Mr. N. J. Hulbert	Mr. G. I. Williamson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Benítez	Mr. H. B. Macmillan	Mrs. W. Wood
Mr. J. H. Bennett		

Passengers for Berinuda, Bahamas and Jamaica, by Aircraft Star Guide (Captain B. W. McMillan), from London Airport, January 13th :—

Mrs. G. Addis	Mr. & Mrs. D. Ferguson	Miss D. S. Shurey
Mrs. E. N. Austin	Mr. L. L. Jewell	Mrs. I. K. Wallis
Mrs. E. M. Castor	Mr. A. Oweu	Mr. R. I. Winterbottom
Mr. L. L. Crisp	Mr. H. R. Shurey	

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, by aircraft Star Land (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, January 18th :—

Mrs. E. M. Maguire	Mr. & Mrs. G. Samuel	Mrs. E. F. Whitbread
Mrs. H. S. Lezard	Miss B. Samuel	

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Euid (Captain O. Nejrve), from Liverpool, January 18th :—

Rev. & Mrs. N. Birnie	Mr. D. Courtney	Mr. A. Roberts
Misses (2) Birnie	Mr. R. Lamont	Mr. T. Wallace
Mr. G. B. Buchanan	Mr. J. A. Marr	Mr. J. Wallace

## Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Strategist (Captain R. S. Phillips), from London, January 1st :—

Mrs. M. Clarke	Rev. R. W. Harris	Mr. S. C. McNab
Dr. & Mrs. A. Da Costa	Capt. St. J. Hodson	Mr. W. J. Pollock
Mr. J. Donaldson	Rev. & Mrs. H. Hutchinson	Mr. S. K. Ripper
Mr. J. G. Drysdale		Dr. S. J. Saint
Mrs. P. Finlay	Mr. G. L. James	Mrs. G. C. Stevenson
Mr. R. L. Gidwani	Mrs. E. Jones	Miss M. R. Tucker

Mrs. P. Dear	Mr. C. R. Hanonhan	Mr. & Mrs. G. Tristram
Mrs. P. M. Evison	Mr. & Mrs. L. Thornton	Mrs. P. H. Vaughan

Mr. F. R. Benson	Major F. S. Danks	Lt. Cdr. P. Moss
Mrs. M. Bracewell	Mr. J. Erskine	Mr. A. P. Narwan
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Collier	Mr. G. T. Fraser	Mr. G. C. Stevenson
Mr. J. T. Cowie	Mrs. L. Martin	

## Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, December 10th :—

Mrs. M. E. Ellis	Mr. K. St. A. Mendez	Mr. J. Robinson
Miss A. P. Ellis	Mr. R. W. Mendez	Mr. G. M. Spence
Miss M. B. Harrison	Mr. H. B. McDermott	Mr. L. Williams
Mrs. V. C. Jasper	Mr. R. C. Nater	

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Liverpool, December 18th :—

Lt. Col. H. J. Jarrett-Kerr	Mr. G. H. Robertson	Mr. & Mrs. E. Williams
Sgt. H. F. Lacey	Mrs. L. H. Walker	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wimborne
Mr. T. G. Morris		

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, December 15th :—

Mr. T. M. Duncan	Mr. & Mrs. M. Lam	Capt. R. Tunstall
Mr. & Mrs. P. Fairley	Mr. R. B. Mitchell	Mr. H. Turner
Rev. & Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson	Miss I. F. Morrison	Mr. & Mrs. L. Twining
	Mr. R. G. O'Dowd	Mr. J. Walton

## JAMAICA

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. G. Matthews
Mr. R. Carter	Capt. W. R. Holman	Mr. E. Palmer
Miss F. M. Decasseras	Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Jaggard	Major S. P. Pitt
Mr. W. Caunter	Mr. A. O. Jenkins	Mrs. W. E. Watson
Mr. W. Diekhaut	Miss M. Johnson	Mr. P. Weare
W/O. A. B. Dickson		

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, December 28th :—

## JAMAICA

Mrs. E. Bottomley	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Kitchen	Miss P. T. Price
Mr. D. C. Bromfield	Mr. D. S. Lopez	Mr. & Mrs. W. Slaney
Sister M. Cauchi	Miss E. M. Oliphant	Miss W. J. Towers
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Elliott	Mr. J. H. Park	Rev. & Mrs. J. Woodyatt
Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Fender	Miss G. A. Pickering	Miss F. Fender
Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Huddle	Miss M. Preedy	

## TRINIDAD

Mr. W. H. Aginuche	Mr. R. M. Hamer	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mumford
Miss M. V. Archard	Mr. R. G. Hargest	Mr. St. G. Murray
Mr. A. K. Ascu	Mr. H. Heaney	Mr. A. D. Napier
Mr. L. J. Austin	Mr. I. F. Holder	Mr. D. G. Nudd
Mrs. L. L. Baker	Rev. S. Horne	Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan
Mrs. D. Beasley	Mr. W. H. Hunt	Mr. & Mrs. H. Parry
Mr. J. Campbell	Mr. P. Hutchinson	Mr. F. Reynolds
Mr. & Mrs. T. F. Carter	Mr. R. H. Johnson	Rev. & Mrs. W. Richards
Mrs. N. A. Casson	Miss C. W. Leadbetter	Miss E. D. Richardson
Rev. V. N. Chatfield	Mr. R. A. Learning	Mr. K. K. Richardson
Mrs. C. L. Chatfield	Mr. P. P. Leigh	Mrs. J. R. Robertson
Mrs. F. Chatfield	Miss E. I. Lemcke	Miss R. S. Saubal Singh
Rev. A. T. Coldman	Mr. J. Livingston	Mr. H. J. Seckel
Mr. M. Collins	Miss C. Macrae	Mr. P. Sheehy
Mr. W. C. Dale	Mr. J. W. Mason	Mr. K. Spink
Miss M. L. de Verteuil	Mr. T. M. McLean	Mr. C. O. Stroud
Mr. B. Dulont	Mr. D. A. McNamara	Mr. & Mrs. H. Summer-Moore
Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Dymond	Capt. H. V. Metivier	
Miss M. V. Earenfest	F/O. C. H. Miller	Capt. A. G. Swan
Mr. A. Eubleton	Mr. P. W. Milling	Capt. & Mrs. A. Tanner
Miss F. Fender	Mrs. J. E. Miranda	Dr. & Mrs. A. Thyssen
Mr. S. E. Folkes	Mr. T. Mitchell	Mrs. A. Thyssen
Mrs. E. Ford	Miss M. B. Morris	Miss I. Taeyson
Dr. L. L. Gaskin	Miss L. Morrison	Mr. J. C. Turbull
Mr. P. J. Gudden	Miss L. Morters	Mrs. L. K. Weeks
Dr. E. P. Gordon	Mrs. E. M. Mowl	Miss P. L. Weeks

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at London, December 30th :—

Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Brister	Mr. W. Jones	Mr. E. Moore
Mrs. J. R. Cook-Borden	Mr. W. E. Lettley	Mrs. G. E. Penfold
Mr. E. J. Dicker	Miss P. E. Levey	Mr. A. R. Phillips
Miss M. D. Firth	Mr. R. K. Lott	Mr. F. G. Paternoster
Mr. K. L. Hall	Miss H. L. Mohrman	Mr. P. Toole

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Garston, January 5th :—

Mr. T. J. Bailey	Mr. W. L. Jarrett	Mr. E. G. Staples
Mrs. D. M. Bicknell	Mr. H. F. Moffatt	Mr. D. L. Taylor
Mr. I. Brooks	Mr. H. C. Sowerby	Mr. L. A. Tulloch
Miss J. M. Brown		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Chirripo (Captain A. G. Jones), from Swansea, January 8th :—

Dr. N. M. Antonio	Mr. P. G. Gardner	Mrs. N. Rodwell
Major J. Hlagrove	Mrs. A. L. Heron	Mr. K. W. Street
Mr. P. Cox	Mr. D. J. Lett	Mrs. L. R. Wardrop
Mr. G. Dawbaru	Rev. & Mrs. F. Nichol	

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Swansea, January 9th :—

Mrs. F. Akar	Mr. E. J. Instance	Mr. D. C. McGuillic
Mrs. L. St. C. Dias	Mr. R. L. Kingham	Dr. E. Morrison
Mr. M. R. Durkin	Mr. A. A. La Grenade	Miss F. W. Morrison
Mr. E. E. Gordon	Rev. J. C. Lee Sing	Mr. D. E. Richards
Mr. C. D. Harris	Mr. P. C. Leleucy	Mrs. M. E. Rupertie
Mrs. W. F. Healey	Mr. R. L. McGregor	Mr. W. C. Towers

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at Garston, January 13th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Azzopardi	Mrs. M. E. Hamilton	Mr. S. J. Ross
Mr. E. T. Barratt	Mr. J. Holben	Mr. & Mrs. M. Seychell
Mr. E. U. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hinds	Miss A. Seychell
Mr. C. Brown	Mr. G. I. Prendergast	Mr. M. Vinyard
Mr. A. Crooks	Mr. & Mrs. J. Reyes	Mr. P. Vila
Mr. T. Dacres		

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), from Swansea, January 15th :—

## JAMAICA

Mr. T. O. Beardsley	Mr. H. Lauritzen	Mr. & Mrs. W. K. Rose
Lt.-Cdr. J. Beauchamp	Dr. H. Mayner	Mr. D. W. Spruell
Mr. R. J. Endersby	Sir H. Ogilvy	Miss M. Verney
Canon E. L. Evans	Major A. C. Paton	

## TRINIDAD

Mr. H. G. Barker	Mr. D. G. Dawson	Mr. T. S. Setkowitz
Mr. C. H. Corfield	Mr. A. N. Johnson	Mr. L. Wright



## Colonial Appointments

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

BROWN, Miss D. I. (Senior Nursing Sister, Trinidad), Assistant Matron, San Fernando Hospital, Trinidad.

BRAZAO, A. C. (Crown Counsel, British Guiana), Legal Draughtsman, British Guiana.

CHENEY, J. W. B. (Judge, Bridgetown Petty Debt Court, Barbados), Registrar, Barbados.

FARQUHARSON, G. A. R. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Nigeria), Assistant Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

INNISS, C. DE L. (Legal Draughtsman, Barbados), Judge, Bridgetown Petty Debt Court, Barbados.

STEVENSON, G. C. (Geneticist, Department of Agriculture, Mauritius), Sugar Agronomist and Plant Breeder, British Guiana.

TAYLOR, G. L. (Registrar, Barbados), Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal, Barbados.

### First Appointments

HOLLAND, Miss J. G., Matron, Maternity Hospital, Barbados.  
HUNT, COLONEL W. H., Senior Resident Engineer, Trinidad Water Scheme.

JOHNSON, MAJOR R. H. B., Junior Assistant to the Senior Resident Engineer, Trinidad Water Scheme.

JOSEPH, W. T., B.M., B.S., B.A.O., Medical Officer, Leeward Islands.

LEEMING, R. A., Senior Assistant to the Senior Resident Engineer, Trinidad Water Scheme.

REID, T. J., Maths. Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

RIDD, J. M., Exchange Engineer, Telecommunications Department, Bahamas.

RITCHIE, J., Architectural Assistant, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

TAYLOR, T. W. J., C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Principal Designate, West Indian University College, Jamaica.

VANCORSSON, W. F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad.

WOODHOUSE, W. M., Building Research Officer, Colonial Development and Welfare, West Indies.

(Continued from page 22)

### ST. LUCIA

**The Weather.** Writing from Castries on December 16th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "There was heavy rain during the latter part of November and there have been light showers ever since. The trade winds have set in and the climate is quite cool and pleasant."

**Mr. Gavin's Visit.** Every advantage was taken of Mr. Gavin's recent visit by the mercantile and agricultural members of the community. These personal contacts are most useful and are the only way fully to appreciate each other's point of view. It is hoped that these visits will be repeated at least every two years."

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**East Indians in Trinidad.** In the 1945 Report of the Protector of Immigrants, recently published, the estimated number of East Indians resident in Trinidad on December 31st, 1945, is given as 192,445. Land in the ownership of East Indians amounted to 126,094 acres. Of this, cocoa was grown on 30,982 acres, sugar cane on 33,658 acres, rice 15,585 acres, provisions 10,513 acres, coco-nuts 4,560 acres, mixed cultivation 9,798 acres and uncultivated 7,128 acres.

**First Post-war Tourist Ship.** The first tourist ship to call at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since the end of the war arrived at about 11 a.m. on Sunday, December 8th. The vessel was the *Stella Polaris*, a Norwegian luxury liner cruising under the sponsorship of the

American Express Company. When the ship dropped anchor in the harbour she was boarded by Mr. Wilson Minshall, secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, who presented the captain with a bouquet and a message of greeting from the Board. Each of the 171 passengers, on landing from the tender, was presented with a paperknife made of Trinidad purple-heart (*Pelogyne porphyrocardia*) and bearing an inscription of welcome, as a memento.

## The Markets

January, 3, 1947

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation	Price year ago	
			911	911
21	Consols (yield £2 10s. 6d. per cent.)	98	103½	104
31	War Loan	107½	108½	
25	Angostura Bitters	105/-	110/-	60/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/-	46/-	43/6
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	30/-	30/6	20/-
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	38.3	39.3ad	28.6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	80/-	85/-	62/6
15	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 6½% Pref.	63/-	68/-	41/-
8	Booker Bros. McConnell	85/-	90/-	85/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 8½% Pref.	28/9	31/3	28/6
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2.4	2/10½	2.9
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	9.6	4/6	2/3
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	25/-	27/6	20/8
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/8	4/3	5/3	4/-
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	8/3	8/9	4/-
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord	54/9	62/6	51/10½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	4/-	5/-	2.9
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	152/6	142/6	98.9
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	87/6	91/-	63/-
4½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	21/-	22/-	16/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	25/9	26/9	17/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	5/9	6/9	5/3
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	113/1½	115/7½	94.4½
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	116/3	118/9	78.9
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	23/3	24/3	22/-
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/3	7/3ad	5/-
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	27/9	28/9	17/6
3½	West Indies Sugar	24/8	25/9ad	*
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/6	27/-	*

\* No quotation before April 4, 1946

**Honey** continues under Government control. As already reported the price has been increased by 7/6 per cwt to 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K. port.

**Pimento.** Supplies on the spot are still available at 1/1 per lb. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. a limited trade to the Continent is reported.

**Ginger.** Small sales have been made of new crop ginger. Present quotations are 87/- c.i.f. U.K. for No. 3 and 92/- for No. 2. The crop is reported to be late and short.

**Spices.** The trade in general is very quiet with spot parcels moving off slowly. Nutmegs for shipment are quoted at: 80's 4/4 per lb. c.i.f. U.K., sound unassorted 3/9, defective 3/3. Whole Mace is quoted at 6/9 per lb. c.i.f. U.K., No. 1 Pickings at 5/- and No. 2 Pickings at 4/6.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

**Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.** For the month of November production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 265,268 barrels, and for December 268,513 barrels.

**United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.** Production for the four weeks ending December 2nd was 478,826 barrels, and for the four weeks ending December 30th, 366,578 barrels.

**Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.** The crude oil output for November amounted to 232,651 barrels, and for December 237,326 barrels.

**Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.** For the month of November production of crude oil amounted to 530,722 barrels, and for December, 522,087 barrels.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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February, 1947.

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## The Fuel Crisis

THE Editor regrets that, owing to the serious fuel, power and light crisis, this issue of the CIRCULAR is merely a token one. No warning was given of the intention virtually to prohibit the publication, after February 15th, of periodicals and trade papers. Accordingly the CIRCULAR has been forced to go to press with only those portions of it included which happened to be already in type. No indication can be given at present when it will be possible to produce the next issue.

## The Trinidad Disturbances

### Only minor damage to Oil Installations

MR. CREECH JONES, in a written reply published in *Hansard* of January 29th, supplied the following information to Sir Peter Macdonald and Mr. Sorensen who had asked questions in the House of Commons regarding the recent disturbances in Trinidad:—

"There have been three recent strikes in Trinidad. On November 8th last, the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union declared a strike after their claim for a 50 per cent. increase in wages and a reduction in hours of work had been rejected by the Shipping Association. In this connection I would refer to my reply to the hon. Member for Central Hackney (Mr. H. Hynd) on November 27th.

"Employees of the Government Wharves Administration were also involved in this strike and on December 2nd, after the strike had lasted for 25 days, a meeting was held between representatives of the Government, the Shipping Association and the union. At that meeting a formula was adopted under which the Wharves Administration undertook to offer available employment to waterfront workers seeking it, and to enter into negotiations as soon as conditions became sufficiently normal for the purpose of drawing up a mutually acceptable agreement. The Shipping Association agreed to co-operate with the Government to apply to its employees the terms of any agreement reached between the Wharves Administration and the union. The union thereupon agreed to call off the strike, and work was resumed on December 5th. A meeting to discuss the preparation of a new agreement was held on December 12th between the Wharves Administration and the union.

"On January 8th the Public Works and Public

Services Workers' Trade Union called a strike of its members. There have been long standing claims both by this union and the Federated Workers' Trade Union, in respect of the wages for unskilled labourers. Increases of pay to skilled and unskilled Government workers were announced in December, to take effect from February 15th, 1946. Only a small number of men have come out on strike, and there has been no dislocation of work. I am informed by the Governor that the union has received no support from the local T.U.C., to which it is affiliated, and that responsible trade union leaders view the strike with disfavour. A number of other unions are concerned in the conditions of employment of public employees, and none of these has taken any part in this strike.

"Discussions have taken place between the Government and the Federated Workers' Trade Union, which, it is understood, has the largest membership of the workers concerned. As a result of these discussions a committee has been appointed to undertake a revision of current schedules of grades and basic wage scales for Government employees. The Public Works and Public Services Workers' Trade Union has rejected all invitations to participate in these discussions. The union's legal adviser, in an interview with the Colonial Secretary, stated that the purpose of the strike was to demonstrate the strength of the union.

"On November 11th, Uriah Butler, as president-general of the British Empire Workers' Peasant and Ratepayers' Association, submitted demands to the employers in the oil industry for an increase of wage rates to be granted within 48 hours as well as the handing over to the union of one penny on every barrel of oil produced in Trinidad. These demands were rejected by the employers. According to local press reports of December 13th, Butler and three other members of the executive committee of the union were suspended from membership. On December 19th, however, Butler, on behalf of a union called the Mineral Development Union, called a strike of his followers in the oilfields. This strike was not supported by the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, which is the union recognised by the Oilfields Employers' Associations and which has an agreement—operative until December, 1947—with the employers on all questions affecting wages and working conditions in the oil industry. The union issued instructions to its members not to take part in the strike. Only 1,470 workers out of 11,340 came out on strike, and three weeks ago the men started to return to work.

"At the end of December in the Fyzabad and Point



Fortin area there were violence and mass intimidation. Early in January, when the strikers began to return to work, saboteurs and malcontents ignited a number of oil wells and emptied water reservoirs. In order to deal with this serious situation an emergency powers ordinance was enacted, under which the Governor issued a proclamation ordering Butler to leave the area, and imposing a nine-hour curfew. Butler established his headquarters in Port-of-Spain on January 19th and was joined by approximately 1,200 of his followers from the oilfield. Next day he asked for an interview with the Governor to discuss the union's wage demands, but this was refused because of the existing agreement with the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union. The following day 500 barrels of oil were burnt and a number of oil tanks destroyed, in a fire which broke out in the quarryfields of the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company.

"A large number of Butler's followers on January 20th picketed the main traffic routes and the bus termini and railway stations, and intimidated persons proceeding to work. The police were obliged to arrest 72 persons under the terms of the Trade Disputes and Protection of Property Ordinance, 1943, relating to the prevention of intimidation, annoyance by violence, besetting, etc. Later, an unlawful procession went to the Government buildings, with the apparent object of occupying the Legislative Council's Chambers and to force the Governor's hand. Some 3,000 to 4,000 people assembled and the police, having cleared the buildings, were attacked with sticks, stones and bottles. The Commissioner of Police, who had been injured, read the Riot Act and ordered the police to attack with tear gas and batons. Thirty-two persons were arrested. The crowd was subsequently broken up, but not before five police officers and 20 other ranks had received minor injuries. Two commissioned police officers were thrown to the ground and, to save them from further injury, a senior police officer fired his revolver and wounded a man. The Governor then issued a further proclamation under the emergency powers ordinance, extending its provisions to the whole of the colony, and made regulations to prohibit loitering, etc.

"A party of police under the Commissioner then visited Butler's headquarters. On arrival they were attacked with stones and other missiles. A shot was fired from the premises which severely wounded the Commissioner. Dangerous missiles continued to be thrown and the police were compelled to fire. Two of Butler's followers were wounded, one seriously. Two officers and 11 other ranks of the police force were injured. The police were then able to enter the premises and 357 persons were arrested, of whom about one-third were women. They were held on charges of rioting, unlawful assembly, breach of the regulations issued under the emergency powers ordinance and assault. Steps are being taken for their early trial. My latest information is that conditions in Port-of-Spain are almost normal and that no further sabotage in the oilfields, where two companies of soldiers are now stationed, has been reported.

"It would appear that these recent industrial disturbances in Trinidad are partly a reflection of general labour unrest in other areas, accentuated by a measure of unemployment resulting mainly from the reduction

of wartime naval and military establishments. These underlying causes are complicated in Trinidad by the existence of competing and overlapping labour organisations in the several industries, which has led to conflicting claims and rivalries between some of the leaders of the labour movement. The solution of these difficulties must be looked for in the development of the economic potentialities of the Colony and in the improvement generally of its labour organisation."

Asked by Mr. H. Hynd for what reasons the Trinidad Government, during the recent seamen's strike, appealed for volunteers to work under police protection the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied: "The appeal by the Government for volunteer wharfmen and stevedores was made to ensure the off-loading of food cargoes in order to safeguard the food supplies of the colony. The response was in excess of requirements and 712 volunteers, including 213 regular workers, were employed."

#### Statement by Oil Companies

The following statement by the Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee was issued to the Press on January 29th:—

"The total damage to installations and oil stocks during the recent disturbances is estimated to be in the region of £6,000. The labour position is now practically normal and conditions generally on the oilfields are quiet.

"The strike was instigated by Uriah Butler, the founder of a recently registered union of miscellaneous workers, in an attempt to usurp the position of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union which has long been recognised as representing the workers in the oil industry.

"The Oilfields Workers' Trade Union (with whom the Trinidad oil industry has had industrial relations for about nine years and has current agreements in force for another year) has throughout the strike strongly advised its members to remain at work and abide by the terms of its agreements with the oil industry, and this advice has undoubtedly contributed to the failure of Butler's attempts to bring the oil industry to a standstill."

### Three Councillors of State

The Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, and Lord Lascelles will act as Councillors of State during the absence of the King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth on their tour of South Africa.

To them are delegated the functions normally carried out by the King, to be exercised jointly by not fewer than two of their number. They are empowered, among other things, to summon and hold a Privy Council, but will not have the power to dissolve Parliament, or to grant any rank, title, or dignity, otherwise than by express instructions transmitted by the King.

[The Princess Royal was Patron of the Ladies' Committee of the West India Committee (War Services) and paid several visits to 40, Norfolk Street. Lord Lascelles and his father, the Earl of Harewood, are joint owners of Waterford estate, Barbados].



# The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on January 28th, the following 36 candidates were admitted to membership.

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.

NAME	RESIDENCE.	PROPOSER	SECONDER.
MR. GERALD MONTES DE OCA	Trinidad	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. WALTER SCOTT BROWN	Trinidad	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.	Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. WILLIAM HALL	Trinidad	Captain W. F. Watson, O.B.E.	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. ARNOLD WILLIAMSON	Grenada	Mr. John Freeman	Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd.
MR. ALAN STOREY	Trinidad	Colonel A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E.	Mr. W. C. Rennie
MR. EDWIN LEE LUM	Trinidad	Colonel A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E.	Mr. W. C. Rennie
MR. WALTER EDGAR FOSTER	British Guiana	Mr. D. Howard	Mr. J. Jardim.
MR. WILLIAM JOHN RAATGEVER	British Guiana	Mr. D. Howard	Mr. F. B. Henderson.
MAJOR ALVARO DRUCE GOMES, M.B.E.	British Guiana	Mr. J. Jardim	Mr. D. Howard.
MR. JOHN FERNANDES	British Guiana	Mr. J. Jardim	Mr. F. B. Henderson.
MR. DUGALD E. MACPHAIL	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
BOOKERS TIMBER CO., LTD.	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
MR. HUGH C. B. HUMPHRYS	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
MR. ERIC JOHN PARKER	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
MR. JACK N. H. BAYLEY	British Guiana	Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. W. S. Jones
MR. H. PETER BAYLEY	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
R. D. BALATA CO., LTD.	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
MR. ROBERT K. FOLLETT-SMITH, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.	British Guiana	Mr. W. S. Jones	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.
MARKHAM TRACTION LTD.	London	Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C.	Mr. J. M. du Buisson.
MR. VERNON ALEXANDER COOPER	St. Lucia	Mr. J. Du Boulay	Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. GEORGE M. GLASGOW	St. Lucia	Mr. J. Du Boulay	Hon. H. E. Belmar, O.B.E.
MR. W. QUINTIN WILLIAMS	Jamaica	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood	Mr. A. B. Lowe.
MR. F. E. HUNTER	Trinidad	Mr. L. A. Palmer	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. DONALD F. H. GREENING	Trinidad	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.	Mr. G. F. Chalmers, F.C.I.S.
MR. PETER SMITHERS	Country	Mr. J. Gordon Miller	Mr. G. F. Sayers.
MR. TIMOTHY JOHN GURNEY	Country	Mr. R. G. Buchanan	Mr. Stephen I. S. Clarke
MR. NOEL PEIRCE	Barbados	Mr. D. Morris Skinner	Mr. A. S. Bryden.
MR. DAVID ALEXANDER LUCIE-SMITH	Barbados	Mr. D. Morris Skinner	Mr. A. S. Bryden
MR. HUBERT FOSTER ALKINS	Barbados	Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C.
MR. CECIL ARTHUR KELSICK, I.L.B., A.K.C.	Antigua	Mr. T. F. Burrowes, C.B.E.	Mr. M. N. Cochrane.
DR. ALEXANDER LOUDEN RÆBURN	Antigua	Mr. Ronald Cadman	Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
MR. ERNEST DALMER DEW	Antigua	Mr. R. Cadman	Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM JAMES SEWELL, F.S.F.	Country	Mr. A. L. Jupp	Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
BRITISH SOUTH AMERICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION	London	Mr. J. Gordon Miller	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. HAROLD JAMES PAGE	Trinidad	Mr. J. Gordon Miller	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. SYDNEY ARNOLD AGUILAR	Jamaica	Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G.	Mr. F. H. Farquharson.

MAN dat clim' too high mus' fall down.

MR. J. ROLAND KAY, who was awarded the M.B.E. in the New Year Honours, is British Vice-Consul at Chicago. Mr. Kay, who has many friends in the West Indies, is the head of the international advertising agency which bears his name.

THE KING has given his permission for the annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, April 23rd, and has approved the wearing of service dress or morning dress, as on the last occasion.

MISS N. M. HORROCKS is now working with U.N.R.R.A. in Ethiopia as a Public Health Nursing Adviser. Miss Horrocks was formerly superintendent

of nurses at the Public Hospital, Georgetown; previously she worked at the New Amsterdam Hospital, Berbice.

MISS J. G. HOLLAND, of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as matron of the Maternity Hospital, Barbados. She is a State Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife, and holds the gas and air certificate and Guy's Hospital 1st class certificate.

MR. T. J. REID, of Belfast, who has been appointed to the Colonial Education Service as Mathematics Master at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution and Queen's University of Belfast, graduating B.Sc. He has taught at Shaftesbury House Tutorial College, Belfast.



## Rupununi District, Br. Guiana

### Past Developments : Future Prospects

*The Rupununi Record* by Mr. Richard Baldwin, the District Commissioner, is the first of a series of hand-books giving the facts of British Guiana's administrative districts as compiled by the District Commissioners themselves. In an Introduction by the Editor, it is stated that the increasing rate at which the Bureau of Publicity and Information, and other Government offices, are receiving letters of inquiry, particularly from persons abroad, is evidence of the real need for a series of this kind, apart from its usefulness to the central administration.

Serial publication of *The Rupununi Record* was begun in the *Daily Argosy* as long ago as December, 1943. The topographical and historical sections have been widely distributed as "tear-sheets" from that newspaper. They form Sections I and II, pages 1 to 42, of the publication under reference, which is District Record Book No. 1. Printing difficulties in British Guiana, consequent on the Great Fire of February, 1945, overtook the publication of the "Economic Review" (Section III) and the "Rupununi Indians" (Section IV) and these are now published for the first time, pages 43-57. A comprehensive index, pp. I-VI, a map of the colony, and several illustrations are also included.

*The Rupununi Record* appears very opportunely at this time when, as reported in the January issue, H.M. Government have decided that the economic possibilities of British Guiana should be re-examined, and, as a first step, propose to appoint a Commission to enquire into the possibilities of settlement.

The Rupununi District, to quote Section I of the *Record*, "has an area of 40,772 square miles, which is about 45 per cent. of the total area of British Guiana. It carries a very small population of Amerindians, a handful of European and other ranchers and settlers and a sprinkling, in two corners, of migrant miners and workers of forest products."

### Past Slow but Steady Advance

The beginning of development and trade in the District is accredited to Mr. Melville and his partner, Mr. John Ogilvie, who taught the Indians balata collecting, the oldest and still the most important industry. Other developments, for example, the cattle industry helped by the Cattle Trail, and efforts to establish industries in gold, diamonds, tobacco, various forest products are also described in Section II, History, together with administrative advancement during the last four years and the establishment of a monthly air service to Bon Success from Georgetown.

Mr. Baldwin concludes this section in these words: "The history of the Rupununi here briefly outlined, is one of slow but steady advance under difficult circumstances. Some of these have already been met, by the opening up of the Cattle Trail, and the demarcation of the boundaries. It remains to be seen what use we make of these foundations, and whether a poor but very 'liveable' country can be developed to the point where it becomes a not unimportant part of the Colony.

I believe it can."

Section III of the *Record*, entitled Economic Review, pp. 43 to 49, gives more details concerning communications, and industries both major and minor.

The author's opening and concluding paragraphs indicate clearly the general position. They read as follow:—

"In an evaluation of the Rupununi District from the economic angle the controlling factor is that of transportation. Because it is remote from the coast and Georgetown, which is its market and the source of the greater part of its supplies, the cost of transportation has restricted the opportunities for its commercial exploitation to within strictly limited categories. Cattle, three to four thousand head a year, is a principal and important export. But apart from cattle, economic activity is confined to products which may roughly be summarized as those which are of a value disproportionate to their weight, as in gold, diamonds, etc., or those which are of limited geographical distribution, as balata and certain gums.

"We conclude at the point from which we started; that such goods as the Rupununi produces are produced because some special quality in them enables them to ignore or overcome the condition of high transportation costs; and that other products, of value in themselves but lacking this quality, must remain unexploited and wasting until some means of overcoming this controlling factor have been devised."

### The Rupununi Indians

In section IV, pp. 50-57, Mr. Baldwin gives an account of the Rupununi Indians as they are to-day, their mode of living immediately before this period and the modifications to their way of life which the introduction of Europeans among them has brought about.

### Progress given Guidance and Encouragement

They are, he says, in an awkward transitional stage, weaned from their old mode of living, but not adjusted to the new. The social position of the Indians of the North-West District as self-sufficient citizens of the Colony indicates, however, that the Rupununi Indians are also capable of advancing with the times, provided they are given some guidance and encouragement. "The factor of time must be remembered and one may reasonably hope that with the passage of time progress will come."

## Food Control in Britain

*How Britain was Fed in War-Time, Food Control, 1939-1945*, published for the Ministry of Food by H.M. Stationery Office, 1946, price 1s. It deals chiefly with the use of food after its production and gives information which the Government had to withhold when *Statistics relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom* was published in November, 1944. The Minister points out in the Foreword that as the end of the war has so far brought no possibility of any relaxation of control the food situation described in this publication prevails substantially to-day.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E. A memoir will appear in next issue.



# The British Council

## Its Work in the West Indies

THE following is the synopsis of the activities of the British Council in the British West Indies, given in the report\* of the Council for 1945-46.

"BARBADOS. B. E. King was representative in Barbados until the end of the year. During his period of office he laid good foundations for the Council's work.

"The Erdiston Cultural Institute has been approved as a Government project, with which the Council has agreed to co-operate closely.

"BRITISH GUIANA. The Council made a good start under A. W. Steward in 1944.

"Liaison was established with the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society with a view to running a course in English literature and musical appreciation. The Council lent strong support to the cause of Adult Education in the Colony.

"JAMAICA. There is no British Institute in the usual sense in Jamaica. Mr. Paget, the Representative there, is one of the Governors of the Jamaica Institute, which is a very progressive and important local organization. The Council made its annual grant to the Institute and provided books, periodicals, records, films, and other material.

"The Nora Bateson Report on the library plan for Jamaica has been under consideration in the Colonial Office. This scheme is exclusively for Jamaica.

"The Council secured larger premises at No. 13, East Street, Kingston.

"The Exhibition of West Indian Paintings, which was sent to Canada last year, continued its tour with such success that a similar exhibition in London is now contemplated.

"The Council sponsored a visit of members of the Georgian Group in London to study and report on Colonial Architecture.

"Lady Baden-Powell's visit to Jamaica and other West Indian islands, under the auspices of the British Council, was everywhere acclaimed to be a great success.

"The Council provided projectors and other material for the Colonies of British Honduras, Turks and Caicos, and Cayman islands.

"TRINIDAD. The Council's principal function in Trinidad concerns the Eastern Caribbean Regional Library Scheme, under the supervision of Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart.

"The main object of the scheme is to establish an economically sound autonomous library unit in each of the islands in the West Indies. At present Trinidad is the only island to possess one, and it is the aim of the Regional Library to strengthen the present existing libraries in other islands, the Regional Library in Trinidad acting as a central pool. The Director of Medical Services and the Agricultural Department asked the Regional Library to assist their own libraries by presentation of books.

"Trinidad is the headquarters of the Chief Repre-

sentative, Sir Harry Luke, and the Administrative Representative, F. D. Gray."

Early in 1946 the Council established a Students' Welfare Department, primarily for the benefit of British Council students. Certain of the Department's activities, however, are available to Colonial Office students and to private students from the Colonies when in the United Kingdom.

In the introduction to the report certain changes in the responsibilities and organisation of the Council are indicated, brought about by the decision that the Council shall draw on the Central Office of Information for the production and procurement of material. Certain of the Council's staff, and the major part of the Film Department, have already been transferred to the Central Office of Information, but the Council will continue to spread abroad information by means of films, photographs, and literature.

307 British Council scholarships were awarded in 1945-46, and a further 148 were extended from 1944-45.

## Cotton Industry Prospects for 1946-47

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation makes the welcome announcement that a return to the regular four quarterly issues a year of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* will commence with the January 1947 number. As in pre-war years the Review will contain original articles, and notes on scientific, commercial, and technical literature. The price of each number of the Review is 1s. 3d. post free. Subscriptions for the year, five shillings, should be sent to Messrs. P. S. King and Staples Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, or arranged through booksellers.

In the issue of the Review for October, 1946, there is an article, pp. 182-188, by Mr. Dudley Windet, entitled, "The 1945-46 World Raw Cotton Situation in Retrospect" from which he draws the following general conclusions on the prospects for 1946-47.

World production of textile fibres in the aggregate—i.e., cotton, wool, silk, rayon and jute—fell in 1945 to the lowest level for the past ten years, and this took place in face of a world-wide acute shortage of textile goods of all kinds.

Prospects for the coming twelve months can be summarized as under:—

(1) World consumption of textile fibres (both natural and synthetic) will show a further marked expansion as industrial recovery proceeds. World raw cotton consumption in 1946-47 will probably exceed 25 million bales.

(2) It is doubtful if world raw cotton production in 1946-47 will be appreciably greater than in 1945-46, owing to the small U.S. acreage and scarcity of food-stuffs in other cotton-producing countries.

(3) World rayon output in 1946-47 will not increase sufficiently to offer serious competition to the natural fibres.

(4) Combined world output of raw cotton and rayon in 1946-47 will, on present indications, fall short of world consumption by the equivalent of 3 to 4 million bales.

\*The British Council: Report for 1945-1946, 3, Hanover Street, London, September, 1946.



## Cayman Island Fisheries

ALTHOUGH fisheries form the main subject matter of the Development and Welfare Bulletin, No. 22,\* this report by Dr. Ernest F. Thompson on "The Fisheries of Cayman Islands" is in fact a review of the present condition of the Jamaican Dependency.

But even when he writes of boat building, of weaving and handicraft, of the curing of hides and of the manufacture of thatch rope, Dr. Thompson has one eye on the sea around which the whole economy of the island is integrated.

Indeed the sea is of paramount importance, the writer suggests, not only for the Cayman Islands, but also for the Northern part of the Caribbean. "These islands," he writes, "have really great possibilities as suppliers of fish for the Northern part of the Caribbean, and with proper assistance and encouragement could be of considerable importance in solving the major food problem of this region, namely, the supply of animal protein food." But this potential will only be achieved when active steps have been taken to assure that the young and active section of the community finds it worth while to work from the Dependency and actively pursue the large scale capture of fish.

Other questions discussed by Dr. Thompson are tourist possibilities, the improvement of social services, shark and turtle fishing, lobster fishing and the development of new industries.

With reference to an attempt by the Cayman Brac fishermen to market salt fish in Jamaica (an attempt which was frustrated because of competition from the heavily subsidised imported fish from North America), the writer makes it clear that a practical school in fish salting was destroyed because no corresponding subsidy was granted to the people of the Cayman Islands. "It is strongly urged that this policy be reconsidered," he says, "for any failure to foster the development of the Caribbean fisheries will be a severe blow to the future nutritional level of Jamaica itself."

Emphasis on the islanders as future fish producers and processors for the Western Caribbean is also laid with the suggestion that a considerable quantity of imported canned fish could be replaced by locally processed products.

But with all his suggestions for rehabilitation of the Dependency, Dr. Thompson is careful to recommend that only a local man should be entrusted with examining them and with working out plans for their implementation. Such a man would have to be thoroughly conversant with Government procedure and should have the opportunity of discussing his schemes with the "experts."

Finally, any money to be spent on reconditioning the Dependency should be considered not as money for 6,000 people, but in the light of the whole food policy for the Caribbean. "The animal protein shortage," writes Dr. Thompson, "is by far the most vital problem in the nutrition of the great mass of the people of the Caribbean." In his opinion the Cayman Islanders

can make a great contribution towards the solution of this problem "and every effort should be made to assist them to do so."

## The Guava Industry

### Production of Pectin Powder

IN the article on "The Guava, Recent Growth of a New Industry" (CIRCULAR, June, 1946, p. 140) attention was directed to the fact that the great development which has taken place was due mainly to the results of research in the United States which established that the guava contained exceptionally large quantities of the valuable nutritional element, vitamin C. For this reason the United States Army contracted for large quantities of guava products for use in the field as an important source of vitamin C in the diet of the troops. The magnitude which the industry attained was shown by the fact that the packing plant of American Tropical Products Corp. at Colon, Cuba, had a capacity of 10,000 tons of canned guava purée a season—June to October.

Incidental reference was made in the article to the high pectic content of the guava—"about four times as much as is needed to set itself into a firm jam or jelly." How this high pectin content of the fruit may be the basis of still further development of the guava industry is the subject of a paper by Yoshinori Kanehiro and G. Donald Sherman of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, published by permission of the Director of the Station as Technical Paper No. 142, which appears in *Food Industries*, November, 1946, pages 80-81 and 224.

It is entitled "Guava-flavoured Pectin Powder is Rich in Ascorbic Acid. . . . How to produce pectin powder from the vitamin C rich, flavourful common guava that grows in profusion in the Hawaiian is described here. Products may be utilized in the manufacture of candies, ice cream and fruit nectars."

The authors describe in detail how the pectin can be readily extracted by water and an attractive dehydrated guava juice prepared which retains all the desirable characteristics of the guava "This fact makes it possible for the pectin to be used as a flavouring agent wherever the guava flavour may be desired." It retains 60 per cent. of the ascorbic acid values found in the original fruit.

"Such a product could enter the pectin markets in competition with other pectin products. Since it does not lose the jellying properties of the original fruit, it can always be utilized as a concentrated source of pectin in the production of other fruit jellies. It could also be used as a flavouring agent in the manufacture of fruit nectars, ice cream, candies and other similar products where the refreshing guava flavour is desirable. . . . Lastly it could be utilized as a means of increasing the vitamin C content of other food products, especially fruit juices."

Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, returned to London on January 24th after a West Indian tour, and a visit to Canada and the United States, which occupied over four months.

\*The Fisheries of Cayman Islands. Report by Ernest F. Thompson, M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Cantab.). Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Bulletin No. 22, Price 10 cents. Advocate Co. Ltd., Printers.



## Some Books Reviewed

### *Jamaica and the Spanish Main*

The West Indies have for hundreds of years provided material for English writers who have visited them. *Black Caribbean*\*, by R. W. Thompson, is one of the most recent additions to the already long list of books which have been written about the West Indies by visitors. Mr. Thompson was posted to the North Caribbean Force as an intelligence officer, late in 1942, and remained in Jamaica less than one year. *Black Caribbean* is an account of his experiences and observations in the island during that period.

To say that the book is readable and full of interest is merely to recognise the skill of an author who has already achieved wide recognition as a writer of travel books. But, however much he is aided by his previous experience as traveller and writer, the author of *Black Caribbean* has failed to produce a book which can claim serious attention by students of the West Indian scene to-day. It is true enough that Mr. Thompson does attempt to assess and to pass comment on West Indian conditions, but his acquaintance with Jamaican history seems too superficial to give his judgments greater credit than is due to any observer who has lived there for less than one year. Where Mr. Thompson scored over the average visitor to Jamaica was his good fortune in having the use of a motor cycle which allowed him to travel more than 3,000 miles in the hinterland.

Had he resisted the temptation to scratch below the surface of contemporary Jamaican developments and confined his writing to his adventures on the motor cycle, Mr. Thompson might well have written an account of the Jamaican countryside of inestimable value.

As it is his occasional visit to Government House, his chance meeting with a well-known Jamaican, and his routine of social life hardly appear to qualify him to write with authority on serious matters, although admirers of his previous books will certainly enthuse over his many varied experiences during this Caribbean interlude.

### *An Empire Handbook*

The Empire Information Service has revised and reset its 1944 edition of *Origins and Purpose, A Handbook on the British Commonwealth and Empire*.†

There have been many books of this nature written before, and their purpose has always been wholly admirable, to make citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations understand how it grew, how it works and what it stands for.

For this purpose the Empire Information Service has been fortunate in obtaining Professor Vincent Harlow to prepare the text in collaboration with other experts.

The handbook is therefore highly to be recommended as a brief historical synopsis of the first British Empire which ceased in 1776, and of the existing "three British Empires" which exist side by side to-day. These

three Empires are defined as first the equal and independent nations of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire; secondly, the United Kingdom with India and Burma; and thirdly the United Kingdom and the Dependencies, sometimes called the Colonial Empire.

While praising the handbook for its "origins" however, it is less easy to express satisfaction that the purpose has been adequately explained, or that its inclusion in a handbook is at all justifiable. In spite of the declaration at the beginning of the book that "the assessment and interpretation of policy and events in this work are not officially sponsored," the reviewer gets the impression that while much is overlooked in the origins, the "purpose" seems sometimes to champion points of view which though currently held by many to-day are liable to other interpretations.

On balance, however, the new handbook has succeeded in telescoping a gigantic task within 136 pages, while preserving at the same time distinct outlines of the main achievements and aims of British Colonial policy from its first experiments in Empire to the complexities of the present day.

As an attempt to interest the British public in the problems of Empire it is an excellent introduction deserving of the greatest success.

### *Colonial Agricultural Production*

The main impression left after a study of Sir Alan Pim's interesting review\* of the contribution made by native peasants and by foreign enterprise to the development of Colonial agricultural production, is of an imperative necessity for the continued encouragement of both, each in its proper sphere, if the greatest good is to accrue to the greatest number.

Sir Alan has been at considerable pains to explore all the factors—geographical, climatological, sociological, political and economic—having a bearing on the problems involved, and gives a masterly series of reviews of the progress in agricultural development in the various Colonial areas. Students of Colonial agriculture are indebted to him for an informed, comprehensive and balanced presentation of the subject, which all will read with profit and will wish to keep handy for reference.

The mass of information compressed into the 184 pages of text is not easily digested, even by one with extensive and intensive experience of tropical and sub-tropical agriculture in its many aspects, and it may be that in forming judgment on the conclusions drawn by Sir Alan one is influenced as much by one's own experience as by the data he has presented. He does, however, convey the distinct impression that in formulating those conclusions he has been influenced by a desire to make out the best possible case for the peasant proprietor. This case, when formulated, is not too convincing. His final conclusion reads as follows: "The general tendency would appear to be in favour of the peasant, provided that he receives such training and scientific assistance as will raise his standard of

\**Black Caribbean*. By R. W. Thompson: London, Macdonald and Co. (Publishers) Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

†*Origins and Purpose*. A Handbook on the British Commonwealth and Empire. (H.M.S.O. 2s.).

\* *Colonial Agricultural Production*. The Contribution made by Native Peasants and by Foreign Enterprise. Sir Alan Pim. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1946. Oxford University Press (Geoffrey Cumberlege). Price 10/6 net.



production to an extent comparable with that in more advanced agricultural countries, and that he has adequate security of tenure and facilities for credit. In the case of most commodities a processing and marketing organization would be a necessary supplement, especially where exports are concerned, and in this direction external capital and managing capacity should find a wide field of operation for a long time to come."

The plain fact, which we believe to be corroborated by the mass of evidence got together by Sir Alan, is that certain crops are suited to peasant holdings, while certain crops are not; other crops hold an intermediate position, in that while they can be cultivated on peasant holdings, the raw product is best sent to a central factory for processing. Sir Alan writes: "The factors determining the choice of methods are in the main economic in character, but the social aspects are no less important than the purely economic. While efficiency in production must be the object that purpose should, as far as possible, be achieved by methods which will not cause undue disturbance to the existing social organization if the chances of success are not to be prejudiced." This is the rub. In cases where efficiency in production requires an adjustment of the social organization that adjustment must be brought about, or all ideas of social advancement must be abandoned. An outstanding example of the penalty entailed by a failure to make this adjustment is afforded by the condition of the tea producers in south-east China, where the continued cultivation of a plantation crop on small-holding lines has denied to the peasants the opportunity of social advancement although there has now been a steady demand for tea for more than a century.

Conditions in the different Colonies are infinitely varied. In some there can be a choice enabling such crops to be grown as will best fit the social organization which exists, or which it is desired to develop. In others the choice may be mainly restricted to crops which can only be grown efficiently on plantation lines. In yet others there can be combinations of the two in varying degree. Unless and until the Colonial peoples attain a standard of education and industry comparable with that of all competitors they can only lose by the discouragement of European planting enterprise. Both have a contribution to make to the further development of the Colonies. The problem facing the statesmen is to increase the contribution of one without depriving the Colonies of the contribution of the other.

Sir Alan Pim's book is a notable and useful addition to the literature on Colonial agriculture.

SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY was received in audience by the King on January 27th, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Guiana.

\* \* \*

Sir John Shaw, Governor-designate of Trinidad and Tobago, was entertained at an informal luncheon at the Ritz Hotel on February 12th by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee. Sir John sails for Port-of-Spain on February 22nd.

## Colonial Appointments

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

HEMMINGS, E. J. (Assistant Harbour Master, Trinidad), Harbour Master, Trinidad.

### First Appointments

ANDERSON, MISS A. M., Matron, Victoria Hospital, Jamaica.  
ANTONIO, N. M., M.B., Ch B., Assistant Medical Officer, Jamaica.

COLEMAN, WING-CDR. E. H., A.F.C., Director of Civil Aviation, Bahamas.

HINCHCLIFFE, J. C. CROSSLAND, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

HUNT, COL. W. H., M.C., Senior Resident Engineer, Trinidad Water Scheme.

ROSE, J. C., A.R.I.B.A., Executive Architect, Windward Islands.

RUSSELL, E. L., Mathematics Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

SANG, MISS D. M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., Medical Officer, Grade C., Department of Health, Trinidad.

WRAITH, MISS G. C., Domestic Science Lecturer, Government Training College, Trinidad.

## New Radiotelephone Circuits

Cable and Wireless Ltd. announce that the West Indies radiotelephone service has been extended to connect Dominica and Montserrat with Barbados and, via Barbados, with Georgetown (British Guiana), Trinidad, Antigua, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and Canada.

Twenty radiotelephone circuits now provide inter-island and external connexions for the West Indies.

The Barbados-Dominica and Barbados-Montserrat charges are 7s. 6d. for a three-minute call, proportionate rates for additional minutes, and a report charge of 1s. The charge for calls to Canada will be £2 12s. 6d., and to other extensions, 7s. 6d.

Cable and Wireless Ltd., in conjunction with the Netherlands West Indies Administration, have reduced the charge for radiotelephone calls between Trinidad and Paramaribo (Surinam) from 45s. to 30s. per three-minute call.

COCOA. The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of December		January-December	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
British West Africa	...	13,314	173,816	1,608,723	2,276,829
British West Indies	...	—	4,813	31,082	49,733
Other British Countries	...	680	10	5,048	9,885
French Africa	...	46,965	1,241	281,102	150,616
Venezuela	...	—	9,642	7	10,269
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	79	2	3,230
Total	...	60,959	189,801	1,908,035	2,501,562
Exports	...	19,055	—	181,975	142,980
Home Consumption	...	2,403	120,763	1,845,638	2,234,079
Stocks (November 30th)	...	—	30,000	—	—

RUM (including imitation rum). The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of December		January-December	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa	...	285,369	274,607	2,150,809	1,460,325
Mauritius	...	—	196,545	309,389	475,543
B.W.I.	...	10,037	180,012	1,689,293	3,490,608
British Guiana	...	35,246	69,638	1,978,849	1,465,109
Other British Countries	...	10	17	87	1,912
Foreign Countries	...	61	1,684	519	53,461
Total	...	330,723	713,503	6,119,946	6,888,956
Exports	...	4,822	14,394	35,285	156,212
Home Consumption	...	159,535	206,216	1,421,104	1,934,056
Stocks (November 30th)	...	1,838,000	4,180,000	—	—



## West Indies at Westminster

**Wireless Reception in West Indies.** Asked by Mr. Gammans on January 29th if he was aware of the poor reception of the B.B.C. in the West Indies and what steps he proposed to take to improve it, Mr. Burke, the Assistant Postmaster-General, replied that according to his information, reception was not below the standard normally expected of short-wave transmissions over such long distances. Replying to a further question from Mr. Gammans, Mr. Burke added that the programme was transmitted on eight wave lengths during the day because of changes in climatic conditions, and it might be that people were not getting the right wave length.

**Sugar for Industry Subsidy.** Mr. Walkden asked the Minister of Food on January 29th to what extent the selling price of sugar or sweetening substances supplied to sweet, confectionery, chocolate, soft drinks and ice cream manufacturers during 1946 had been subject to any subsidy from Treasury funds, and what were the respective and total costs.

Mr. Strachey replied: "The price of sugar to food manufacturers is lower than the current cost of production because of recent increases in the price of raw sugar. The cost to the Exchequer in the calendar year 1946 totalled £1,972,000 for the industries mentioned."

The details, published in the Official Report are as follows:—

Sugar confectionery ... ..	742,270
Flour confectionery ... ..	827,770
Chocolate ... ..	214,700
Soft drinks ... ..	127,930
Ice cream ... ..	59,530
Total ... ..	£1,972,200

**West Indian Sugar Price.** Mr. Gammans asked Mr. Strachey if he was in a position to announce any agreement between His Majesty's Government and the British West Indies Sugar Association regarding the terms and conditions of the purchase of sugar from the British West Indies.

In a written reply dated January 29th, Mr. Strachey said: "It has been agreed that the price to be paid for West Indian sugar should be increased from January 1st, 1947, by £4 15s. to £24 5s. per ton. It has further been agreed that of this increase £2 will be paid direct to sugar manufacturers to enable them to meet increased costs. The remaining £2 15s. will be allocated between various special funds for the benefit of the industry."

**Mineral Ownership in the Colonies.** In a written reply, dated January 29th, to a question by Mr. T. Reid who asked in what colonies minerals in the soil were the property of freehold owners of land, Mr. Creech Jones stated: "In the majority of Colonial territories minerals are vested in the Crown, except to the extent that before the passing of the vesting ordinance the alienation of the surface expressly carried with it the ownership of any minerals in the land. The position is therefore of some complexity but I will send my hon. Friend a note of the legal position. He is no doubt aware that I have recently asked Colonial Governments to consider the adoption of vesting legislation where it has not so far been enacted and to assess the balance of advantage in recovering rights already passed into private hands."

**Jamaica Yeast Production.** Mr. Creech Jones in a written reply, dated January 29th, to a question from Mr. Dods-Parker stated that the Jamaica factory of Colonial Food Yeast Ltd. was now in partial production, the various technical troubles incidental to the establishment on a factory scale of a novel process not having been entirely overcome. He proposed to consider further developments elsewhere as soon as possible, but did not consider that it would be prudent to do so until the technicalities of production had been fully worked out in Jamaica, and until moreover the probable level of effective demand had been clearly established by the use of bulk as distinct from experimental supplies of this foodstuff.

**Police Equipment in Jamaica.** Mr. Gammans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the police force of Jamaica were not supplied with steel helmets, tear gas and mobile radio equipment for emergencies as had been done in Trinidad and British Guiana.

Mr. Creech Jones in a written reply of January 29th said

that the police force of Jamaica were supplied with tear gas, but not with steel helmets, as this had not so far been considered necessary. Nor were they supplied with mobile radio equipment as hitherto they had depended in emergency upon wireless facilities provided by the military authorities. These and other questions affecting police equipment would be dealt with in the course of the reorganisation of the Jamaica Constabulary arrangements for which were being made.

**Gold Coast and Nigerian Cocoa Crop.** Asked by Commander Noble on January 22nd if he would give an estimate of the current cocoa crop from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, as compared with those of the last three years, Mr. Creech Jones stated that the latest official estimate of the current Gold Coast and Nigerian cocoa crop was 290,000 tons. Actual figures for the three previous seasons were:—

	Tons.
1943-44 ... ..	254,000
1944-45 ... ..	306,000
1945-46 ... ..	298,000

**St. Kitts Sugar Factory.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on January 22nd whether he was aware that there was a considerable demand in the Presidency of St. Christopher-Nevis that public ownership and operation of the St. Kitts' sugar factory should be instituted; and what answer had been returned to the petitioners presenting this demand.

In reply Mr. Creech Jones stated that he was in communication with the Governor of the Leeward Islands on this subject and would write to Mr. Rankin as early as he could.

## French West Indian Records

STUDENTS and others interested in West Indian history have for many years been indebted to Professor Lowell Ragatz of the George Washington University for his excellent bibliography on the subject.

Now this debt has been increased by the appearance of a slim pamphlet on "Early French West Indian Records in the Archives Nationales," which has been reprinted from Vol. 1, No. 3, of the Inter-American Bibliographical Review.

The pamphlet gives a detailed list of papers relating to the French West Indies preceding the revolution of 1789. These documents are divided into six series as follows:—

- A. *Actes du pouvoir Souverain.*
- B. *Lettres envoyées.*
- C. *Lettres reçues.*
- D. *Troupes des Colonies.*
- E. *Personnel individuel.*
- F. *Services Divers.*

The lists are prefaced with an introduction by Professor Ragatz, who comments on the relative lack of attention paid to research on France's sugar Colonies in comparison with the studies that have been made of the British Caribbean.

An interesting feature of the records to which Professor Ragatz has drawn attention, is the valuable information they contain about St. Christopher, St. Lucia, Grenada and the other British West Indian islands which formerly were French possessions.

At the Central American Olympiad, held recently at Barranquilla, Colombia, Flight-Lieutenant A. S. Wint, of Jamaica, won the 800 metres title in the record time of 1 minute 54.8 seconds.





# The Homeward Mail



## BARBADOS

**Radio-telephone Popular.** The Barbados Information Bureau, in its report for December, states: "On December 2nd (as reported in last CIRCULAR), a radio-telephone service was inaugurated between Barbados and the United Kingdom—the first "hook-up" between the U.K. and the British West Indies. Barbadians eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity to contact relatives and friends, and the calls were especially heavy during Christmas week. The Radio-telephone service between Dominica and Barbados was opened on December 30th.

**Sporting Events.** "A gymkhana was successfully staged on the second day of the Industrial Exhibition, held in Queen's Park. Mr. Chinery, professional attached to the Sunningdale Golf Club, of London, Ontario, arrived during the month to assume his duties as professional at the Rockley Golf and Country Club. We understand that the services of a football-coach from the United Kingdom will soon be available.

**General News.** "The Industrial Exhibition held in Queen's Park on December 11th and 12th was not up to the usual standard, there being a marked decrease in the number of exhibits. The standard of the exhibits, however, was excellent.

"An additional attraction at the Club Morgan, the new Aquarium Room, was opened on December 14th, marking the ninth anniversary of this popular club. This new wing has been built in booths, with very effective indirect lighting in the form of shells. The two aquariums have underwater lighting, with a tropical setting. There is also a new terrace.

"An attractive *Souvenir Book of Barbados* by Gladys Skinner, with illustrations by Golde White and K. C. Hawkins, has been issued."

## GRENADA

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

The following delegates left by airplane yesterday for a conference at St. Kitts on federation: Hon. J. B. Renwick, Hon. T. A. Marryshow and Hon. F. B. Paterson representing Grenada; Hon. O. D. Brisbane and Hon. S. A. Bonadie representing St. Vincent.

## TRINIDAD

**Sir Geoffrey Evans.** A portrait of Sir Geoffrey Evans, principal of the College from 1927 to 1938, was unveiled by Sir Norman Lanont at a ceremony in the council room of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on December 21st. The portrait is the work of Miss F. A. de Biden Footner.

**Cocoa.** At a meeting of the Trinidad Cocoa Exporters' Association held on December 23rd, it was agreed that in view of the prices now prevailing in the United States for Trinidad cocoa, the price for local sales should be \$28 per fanega of 110 lb. for plantation grade, and \$27.75 per fanega for estates ordinary. These prices, which are the highest for 27 years, became

effective on December 24th.

**1947 Budget.** In disclosing his Budget proposals on December 20th the Acting Financial Secretary, the Hon. R. B. Skinner, revealed that the estimated revenue for 1947 is \$28,124,851, and the estimated expenditure \$29,579,142, showing a deficit of \$1,454,291. The proposals for increasing revenue include new methods of levying income tax and of assessing royalties on oil, still under consideration. The estimated deficit on the 1946 Budget now stands at \$571,138 compared with a budgeted estimate of \$505,634.

## Crown Agents Buy in America

On July 31st, 1946, the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington was closed and its work transferred to the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies; the members of the Crown Agents' staff, who had formed the majority of the executive staff of the Mission, have returned to duty in London.

Orders have since been placed in the United States and Canada by the Crown Agents either direct or through agents in London of North American manufacturers or through bodies like the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

It has now been decided that direct representation of the Crown Agents in North America might have a favourable effect on the progress of business, and Mr. A. J. E. Davis, formerly Acting Head of the British Colonies Supply Mission, has been appointed by the Crown Agents as their representative in North America. For the time being Mr. Davis will have his headquarters in Washington.

## Jute Situation in India

The Jute Agricultural Research Laboratories of India have brought out two improved strains of jute which yield from 19.75 to 20 maunds per acre (1 maund equals 82 2/7 pounds) compared with 17.9 maunds yielded by the best local variety and an average of about 15 maunds for all Bengal. If such improved varieties can be grown commercially total jute production should rise considerably.

Meanwhile, reports *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of August 3rd, the demand for jute goods is so great that mills are not able to cope with inquiries from overseas. During May orders for delivery as far ahead as May, 1947, were being refused by many mills. Production has also been considerably curtailed because of labour shortages. Output, which in January amounted to 105,911 tons of jute goods, was reduced to 81,130 tons in March.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain R. C. Alabaster), from London Airport, January 25th :—

Mr. F. Gunstow	Mr. R. J. Ralph	Mr. V. Thompson
Mrs. A. T. Jones	Mr. N. Richards	Mr. W. Woodman
Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Jordan		

## Royal Mail Line

Sailings to Bermuda, the West Indies, and British Honduras, in s.s. Carthage (Captain S. H. French), from Southampton, January 22nd :—

Mr. J. G. Blake	Mrs. K. Gibson	Miss M. R. Peto
Miss S. Beck	Mr. R. Hilton	Miss V. Pokoma
Mr. R. J. Coville	Mrs. W. E. Harpoun	Mrs. A. Sayers
Mr. J. W. Chisholm	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hans	Mr. C. Spencer
Mrs. M. L. Cundy	Mr. C. Kite	Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Smith
Miss B. M. Cundy	Mr. J. Kelly	Mr. H. H. Turner
Mr. Davis	Mr. L. H. Lavender	Mrs. M. L. Trainor
Mrs. W. J. Fawkes	Mrs. F. L. Nute	Mr. L. Wilson
Mr. J. Gebbie	Mrs. E. A. Peto	

### BERMUDA

Mr. Z. Artwell	Mrs. M. E. Deanson	Mr. H. G. Mastron
S./Sgt. N. G. Alexander	Mr. V. Elwood	Mr. O. McInay
Mr. A. R. Buchanan	Mr. E. C. Ellington	Mr. A. B. Mendez
Mrs. J. E. Baxter	Rev. W. Foster	Mr. E. Morrison
Mrs. W. J. Boyd Brown	Mr. P. Fulmer	Mr. J. Marks
Miss L. E. Boyd-Brown	Mr. C. C. Ferguson	Mr. K. A. Mendez
A.C.I.R. Burrow	Mr. H. G. Gray	Mr. & Mrs. K. B. Martin
Mrs. S. F. Cturekka	Mr. J. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. L. McCoskric
Miss S. Cturekka	Mr. I. Grant	F/O L. St. P. Marshall
Mr. A. Carter	Driver C. Glidden	Mrs. D. Peuso
Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Crawford	Mrs. J. M. Halliday	Mr. E. G. Payton
Miss C. Crawford	Mrs. R. E. Hick	Mr. & Mrs. B. Phillips
Mr. M. P. Carey	Mr. H. Holung	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Parkin
Mr. E. W. Colebrook	Mr. B. G. Hamilton	A.C.L.A. B. Ricketts
Hon. R. L. Cary	Mr. C. C. Higgins	Mr. W. L. Shrubsole
Mr. N. S. de Costa	Mr. S. A. Hall	Mr. J. Sawyer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Camisuli	Mr. J. E. Henry	Mr. R. Smith
Mrs. R. M. Camisuli	Mrs. V. M. Holness	Mr. K. A. Sruith
F/O & Mrs. D. Casserly	Mr. C. Inverarity	Mr. A. L. Scott
F./Lt. C. A. Crompton-	Mr. C. Jackson	Mr. J. J. Sparks
Nicholas	Mrs. E. Johnson	W.O. J. H. Smellie
Sgt. A. C. Chong	Mr. J. Kirkpatrick	Mrs. T. Terrell
Mrs. D. Clough	Mr. A. Lidner	Mr. E. M. Taylor
F/O N. J. Chin	F./Sgt. E. Lyndo	Capt. H. G. Turner
Mrs. L. C. Davies	Mrs. J. F. McNair	F./Sgt. J. W. Terrier
Mrs. K. P. Davies	Miss W. K. McNair	Rev. & Mrs. C. A. White
Mr. D. Davis	Mrs. A. Mowatt	Misses (4) White
Mr. & Mrs. V. M. Duncker	Misses (2) Mowatt	Mr. J. Woodyatt
Mr. C. Draper	Mrs. J. McIntyre	Mr. V. B. Wedcmire
Mrs. I. Duncan	Mr. F. Meredith	Mrs. S. D. E. Zayne
Mr. E. V. Dennison	Mr. O. Miller	Miss V. E. Zayne

### TRINIDAD

Mr. J. K. Allen	Mrs. A. M. Davies	Miss A. N. McCracken
Miss D. Albert	Mr. A. Danes	Sgt. N. J. MacGregor
Mrs. A. C. Ablack	F/O R. E. de Freitas	Cpl. C. A. Moffett
Mr. W. Abbott	F/O & Mrs. R. de Freitas	Mrs. S. K. Moffett
Mr. F. Alexander	G./Capt. P. H. Gibbings	F./Sgt. D. O. Maingot
Mrs. R. A. Barker-Mahlo	Mr. A. de Gauland	F/O K. Maingot
Rev. R. H. Brown	F/O A. Goveia	Mrs. A. S. Robinson
Rev. H. H. Bloomfield	Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Hunter	Misses (2) Robinson
Mr. J. E. Brennan	Mr. E. C. Hammond	Mr. E. Russell
Mr. W. E. Banks	Mr. E. C. Hunter	Mr. B. Robinson
W/O E. R. Bynoe	Mr. M. Handman	Mr. P. Roach
Mrs. D. Bynoe	F./Lt. & Mrs. T. Harries	L.A.C. T. P. Rostant
Mr. & Mrs. H. Boyce	Mrs. A. E. Hall	Mrs. E. P. Roberts
Miss A. Boyce	Sgt. Y. M. Hosen	Misses (2) Scipio Pollard
Mr. G. Casey	Mrs. D. M. Jones	Mr. P. Serson
Mr. R. L. Clarke	Mr. W. T. Joseph	Cpl. T. O. Spencer
Mr. C. N. Corma	Mr. A. J. John	Lt./Cdr. L. E. de Taylor
Rev. C. C. Coaliffe	L.A.C. J. C. Josephs	Mrs. J. Wilson
Mr. G. Crowe	Mr. L. Klein	Gnr. D. A. Westmaas
Mrs. Crowe	Mrs. M. R. Loinsworth	Mr. L. Webb
Miss L. M. Crowe	Misses (3) Loinsworth	Mr. P. D. Warren
Mr. C. N. Coombes	Mr. F. Lyons	Rev. H. E. Worlledge
Mr. R. S. Cuke	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Lomas	Dr. S. H. Wharton
F./Lt. & Mrs. B. Collins	Mr. J. Lynch	Mr. R. H. Wilson
Rev. P. J. Denaeny	Mr. J. Logheed	Mr. S. Yoon
Rev. M. Dromey	Capt. & Mrs. E. Losolcei	

### BRITISH HONDURAS

Mr. O. Andrade	Mr. & Mrs. L. Henderson	Mr. & Mrs. K. Rudon
Mr. & Mrs. A. Burns	Mrs. D. Hulse	Mrs. H. J. Smith
Miss A. Burns	Mr. M. Jacobs	Misses (2) Smith
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Currie	Mrs. C. D. Leslie	Mr. G. B. Sebastian
Miss H. W. Currie	Miss F. A. Leslie	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sutherland
Mr. C. Cutbickell	Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Dawson	Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Neal	Mrs. T. K. Smith
Mr. A. Foreman	Mr. A. Pilgim	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Usher
Mr. C. Foreman	Mr. C. D. Pantan	Mr. C. Ventura
Mr. & Mrs. M. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. N. Perdomo	Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Wiltshire
Mr. H. G. Goff	Miss A. Perdomo	Misses (2) Wiltshire
Mr. W. Griffin	Mr. J. Kitchie	Mr. L. Yam
Maj. C. V. Herbert		

## Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain A. McCollm), at London, January 20th :—

Mr. J. K. Best	Capt. & Mrs. L. Gammans	Mr. S. Lindo
Mr. J. J. Blair	Mr. T. Grannum	Mr. I. Litchfield
Mr. W. J. Brown	Mr. C. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. J. MacGillivray
Mr. K. Chambers	Mr. B. Lebens	Mr. E. Noble
Mr. W. Clarke	Mr. G. Leslie	

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at London, January 26th :—

Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Baker	Mr. S. J. Kennedy	Mrs. R. M. Williams
Maj. Gen. A. H. Harty	Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Nunn	F./Lt. Wint
Mr. S. Hibbert	Mr. P. Watt	

## British Council Scholarships, 1946-7

FOR the current academic year, 248 graduates and others of like status from overseas have been awarded British Council scholarships, which enable them to take a wide range of post-graduate courses of study in this country. The scholarships are normally for one year but extensions are granted in suitable cases.

The Council has this year established a Students' Welfare Department to deal with the reception and non-academic welfare of scholarship holders, and to help them to gain a general knowledge of British life and institutions. To this end vacation courses, which enable those residing in London to visit the provinces and vice versa, as well as term-time talks, discussions, shows of documentary films and other events are arranged. These facilities are available also to students sponsored by the Colonial Office, the Indian and Sudan Governments, and to other overseas students.

This year's British Council scholarship holders have come from some 50 Empire and foreign countries. Those from the West Indian Colonies are shown below :—

Name	Colony	Subject of Study	Centre of Study
BELL, GORDON C.	Barbados	Teacher's Diploma Course	Institute of Education, London.
BENT, RUPERT	Jamaica	Education	Department of Education, Oxford.
BLACKBETT, JOSEPH I.	Br Honduras	Education	Lower Kingsmead College, Selly Oak College, Birmingham.
CARMICHAEL, ISAAC	Barbados	Visual Education	University College, Exeter.
FIGUEROA, JOHN J. M.	Jamaica	Teacher's Diploma Course	Institute of Education, London.
GOCKING, WILLIAM, E.	Trinidad	Diploma in Librarianship	University College, London.
JOSEPH, H. McDONALD	Trinidad	Teaching of English	University College, Southampton.
MCCORMACK, D. GRAHAM	Jamaica	Dancing and Choreography	Sadler's Wells Ballet School.
MARK, ALBERT A.	Trinidad	Education	Department of Education, University College, Swansea.
PHILADELPHIA, WILLIAM A.	Br Guiana	Handicrafts (1st Certificate Course)	Loughborough College.
ROBINSON, JOFFRE J.	Dominica	Professional Certificate in Education	Institute of Education, London.
RODWAY, JAMES A.	St. Lucia	Education	Institute of Education, London.
ROSS, MISS FLORA	Tobago	Education	Moray House, Edinburgh.
THOMAS, GEORGE C. H.	St. Vincent	Associateship Course in Education	Institute of Education, London.
TODMAN, McWELLING	Virgin Is.	Professional Certificate in Education	Institute of Education, London.
VAZ, NOEL D. W.	Jamaica	Drama and Dramatic Production	Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London.
WILLIAMS, DENNIS	Br. Guiana	Art	Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.
WILSON, CLEVELAND F.	Jamaica	Arts and Crafts (Post Certificate Diploma)	Birmingham College of Arts and Crafts.



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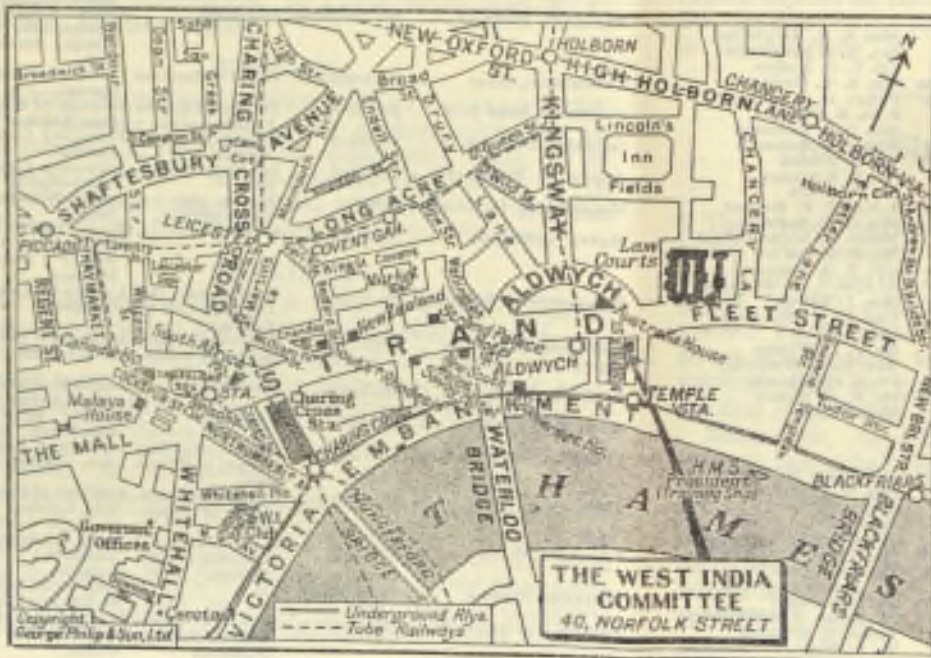
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Commodity Sub-Committees are not included in the above.  
The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman are ex officio Members of all Committees.



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.



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## Creeping Paralysis or What?

**A**FTER a February in which records have been broken for low temperatures, sunlessness and heavy falls of snow, Britain still shivers in the chill winds of March, unheated, unlighted, cheerless, miserable. The future is dark indeed. And only now is it finally beginning to be understood that the coal crisis, which brought the industries of the country to a standstill for three weeks, is merely one factor in a deep-seated and far-reaching economic malaise which is going to affect largely the lives of every man, woman and child for years to come.

The Government's White Paper "Economic Survey for 1947" all too belatedly, has laid the dread facts of the situation before the public—shortages of coal, of electrical plant for power production, of railway equipment for transport of raw materials and the delivery of finished products, leading in turn to shortages in the essential components of every industry. It has emphasized the crucial shortage of manpower at a time when increased production is essential. It has shown the fundamental disequilibrium into which the country has fallen with consumption outrunning production, with "too much money chasing too few goods." In fact a typical inflationary spiral. It has pointed out quite clearly the salient facts of Britain's economic position, the necessity to increase exports and more essential still to close the gap between imports and exports, the failure to do which has already made serious inroads into the American loan granted just over a year ago. It has laid before the public an economic budget for the year with allocations (on paper) of the available manpower to fit that budget. It has declared firmly that, after using all foreign labour and German prisoners of war likely to be available, or to be permitted by the trade unions to work, there must still be more production per man year. So far, so good.

The Government has indeed gone farther. It has announced that employers and workers must make arrangements for the staggering of working hours in order to spread the load on the overburdened electrical power stations. In other words it has proposed night work as a feature of industrial life for a large section of the population. The people do not realize what a long-term feature this night work is going to be. Deductions can, however, be drawn from the statements in the White Paper that it is likely to be several years before power station equipment can be fully modernized and increased to carry the load it will have to bear given the increased production envisaged and if carried out

during normal day-time hours. In the interval load-carrying ability is likely to be less than it is now. What all this implies in consequent reorganization not only of transport but of consumer services and provision of amusements is equally unrealized. Perhaps misfortune may at long last bring to Britain the ever open shop and pub, if little of the Continental Sunday. But it will require all the skill, patience and understanding of managers and operatives and of their organizations to effect this revolution in working habits smoothly and peaceably. For the old idea that night work was to be discouraged and that the way to discourage it was to fix high, almost penal overtime rates for it will have to go. Britain cannot afford it. Indeed it is essential not only that the volume of production shall be increased but that costs of production go down. This means longer hours, at plain time rates, and harder work every minute of the day. Industry must be made to realize that production alone is not now enough. It is production at right prices that will count in the months and years to come, in the markets of the world. Countries that at the end of the war were desperate for capital equipment and consumer goods, including the Colonies, were prepared to pay any price for them then. The important thing was quick delivery. That is still important and to some extent the sellers' market persists. But British industry in reorganizing itself now must reorganize itself for buyers' market conditions, for the fierce cut and thrust of price competition. Only thus can it hope to achieve success in the target objective of the White Paper which must be read as meaning not only to produce but to sell in the markets of the world 40 per cent. by volume more of British goods than we sold in 1938.

The leaders of industry and of the trade unions cannot indeed be expected without assistance to effect this industrial revolution, this fundamental change in working habits and approach to the job by all concerned. The Government must show the way. The need of the moment is national leadership and as a contemporary puts it: "Such national leadership requires a return to simple first principles, economic and moral. The call is for more work, less play, more saving, renewed austerity. Morally, the people of this country cannot thrive without self-reliance. Materially, they cannot work much harder without more food and warmth." And who is there so bold as to say that that leadership is being given; that the Government has been able to convey anything of a sense of urgency or has indicated clearly and precisely the way that each of us must go?

(Continued on page 39)



# From a Londoner's Notebook

The regular contributor of this page is absent from England for three months. The following Notebook has been supplied by a special correspondent.

**G**REAT BRITAIN frozen and snow bound; fuel crisis; widespread shut-down of factories; cut in transport services; scuttle from India; peace treaties with the "satellites"; outrage in Palestine; Government White Papers. . . .

Such as these have been the headlines recently and with the exception of one or two periods during the recent war, it is doubtful if so many major events have been crowded into so few weeks. Events, which in normal times would have aroused considerable public controversy, have passed almost unnoticed—completely overshadowed by the Great Crisis which has affected every man, woman and child, every industry and activity in greater or less degree.

The crisis being the subject of a leading article in this issue, I shall not be expected to deal at any length with its origin or its ultimate repercussion on the national economy. I should, however, like to make a few general remarks by way of a postscript. The month just ended may go down to history, by reason of frequent and heavy snowfalls, as "white" February. Paradoxically, it was as black as any month of the past century; as gloomy as the Dunkirk period. It is nearly mid-March as I write, and the outlook, aided by the thaw and the general resumption of work after the industrial shut-down, has much improved. We are by no means out of the wood, and it is certain that great trials lie ahead; but we feel instinctively that we shall win through.

In due time the Government will have an opportunity of explaining to the electorate the origin of the crisis, as they will to the House of Commons this week. Some of their more irresponsible members and followers—obviously suffering from persecution mania—would have us believe that the industrial tragedy now afflicting us was a Tory plot. On the other hand, the Government's opponents are making full use of such indiscretions as Mr. Shinwell's statement only last September that "talk of rationing electricity this winter is a lot of nonsense" and of the remarks by Mr. Aneurin Bevan in a speech at Blackpool, on May 24th, 1945, when he said: "Our island is almost made of coal . . . only an organizing genius could produce a shortage."

It is pleasant to turn, at least in one's imagination, from the gloom of London to the sparkling sunshine of South Africa, where the King and Queen and the two Princesses are receiving a magnificent reception. Their

progress through South Africa and Basutoland has been a triumphal procession and their personal popularity immense. Their visit will still further strengthen the bonds of Empire.

The eyes of a large part of the world will be turned to Moscow during the next few weeks, where an Allied Conference, perhaps the most fateful since Potsdam, will be held. The Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States, Russia and France are faced with two great tasks: to draw up the main provisions of the German Peace Treaty and to conclude the Austrian Peace Treaty. It is common knowledge that the Western Allies want the new Germany to be politically decentralized with a federal Constitution; they feel that a centralized Fourth Reich will produce a third German war. Russia and her satellites are pressing for a centralized Germany. There, in brief, is the problem. Mr. Bevin left a few days ago for Moscow with the blessings of the Commons and of a large section of the British people.



Daily Mail

An event which has received all too little attention was the Treaty of Dunkirk which binds Britain and France in a military and economic alliance for 50 years. The Treaty was signed in the local sub-prefecture, the only public building in Dunkirk left intact by the war. Mr. Bevin, in signing for Britain, said: "The British people will never allow anything to happen to permit the Germans once again to start disastrous and awful war. This comes from the heart. Britain is by France's side." When M. Bidault signed for France he declared: "This alliance is for eternity." A moving scene followed the ceremony when the two Foreign Ministers drove to Malo Beach, where British soldiers waded out to the little ships in 1940. Mr. Bevin said: "It will never happen again."

The Prime Minister's unheralded announcement in the House of Commons, on February 20th, of the Government's decision to withdraw from India in June, 1948, caused profound astonishment. It had been acknowledged on all sides that the purpose of statesmanship was to lead India forward to complete self-government. The continued and violent antagonism of the two main political parties in India, and the complexities introduced by the Government's pledged intention of protecting the interests of minorities (who, paradoxically, outnumber either of the two main parties), were recognized as factors contributing to a task of stupendous magnitude, but it was never anticipated that the task would be abandoned before completion.



The reasons given for the decision by Ministers indicate little beyond a pious hope that when Hindus and Moslems realize the imminence of the British withdrawal they will fall into each other's arms. Even so the protection of the minorities can by no means be regarded as provided for. In the debate in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill, in one of the finest speeches of his career, dissociated his party from all responsibility for the consequences of the Government policy, and forced a division to make it clear that there is genuine dismay at the proposed precipitate abandonment of India to whatever fate may lie in store. In the upper House Lord Halifax by a powerful speech persuaded the Lords not to press the matter to a division, his argument being that it might have undesirable repercussions in India. The British public, filled with goodwill towards all sections of the Indian peoples, will hope that this experiment in constructive abdication will result in the unification of Indian aspirations and the co-ordination of Indian endeavour. Otherwise the prospects are appalling.

\* \* \*

Mr. Bevin's announcement at the final meeting of the Palestine Conference on February 14th, that the Government intended to refer the Palestine problem to the United Nations has caused no great surprise. The representatives of the Arabs and of the Jewish Agency rejected the proposals of the Government and refused to treat them even as a basis for negotiation. The Government in their turn were unable to accept either the Arab plan or the suggestions of the Jewish Agency. In the meantime every sympathy will be felt for the British troops and police who are carrying out their duties in the face of murder and outrage.

\* \* \*

I should have liked to comment on two other items of interest—the generous gifts from Australia and New Zealand, of £25,000,000, and £12,500,000 respectively, and the publication of a provocative political document *Design for Freedom*—but space will not allow.

(Continued from page 37)

For nothing less will do. There must be an end to the setting of class against class, of worker against employer. There must be an end to socialist schemes supported only by a minority of the electors and of no avail in any case in this time of crisis. There must be mobilization not only of manpower but of all the moral and spiritual resources of the nation. If by leadership of genius a way can be found to its heart, the nation will respond from the heart.

## West Indian Shipping

### Imperial Shipping Committee Inquiry

THE Imperial Shipping Committee, which is resuming its work curtailed during the war, has elected Sir Clement Jones as its new chairman in place of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who resigned on taking up another appointment.

Its immediate task is to make an inquiry into West Indian shipping services; an inquiry started in 1939 was interrupted by the war. The terms of reference of the new inquiry are:—

To survey the shipping needs of the British Colonies in the Caribbean area, and Bermuda; to consider what shipping services will be required to meet the needs of the area in future, and to make recommendations how these services can be provided, taking into account air services existing or contemplated in the area.

Evidence collected before the war is out of date and fresh evidence will be required. The committee is ready to accept evidence from organizations or persons having an interest in West Indian shipping and trade, and this should be sent, in writing in the first instance, to the Secretary, Imperial Shipping Committee, Berkeley Square House, London, W.1.

Arrangements have already been made by the West India Committee to submit a memorandum of its views and to supplement them by oral evidence before the Imperial Shipping Committee on March 31st.



Londoners queuing for coal.

### M.C.C. Tour Next Winter

The M.C.C. will make a West Indian tour next winter, and according to present arrangements the first match will take place in Barbados early in January.

One Test match and two colony matches will be played in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica in that order.

According to a telegram received from the West Indian Cricket Board of Control, the tour is expected to cost about £12,500.

The M.C.C. team will probably consist of nine professionals and five amateurs and will be accompanied by a manager and baggage-man-umpire.

A South African team will tour England this summer. The England Test match selectors are Group Captain A. J. Holmes (Sussex), R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex), J. C. Clay (Glamorgan) and N. W. D. Yardley (Yorkshire).



## The University College

### Sir John Huggins opens first session

THE Governor of Jamaica, Sir John Huggins, opened the first session of the provisional council of the University of the West Indies in Kingston on January 7th.

Those present were Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, principal, chairman of the meeting; Sir James Irvine and Dr. R. E. Priestley, representatives nominated by the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies; Professor R. Baskett, of Belfast University and a member of the Inter-University Council; and the territorial representatives from the West Indies, these being the Acting Chief Justice of British Guiana, the Hon. J. A. Luckhoo, Mr. L. C. Hannays, of Trinidad, Mr. Hugh Springer, Barbados, Mr. Sydney Christian, Leeward Islands, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Windward Islands, Dr. Vernon Anderson, British Honduras, and Mr. P. M. Sherlock, Jamaica.

The Governor expressed his pleasure at the fact that the Inter-University Council of Great Britain had asked Sir James Irvine and Dr. Priestley to represent them at the meeting and he also welcomed very cordially the visiting territorial representatives who were all well known for their public service to the West Indies.

Sir John wished the Council success in its difficult task, stated that Jamaica was very appreciative of having been selected as the site for the University, and promised that he himself would do everything possible to further the work that was being undertaken.

To save delay he had already sent a message to the House of Representatives recommending the purchase of premises to be used as temporary offices and as a residence for the principal.

Dr. Taylor thanked the Governor for his presence and for his very encouraging address.

#### Gift from Sir James Irvine

At the beginning of the session, Dr. Taylor mentioned that the University had received its first gift. He said that Sir James Irvine had decided to present to the University a number of most valuable sets of scientific journals—over 2,000 volumes in all—in memory of his son, Nigel Colquhoun Irvine, who took his B.Sc. at St. Andrews, his B.A. at Oxford, and who died on active service in May, 1944. He was a Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., and served in *H.M.S. Nigeria*.

#### Mr. Philip Sherlock's appointment

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of the provisional council of the University College of the West Indies, has appointed Mr. Philip Manderson Sherlock, B.A., to be director of Extra-Mural Studies in the University College, with the status of professor with effect from April 1st, 1947.

Mr. Sherlock was educated at Calabar High School, Jamaica, and was awarded an honours degree, first class, in English language and literature by the University of London, in 1927. He was formerly headmaster of Wolmer's Boys' School, Jamaica, and subsequently secretary of the Institute of Jamaica. He served as a full member of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies and is at present education officer of Jamaica Welfare Ltd.

## World Trade Talks

As we go to press, discussions on Empire trade and Imperial preference are proceeding in London between representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, Southern Rhodesia, Newfoundland, Burma, Ceylon and the Colonial Empire.

These discussions are merely exploratory and are being held in preparation for the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which opens at Geneva on April 10th.

The five West Indian advisers in connexion with the London discussions are: Hon. H. E. Allan (Minister of Finance), Jamaica; Mr. L. P. Spence (Controller of Imports and Exports), Trinidad; Hon. H. A. Cuke (Member of Executive Committee and Legislative Council), Barbados; Mr. O. Spencer (Economic Adviser), British Guiana; Hon. Geoffrey Boon (Member of Executive Council), Leeward Islands. The Colonial Office representatives are: Sir Gerard Clauson, Mr. T. W. Davies, and Lieut.-Colonel G. Darby.

At Geneva there will be further discussions\* on a draft charter for the International Trade Organization and proposals will be considered for an all-round adjustment of tariffs.

## Luncheon to Sir John Shaw

SIR JOHN SHAW, Governor-designate of Trinidad and Tobago, shortly before his departure for Port-of-Spain, was entertained at an informal luncheon at the Ritz Hotel, on February 12th, by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee.

Following luncheon, Mr. Miller, in a few informal remarks, said that they were delighted to have Sir John with them that day and to have the opportunity of wishing him God-speed. They would watch with sympathy his labours on behalf of Trinidad and had every confidence in his ability to grapple with the many problems that would arise. He trusted that in Trinidad Sir John would enjoy the happiest of all his experiences in the service of His Majesty the King.

Sir John Shaw, after thanking Mr. Miller for his hospitality, said that he was greatly indebted to the West India Committee for having made it possible for him to make so many valuable contacts before taking up his office; it was a completely new experience. He could assure them that he was most anxious to do his best for Trinidad and for the people of Trinidad in whose welfare they were all equally interested.

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, on behalf of the guests, thanked Mr. Miller most warmly for having entertained them. The West India Committee had progressed and expanded under the direction of its friendly and hospitable chairman.

Those present were: Lord Hailsham, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Mr. Philip Lyle, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, Mr. G. O. M. O'Reilly, Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previtè, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. G. W. Scott, Mr. G. Vernon Tate, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. Thomas Souness, Mr. E. A. Andrews and Mr. George J. Miller.

\* See the *Circular*, for October, November and December, 1946





SIR JOHN SHAW LEAVES FOR TRINIDAD ; AU REVOIR FROM MR. J. GORDON MILLER



CANDLES AND OVERCOATS : MEETING OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD [See page 50





POTTERY VENDORS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, BARBADOS



THE INNER HARBOUR OF ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA

[See page 50]



## Sir Ivan Davson

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR IVAN BUCHANAN DAVSON, O.B.E., T.D., whose death, in Georgetown, British Guiana, on January 27th, while on a visit to that colony, we announced with deep regret in last issue, had been closely associated with the West India Committee for over 40 years.

He was a member of its Executive from 1910 until the date of his death and had been an officer since 1927, first as a treasurer, then as deputy-chairman (1928-36), and as chairman, in succession to Sir Eliot de Pass (1936-45). He was elected a vice-president in May, 1946.

Born in 1884, he was the third son of the late Sir Henry Katz Davson, chairman of the West India Committee in 1909, and was educated at Eton. In 1904 he joined the City of London Yeomanry, transferring to the R.F.C. in 1917, becoming soon afterwards Director of Foreign Services.

Sir Ivan had paid a large number of visits to the family sugar estates and businesses in Berbice, British Guiana, and was for many years a director of H. K. Davson and Co., Ltd., of London, and S. Davson and Co., Ltd., of British Guiana. In 1937, on the death of his brother, Sir Edward Davson, Bt., he became the head of both of those firms.

Sir Ivan had for many years been a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture where his wide knowledge of sugar and agricultural problems generally, were of great assistance.

He was an authority on West Indian currency matters and in 1923 was appointed a member of the West Indian Currency Committee.

After leaving the R.A.F. in 1919 he took a great personal interest in aviation. He was deputy-chairman of the Air League from 1925 to 1931 and a member of the West Indian Air Transport Committee. He had flown many thousands of miles during the past 30 years and part of his last journey to British Guiana (via Jamaica) was by air.

In a tribute to the memory of Sir Ivan, contained in a letter published in *The Times*, of February 10th, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, wrote:—

"The death of Ivan Davson is a great loss to the sugar industry, upon which he was an acknowledged authority. He was father of the scheme of special preference certificates for Colonial sugar which was superimposed on the general scheme of imperial preference in 1932 and saved the industry in the West Indies from bankruptcy in the years before the Great War II. His work for the West Indies through the chairmanship of the West India Committee was fittingly recognized by the honour of knighthood conferred on him in 1942.

"His reserved disposition contrasted strangely with his love of club life. In business, shrewdness and tenacity were his outstanding qualities. In negotiation he preferred the unofficial approach to the round table conference and demonstrated its value on more than one occasion.

"Recent warnings as to the state of his health left him undeterred and determined to undertake the tour of the West Indies and British Guiana upon which he

was engaged when death came.

"We who were his colleagues will long miss him and remember with gratitude his services to the colonies to which his brilliant brother Edward as well as his father and grandfather in their times gave so much."

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on February 20th, the following eight candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MR. WILLIAM MACINTYRE (St. Kitts)	{ Mr. W. F. Malone. Capt H. C. Dinwedy.
MR. JOHN EVELYN MAYNE, B.Sc. (Trinidad)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. S. ST. CLAIR HUNTE, F.C.I.S. (Barbados)	{ Mr. George S. Manning. Mr. D. C. C. Da Costa.
GARDINER AUSTIN & Co. LTD. (Barbados)	{ Mr. D. Morris Skinner. Mr. H. N. Leacock.
BARBADOS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INC. (Barbados)	{ Mr. D. Morris Skinner. Mr. H. N. Leacock.
MR. EDGAR MAYNE KEATINGE, (Country) J.P.	{ Mr. J. M. du Buisson. Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.
MR. GEORGE WILLIAM ALDRIDGE (London)	{ Mr. H. R. Guy. Mr. N. S. Murray. Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
DR. A. R. RICHARDS (Trinidad)	{ Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

### New Life Members

Three more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership bringing the number of life members to 349. They are Mr. John Easton, of Glasgow, Mr. S. St. Clair Hunte, of Barbados and Mr. Edgar M. Keatinge, Salisbury.

### Executive Members in West Indies

The following members of the Executive are at present in the West Indies: Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. O. H. Keeling and 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.

## Export Sugar Price for 1947

As was briefly announced in our February issue, the price of B.W.I. sugar for the 1947 export crop has been increased by £4 15s. 0d. a ton to £24 5s. 0d. c.i.f.

Of this increase only part will go to sugar producers to enable them to meet increased costs including wages. In the case of Jamaica this part will amount to £2 10s. 0d. a ton. For the other B.W.I. sugar-producing Colonies it will be £2 a ton. The remainder will be paid into the following special funds to be set up in each Colony: (a) a price stabilization fund; (b) a capital rehabilitation fund; (c) a labour welfare fund.

The method of establishment of these funds, their administration and the exact amounts to be allocated to each are at present in process of negotiation between the industry and the Government.



## Imperial Preference

### A Talk by Captain Gammans

THE Empire Economic Union held a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, on February 27th, in honour of Captain David Gammans, M.P. Colonel Walter Elliot, M.P., presided, and among those present were Sir Anderson and Lady Montague-Barlow, Sir Gerard L. M. Clauson, Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. J. P. L. Thomas, M.P., Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., Mr. W. A. Wells, Mrs. Gammans and Sir Herbert and Lady Williams.

Speaking of his visit to the West Indies, Captain Gammans said he found there a triple reaction to the threat to Imperial preference.

Firstly, the West Indies resented any agreement on tariff proposals being reached behind their backs. Incidentally, there had been resentment that the Caribbean bases had been leased to the United States without consultation but, as that was in wartime, it had been forgiven. This was very different.

Secondly, appeals for collaboration and co-operation appeared to the West Indies to have no justification when they had not been consulted.

Thirdly, Imperial preference seemed to the West Indies to be an internal matter for the Empire to decide, especially when they saw what was happening in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

"The West Indies see all these things," Captain Gammans assured his audience, "and they cannot see why we should even discuss Imperial preference."

The West Indies were well aware that there would be no market for their sugar, rum and citrus products if Empire preference were not retained. "Then," Captain Gammans emphasized, "the whole of the West Indies would become a tropical slum, which could only be kept alive at the expense of the British taxpayer."

Stating the reasons for his opposition to the American loan and his belief that it would prove impossible for the Government to honour the loan obligations, Captain Gammans argued that Britain's only hope of recovery lay in retaining the right to forge trade agreements with the countries of her own Empire.

Speaking of his recent visit to Jamaica, and the impressions he had formed there, Captain Gammans expressed the wish that every member of the House of Commons could have seen what he saw. He had been glad to hear Mr. Bustamante say in Kingston that every British subject should revolt against any threat to Empire preference.

As regards the political situation in Jamaica, Captain Gammans thought it was a very bold step taken by Colonel Oliver Stanley in granting universal franchise. "Jamaica jumped in five years what it took this country 500 years to achieve. In Jamaica to-day, the pot is boiling with the lid off whereas in other parts of the West Indies it is boiling with the lid on. How the whole thing will work out I don't know. I believe a third party, a rural party, may emerge."

After Sir Gerard Clauson had replied for "The Guests," an excellent film in colour taken by Captain Gammans in Jamaica and Barbados was shown.

## Guiana and Honduras Inquiry

### Members of Commission Appointed

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed the members of the commission which, as stated in the January issue of the CIRCULAR, is to re-examine the economic potentialities of British Guiana and British Honduras and to inquire into the possibilities of settlement in both territories.

Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A., F.L.S., economic botanist and formerly acting director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has accepted his invitation to be chairman of the commission. The members will be:—

Sir Kenneth Mitchell, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., M. Inst. T., formerly Chief Controller of Road Transport and Development for the Government of India; Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies; Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, C.M.G., Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies; Mr. H. G. Gregory-Smith, Commissioner of the Interior, British Guiana, who will be associated with the commission for its work in regard to that Colony.

Sir Geoffrey Evans was a member of the British Guiana Refugee Commission in 1939.

The terms of reference of the Commission will be:—

1. Having regard to the recommendations made by the West Indian Conference in 1944 and 1946 regarding the need for study of the Guianas and British Honduras as an aid to the solution of the problem of overpopulation in the West Indian island territories, and further to the need to assist in solving the problem of persons displaced as a result of the world war, to investigate and report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the possibilities of settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras, with the following considerations in mind:—

- (a) the future needs of the population of those territories;
- (b) the need to provide outlets for the surplus populations in the British West Indies;
- (c) the needs of surplus populations in other West Indian islands;
- (d) the need to provide for the resettlement and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their homes in European countries as a result of the war.

2. In the case of British Guiana, the commission will have regard especially to the area of the Kanuku and other mountain ranges bordering the interior savannahs and to the points indicated as requiring classification in the summary of the report of the British Guiana Refugee Commission, May, 1939 (Cmd. 6014).

The commission will leave this country for the West Indies during the second half of 1947.

The Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood have received congratulations from all parts of the Empire on the occasion of their silver wedding on February 28th. They celebrated the event quietly at Torquay. We are happy to learn that Lord Harewood, a vice-president of the West India Committee, has made a good recovery from his recent operation.



# Labour Conditions in West Indies

**M**R. CREECH JONES, in a reply published in *Hansard*, of February 19th, supplied the following information to Dr. Santo Jeger, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies having regard to the recent disturbances in the West Indian colonies, to what extent the conditions of the labouring population had improved since the date of the Report of the Royal Commission. Mr. Creech Jones pointed out that the information had been compiled at very short notice, and was, to some extent, supplementary to that contained in the statement of the action taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission which was presented to Parliament in June, 1945.

## Barbados

There has been material improvement in conditions and wages. The working day has, in most cases, been reduced to eight hours, and thereafter, in commerce, overtime rates prevail. Except where work is casual, most employers now give ten days or two weeks' holiday with pay annually. Wages have risen steadily, and the following are estimated percentage increases on the plantations since 1939: cultivation, 190, reaping, 200. The percentage increase in manufacture is 127.

A Trades Union Act was passed in 1939, and there are now four workers' organizations. The Barbados Workers' Union, and its counterpart for commerce, the Shipping and Mercantile Association, have already negotiated 13 agreements this year. Legislation has been enacted governing the employment of women, young persons and children in industry, arbitration in industrial disputes, hours and conditions of employment of shop assistants and workmen's compensation (including agricultural workers and domestic servants). Two social welfare officers have been appointed, and Barbados Welfare Limited, a non-profit-making welfare department, has been formed to assist the workers in the development of home life and co-operative development of home industries and handicrafts, and to encourage the growth of a better community spirit. A Director of Education was appointed in 1943, and there has been a complete overhaul of the education system. Housing for working-class people has been in the forefront of social questions. A survey of slum areas has been made, and a housing site of just under 250 acres purchased for a proposed housing scheme.

## British Guiana

Legislation has been introduced covering workmen's compensation, conditions of employment of women, young persons and children, dangerous trades, recruitment of workers, trade unions, employment exchanges, hours of work in shops, licensed premises, bakeries and markets. Legislation is under consideration for a comprehensive factories Bill, improvements to the workmen's compensation ordinance, and for the registration of contracts. A fair wages clause was recently introduced into all Government contracts.

The Trade Union Ordinance has been amended to prevent actions in tort against unions, to define a trade dispute, to make lawful acts of picketing within certain conditions, and, generally, to bring the ordinance into line with United Kingdom legislation. Membership of trade unions has increased considerably, and there has been a steady growth of reliance by both workers and employers upon the assistance of the Labour Department in settling disputes.

The activities of the Social Welfare Department have been directed towards the organization of co-operative societies, the encouragement of cottage industries in rural areas, and the promotion of community life generally. A non-contributory old age pension scheme has been established. Outdoor relief under poor law has been increased.

Taking 1939 as 100, the index of average daily earnings for resident male piece workers in the sugar industry has risen to, approximately, 220. Basic rates for unskilled men in sugar factories have been established, carrying a war bonus of 30 per cent., together with a reduction in hours. Bauxite wages have increased by about 23 per cent. Wages of subordinate Govern-

ment employes have increased by 25 per cent., and wages generally in all industries have been increased to a similar extent.

## British Honduras

Three trade unions have been registered since 1941, and in 1945 a Labour Advisory Board was appointed. The establishment of a Whitley Council for civil servants is under consideration. A Factories Ordinance was passed in 1942, and workmen's compensation was introduced in 1943.

## Jamaica

Legislation has been enacted covering the registration and inspection of factories, slum clearance and housing, the protection of dock workers against accidents, and the restriction of hours of employment of women; and making provision for the health and safety of women employed in industrial undertakings. Membership of trade unions has increased from 8,500 in 1939 to 57,700 in 1946.

As regards social services, the following figures, showing increases in annual Government expenditure on public health and public education, give some indication of the progress effected: Health, 1938-39 £104,887; 1946-47 £663,903. Education, 1938-39 £266,000; 1946-47 £705,557.

The considerable rise in labour wages rates is indicated by the following figures, showing increases for different categories of labour over the 1938 rates. General labour: men 60 per cent. to 100 per cent.; general labour: women 60 per cent. to 220 per cent.; port workers, 167 per cent. to 187 per cent.; sugar cultivation, 88 per cent. Other agricultural work 20 per cent. to 100 per cent.

## Leeward Islands

Since 1939, legislation has been enacted covering trade unions, trades disputes, recruitment of workers, employment of children, minimum wages and workmen's compensation.

The Antigua Trade and Labour Union claims 12,000 members in a total population of 42,000. Its representatives hold all the elected seats on the Legislative Council. Union members in St. Kitts and Montserrat also hold elected seats on the Legislative Councils. In Antigua, a 45-hour week is now generally recognized, and the principle of holidays with pay has been agreed to.

In St. Kitts, holidays with pay are granted by the Government and by the sugar factory; extension to estate labour is under consideration, and the principle of an eight-hour day is generally accepted.

Since 1939, piece work wages on sugar estates in Antigua have been increased more than threefold, and the daily rate of pay for unskilled labour has risen from 1s. 3d. to 4s. 2½d. In St. Kitts, piece rates on sugar estates have been more than doubled.

As regards social services, there is a large programme in education, public health, peasant settlement, etc.

## Trinidad

The Trade Disputes (Protection of Property) Ordinance, 1943, provides, *inter alia*, for the legal recognition of peaceful picketing, and confers immunity to trade unions from actions in tort. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, brought within the scope of the principal ordinance, among other groups of workpeople, those employed in agricultural holdings of not less than 30 acres, domestic servants other than those employed in private houses, and persons employed exclusively as clerical workers and/or shop assistants. It also provided for a reduction of the waiting period from ten to three days, and for increased compensation in cases of death or permanent total disablement.

The Factories Ordinance, 1946, based on the U.K. Factories Act, 1937, provided for the industrial safety of workers, and the establishment of an inspectorate. The Ordinance will be proclaimed as soon as the necessary regulations have been drafted. Regulations made under the Labour Bureau Ordinance provide for the extension of Labour Bureau facilities to eleven additional centres in the Colony.

The following comparative table shows increases in the level of wage rates in the principal industries since 1939:



## (a) Oil

1939:—

Skilled 11—28 cents per hour; Semi-skilled 11—22 cents per hour; Unskilled 11—16 cents per hour.

1947:—

Skilled 33—47 cents per hour; Semi-skilled 28—33 cents per hour; Unskilled 26—29 cents per hour. (Including a temporary war allowance).

## (b) Government Employees

Skilled and semi-skilled 88 cents to 2 dollars per day 1.44—2.56 dollars plus 46—53 cents (TWA)=1.90—3.09 dollars per day.

Unskilled 60—72 cents per day—1.00 dollar plus 42 cents (TWA)=1.42 dollars per day.

## (c) Dock Labour

Stevedores 2.00 dollars per day—2.40 dollars plus 88 cents (TWA)=3.28 dollars per day.

Shore labour 1.44 dollars per day—2.20 dollars plus 51 cents (TWA)=2.71 dollars per day.

## (d) Agriculture

Sugar (task work) Average daily earnings, 1939 and 1947:—  
Cutlassing 40—50 cents and 55—180 cents.

Reaping 50—75 cents and 75—220 cents.

Draining 60—90 cents and 85—252 cents.

(Note.—Earnings depend largely on the amount of time which the worker is willing to put in)

Cocoa and coconuts. Average daily earnings 1939 and 1947:—  
Cutlassing 40—60 cents and 80—120 cents.

Pruning (cocoa) 50—75 cents and 120—250 cents

Hours of work.—The working week of oil shift workers has been reduced from 56 to 48 hours. The working day for port labour has been reduced from 9 to 8 hours. The hours of sugar time workers, with the exception of stock attendants, essential services employees and watchmen, have been reduced to 8 per day.

Leave. Oil. Leave privileges have been made cumulative for two years. Government; seven days' leave has been extended to ten days in cases of two and three years' service, and 14 days after four years' service. Sick leave at seven days per year has been introduced. Sugar; seven days' vacation leave annually has been introduced. An industrial relations joint consultative committee has been established in the sugar industry, and a joint conciliation board in the oil industry. In certain Government Departments, works committees have been set up.

Social Services.—Co-operative groups, ranging from thrift and study clubs to registered credit unions and agricultural co-operative societies, have been promoted in nearly every part of the Colony, and have taken firm root. A cottage industries programme (straw and allied materials) is just beginning to take shape as an economic factor.

The Planning and Housing Commission have completed the construction of 1,199 houses on housing settlements in the Colony, and work on the preparation of additional building sites is in progress. One hundred and twelve buildings have been erected in the towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando in connexion with slum clearance housing schemes; 62 more are under construction. Two rural housing schemes are in course of construction in the sugar areas of the Colony. Oilfields housing estates have been developed. Improvements have been made in the provision of hostel accommodation for young workers in Port of Spain. Government expenditure on housing and slum clearance for the period of 1942-46 was 5,130,000 dollars compared with 300,000 dollars in the previous five years.

Inexpensive medical facilities have become more widely available to the labouring population, especially infant welfare and maternity and hospital care. Health Centres have been established in main rural areas and more are in course of construction. Venereal Diseases centre with clinics, both urban and rural, provide free treatment for all. Special measures have been taken against hookworm infestation by means of a health education campaign and by clinical treatment. Anti-malarial measures have been continued. A feature of work in 1946 is the use of D.D.T. as a house insecticide on a large scale.

## Windward Islands

In Grenada, an agreement between planter, employers and trade unions established as from October 21st, 1946, minimum wage rates of 3s. for men and 2s. 6d. for women, for an eight-hour day.

In St. Lucia, legislation as from November 1st, 1946, raised

minimum wages to 2s. 6d. for men and 2s. for women for an eight-hour day. All minimum wage rates for shop assistants and clerks were raised approximately 29 per cent. from that date.

In Dominica and St. Vincent, negotiations are proceeding with view to the upward revision of existing minimum wage rates in those colonies.

Social services have received special attention since 1942 through the appointment of a Social Welfare Adviser.

## Jamaica Banana Industry

## Growers receive Price Increase

THE following official announcement was made by the Government of Jamaica, on February 3rd, after discussion with representatives of the All Island Banana Growers' Association:—

(1) The net price payable to growers for bananas accepted for export will be increased from 6s. per count bunch to 7s. per count bunch as from February 3rd, 1947. Subject to any unforeseen circumstances, the price of 7s. per count bunch will be maintained for the remainder of 1947 and for the whole of 1948.

(2) The increase in wages to be paid to labour employed on banana production as a result of this higher price will be a matter for direct negotiation between the representatives of the growers and labour.

(3) Jamaica's share of the profits gained in 1946 and the balance remaining after deduction of the growers' price now fixed for 1947 and 1948 and other charges will be solely devoted to purposes which will benefit the banana industry.

(4) All other outstanding matters regarding allocation of the proceeds from sale of bananas have been reserved for further early discussion with representatives of the industry.

## Confidence in future

Interviewed by a representative of *The Daily Gleaner* on the increase of one shilling per count on bananas purchased by the Government for export, Mr. R. F. Williams, chairman of the All Island Banana Growers' Association, said: "Representations by the All Island Banana Growers' Association were to the effect that the growers should receive 7s. per count for two years, on the condition that the surplus proceeds were to be exclusively for the benefit of the banana growers; and as Government has agreed to the 7s. and also to have further discussions with us on the subject of the disposal of surplus proceeds, growers should feel satisfied with what has been arranged and should proceed with confidence for the future to expand the industry as quickly as possible."

## Jamaica's Ten-year Plan

Mr. G. N. Nunn, Secretary for Development, Jamaica, arrived in London recently to discuss with the Colonial Office and the Colonial Economic and Development Council the third draft of the colony's Ten-Year Plan of Development.

Mr. Nunn was chairman of the committee which prepared the original plan. An outline of the plan, which called for a total expenditure of £20,000,000 appeared in the CIRCULAR of March last.

He expects to leave for Jamaica about the end of March.



# Colonial Research in 1945-46

## Colonial Research Committee

THE Third Annual Report of the Colonial Research Committee, together with the Third Annual Report of the Colonial Products Research Council, the Second Annual Report of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the First Annual Report of the Colonial Medical Research Committee and the First Annual Report of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, have just been issued by H.M. Stationery Office in one volume, under Colonial No. 208.

These reports cover the period April 1st, 1945, to March 31st, 1946, which marked a definite stage in the work of the Colonial Research Committee, namely, the completion of the main organization and framework in London for the continuous survey of Colonial research needs. It was early recognized that it was impracticable for a single body of reasonable dimensions to deal adequately with all the various branches of science, and the policy followed by the Committee has been to create and co-operate with specialist organizations, with a view to maximum delegation of function within a framework mutually agreed, as the most effective method of securing rapid and sustained scientific advance. Side by side with the organizations whose reports are included in the present volume, there are attached to the Colonial Office a number of expert bodies dealing with certain special topics. A special sub-committee of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee deals with economic research, the Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee deals with fisheries research. There is an advisory committee to deal with matters relating to tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis, the Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee has, at the instance of the Colonial Research Committee, implemented plans for topographical and geological surveys, and an Advisory Panel deals with the problems of land tenure in the Colonies.

As a matter of organization, each of the main specialist bodies is directly advisory to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the principle that in scientific matters the findings of a competent body should not be subject to detailed review by another body which cannot be as fully informed as the former on the specialized matters with which it deals. The Colonial Research Committee attempts to hold the balance between claims of different subjects on which research is in contemplation, and will encourage the preparation of broad programmes of work over a period of years, in respect of which broad allocations of funds may be made, but it is intended that within these allocations the specialist committees shall be left to work with the minimum of reference to other bodies. Similarly with regard to research work initiated within the Colonies themselves. The Colonial Research Committee will be concerned to scrutinize carefully any plans and proposals put before them for assistance from funds controlled by the Secretary of State, but believe that the best results will be achieved by the minimum of control or direction from any quarter.

The Colonial Research Committee now considers that the main central framework of a Colonial Research Organization has been completed, and that a principal function of the Committee will be to achieve the maximum degree of co-ordination of effort as between the various branches of science represented by the specialist committees. The long-term Development Plans of the various Colonies which are now becoming available will be of assistance to the Committee in exercising this function, in that they indicate where the major efforts are going to be made, and where, consequently, a parallel research effort will be of the greatest value.

## FIELDS OF RESEARCH REVIEWED

The Colonial Research Committee's review of progress during the year is restricted to those fields of research not covered by the above-mentioned organizations, which now report separately. A Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic Topographical) Surveys has been set up, and as regards the British West Indies, cartographic work is in progress on the basis of air photographs of Jamaica and other parts of the area taken by the United States Army Air Force. It is anticipated that topographic mapping by means of aerial surveys will prove to be a great advance on the ground methods previously used, and be of speedy value to forest, agricultural and other specialist officers. During the period under review, the establishment of a Colonial Geological Survey was under consideration, and the appointment of an officer to lead this organization has since been announced.

Surveys of the fisheries of the Colonies in the Caribbean area have been completed, and a Fisheries Research Service with headquarters in Trinidad is envisaged. Pending the formation of a Colonial Fisheries Research Service, fisheries research is to be catered for by the appointment of fisheries research officers under *ad hoc* schemes. Meteorological research will be covered by a comprehensive Empire Meteorological Service, meeting the needs both of air navigation and Colonial agriculture. It is proposed to establish a Colonial Housing Bureau to co-ordinate work on housing. The Bureau would work in close association with the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and with Housing Research Stations set up in the Colonies on a regional basis. A Land Tenure Advisory Panel was set up in July, 1945.

In a final note, the Colonial Research Committee emphasize, first, that they would regard it as unfortunate if their existence were in any way to inhibit initiative on the part of other agencies or individuals who have projects in mind, and will cordially welcome proposals from any source and be glad to consider recommending financial assistance where necessary and appropriate. Second, that scientists should not be deterred from submitting proposals simply because information is not yet available sufficient to permit of an ideally precise definition of the problems to be studied, and that the Committee will be glad to support work having the attainment of such definitions as its primary objective. It is to be hoped that those con-



cerned will take the Committee at their word in this matter, for such exploratory investigations are an essential preliminary to purposeful progress.

An appendix gives a list of the schemes approved during the period under review.

#### Colonial Products Research Council

The review of the general activities of the Council makes reference to two matters of interest to the West Indies; the proposal for the establishment of a Sugar Technology Research Association and the decision to open a Colonial Microbiological Research Institute in Trinidad. In regard to the former, the reference is merely to the preliminary conferences between members of the Council and representatives of the West Indian sugar industry, though matters have since progressed to a stage at which the British West Indies Sugar Association has submitted proposals which are under consideration. The report records the approval of plans for the Microbiological Research Institute, and for the appointment of a staff of three microbiologists, an organic chemist and the necessary ancillary staff under the direction of Dr. A. C. Thaysen.

Research projects sponsored by the Council which are of interest to the West Indies include the work on sucrose and starches being carried on at Birmingham University under the direction of Professor Sir Walter N. Haworth, F.R.S. Technical details are given of sucrose products of possible value in industry, and mention made of investigations on the properties of starch from cassava and arrowroot. In certain aspects this work has reached a stage suitable for industrial development, and an appendix gives particulars of applications which have been made for patents.

A new programme of work on timbers has been commenced at the Forest Products Research Institute, Princes Risborough, and some results of the investigations in hand to determine the properties and value of the resin from British Guiana wallaba wood are now available. It has been shown that the resin is unlikely to prove of value as a constituent of paints and varnish, and its use in other directions is being examined.

Pending the construction of the Microbiological Institute, preliminary work on some of the problems which it is intended to explore is being carried on in this country by Dr. Thaysen with one scientific officer and a technical assistant. This includes a study of the growth curve of the organism now employed in food yeast production, with a view to increasing output from a given manufacturing plant and standardizing the composition of the product. Another investigation concerns the culture of an organism which during growth produces a substance which inhibits the development of a fungus responsible for Panama disease of bananas. A third activity is the development of technique and design of apparatus for the micro-manipulative operations by which these highly technical investigations are carried on.

#### Colonial Social Science Research Council

This body works in close collaboration with the Research Sub-Committee of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee, and expresses particular gratification that Dr. Kuczynski was able to pay a visit to the West Indies to advise on census work in that area, in view of the great need for sound demographic data,

which are fundamental to many inquiries in the field of social science. The Council records an increased need for research due to the more rapid progress in Colonial development consequent upon the termination of the war; and the difficulty that the practical value of research in the social sciences is not yet always appreciated. Efforts have been made to generate a fuller appreciation of the value of this work. The question of research needs and priorities has been explored, and the Council finds that this cannot be divorced from the question of organization. The establishment of local and regional social research institutes, which can survey the needs of the regions in which they are located and assume responsibility for the supervision and organization of individual research projects, is regarded as essential. As regards the West Indies future organization has been under continuous review, particularly in the light of the reports of the Committee on Higher Education in the West Indies. Pending the formation of such institutes in the main regions, however, much of the research that is required must necessarily continue to be undertaken by Colonial Research Fellows and other research workers appointed from London on the recommendation of the Council.

An important handicap to the extension of the work is the shortage of personnel trained for social investigation, as yet only slightly mitigated by the end of the war. Considerable numbers have embarked on undergraduate studies in the social sciences, but for many types of project some prior experience of field work is required in addition to the training received in academic institutions. To meet pressing needs the Council make training grants to enable workers to undergo special courses in preparation for field work in connection with such projects as psychological research in the West Indies and linguistic research in Kenya. The Council favours, however, the development of research teams, as an aid to rapid progress, since the pooling of experience when workers co-operate as a team removes the need for all to have had previous field experience.

Most of the research schemes so far approved apply more particularly to the African Colonies and Protectorates, but provisional approval has been given for a comprehensive sociological survey of the peasant community in Jamaica, to be carried out by a team of workers who will make full use of the data collected in the Jamaican census of 1943.

#### The Colonial Medical Research Committee

This Committee issues its first report, the opening meeting having been held on May 29th, 1945. The Committee has recommended the formation of a Colonial Medical Research Service, of which Dr. A. F. Mahaffy, a former Director of the Rockefeller Yellow Fever Research Laboratory at Entebbe, has been appointed Director. The service is to be organized and controlled from the United Kingdom. The routine laboratories in the Colonies, it is suggested, should continue to be staffed by the local Governments as at present, and the medical research service would second men, as requested and if available, to carry out part of the research work in those laboratories. Besides purely medical research, it is hoped to cover entomology,



helminthology, and other ancillary sciences. A difficulty which has been met, and for which no adequate solution has yet been found, is that of recruiting such workers, and a proposal for the provision of Colonial Research Studentships has been adopted to encourage the training of suitable men. The medical problems of the Colonies requiring special attention have been surveyed and special attention is to be paid, as soon as possible, to problems such as nutrition, malaria and mosquito control, filariasis, schistosomiasis, the physiology of hot climates, etc. Malaria and Nutrition Sub-Committees have already been set up.

The Malaria Sub-Committee has taken over and continued much of the work of the Malaria Committee of the Medical Research Council, now disbanded. Field trials with the anti-malaria compound paludrine have been promoted, and trials of D.D.T. against tsetse fly and mosquitoes in Africa are being carried out by the officers responsible for the experiments against mosquitoes in British Guiana, preliminary accounts of which were given in the previous report of the Colonial Products Research Council.\* As £41,500 has been allotted for these trials, it is to be presumed that the final results of the British Guiana experiments were highly encouraging, but no mention is made in any of the reports of steps being taken to apply those results in the West Indies.

The Sub-Committee on Nutrition includes representatives of the Colonial Agricultural Research Committee and Colonial Social Science Research Council, in recognition of the need for combined effort for the improvement of nutritional standards. The investigations made by Dr. Platt in the West Indies in 1944 have been made the basis of recommendations for immediate improvements and future work. Biochemical and pathological changes associated with the condition of malnutrition among infants described in the report on Nutrition in the British West Indies under the term "sugar babies" have been studied, and success has been obtained by treatment with a diet containing milk protein.

#### **Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research**

The Committee was established in June, 1945, and this first report consists mainly in an enunciation of general principles determined after preliminary consideration of the extensive and complex problems with which the Committee will be called upon to deal. The Committee was, however, unable to defer consideration of detailed projects until the main lines of basic policy had been laid down, as much work was already in being and many plans were in an advanced state of preparation. A Sub-Committee on Policy was, therefore, established to facilitate consideration of basic questions, while particular projects which arose were scrutinized at the same time. The latter are not discussed in the report, since most of the specific schemes of agricultural research approved during the year originated before the Committee came into existence. In this report also, reference is made to the difficulty of recruiting adequate staff, and stress is laid on the need for a flexible scheme which will place no bar in the way of transfer as between work in the Colonies and academic

and Government scientific work in the United Kingdom and the Dominions. The Committee's observations on the value of research institutions and the need for planned allocation of function as between such institutions and agricultural departments are reminiscent of the findings of the cocoa research conference.

## **Food Yeast From Molasses**

### **Success achieved in Jamaica**

In an article entitled "Protein from Molasses developed in Jamaica" the January issue of *Food Industries* records how after two years' development work, the Jamaica factory, sponsored by the British Colonial Office to produce a cheap protein concentrate from molasses, is due to come into full operation immediately. Difficulties arising from the contamination of the yeast with iron from the equipment and insufficient air supply to the fermenter, have only recently been overcome.

### **Capacity of Plant**

"Besides lining the plant with an inert substance and installing more air compressors to solve the urgent production problems, it was found possible to simplify the process, and the plant should now be capable of an output of 12 to 15 tons of food yeast a day.

### **Exports already made**

"Small quantities of food yeast have in fact been produced for some months, but these have been shipped half-way across the world to Malaya, where they have helped to relieve an acute food shortage by admixture with bread, soups and gravies to fortify the protein content of the diet."

### **Anticipated Cost**

It is pointed out that earlier estimates of cost have been falsified by the alcohol industry's demand for molasses which "has quadrupled in price since the Colonial Office drew up its estimates. Nevertheless, food yeast will still be a cheap form of protein, and should not cost more than a shilling a pound ex factory in bulk packages."

### **Food Value**

"The food yeast produced at the Frome, Jamaica, factory by a fermentation process using a highly efficient strain of *Torulopsis utilis* is a finely ground, pale cream powder with a flavour which might be described as 'meaty.' Its flavour, whether palatable or merely unobjectionable, is not of primary importance, for the food yeast is intended as an additive to prepared foods, valuable for its protein and vitamin B complex content. It is essentially a diet supplement for communities that not only lack purchasing power but are short on normal sources of protein such as meat, fish, eggs and vegetables.

"Molasses is not an indispensable medium for fermentation; any suitable carbo-hydrate material—often a waste product of the local staple crop—will do as long as it can conveniently be transported to a central factory, and provided there are a good water supply and facilities for disposing of the effluent.

"Most countries with a protein problem are watching the Jamaica experiment with keen interest."

\* See Circular, October 1945, page 184.



## The Trinidad Disturbances

### Trade Union expert to visit Colony

FURTHER questions have been put in the House of Commons to the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the recent disturbances in Trinidad.

Mr. Wilkes asked if Mr. Creech Jones would appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the disturbances, and Mr. Sorensen wanted to know if a full report had been received from the Acting Governor of Trinidad.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply dated February 26th, stated: "I have already informed the House on recent events in Trinidad and now await a full report on the troubles there. Until I have received and studied it I must defer any comments on the criticisms which have been made of the actions of the police and other authorities. The action taken had the unanimous support of the official and unofficial members of the local Executive Council. The Emergency Powers Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council by 13 votes to 3 with 1 abstention. The police action referred to in the Question is one action of a number taken by the local authorities and these must be considered against the background of recent developments in Trinidad due to the rapid rise in living costs, the increased unemployment occasioned by the closing of work on the bases, the stoppages of work and the attempt by Uriah Butler to exploit the situation and weaken the established trade unions.

"As regards the printing press, I am still having inquiries made, but I have no reason to doubt the assurances which I have received, both from the Governor and the Acting Governor, that the police were not responsible for the damage. With reference to my statement on February 12th that there was no question that there were acts of violence and mass intimidation, I had in mind certain events in the oilfields and some of the charges against persons who were arrested in the course of the disturbances. But in regard to the action of the police I must await the report. The policy of the Trinidad Government is to encourage trade unionism. Over the past few years progressive social and economic programmes have been pursued. Among the steps now taken to remove the causes of unrest may be mentioned:—

- (a) the appointment of a Committee to consider the grading and salaries of public servants;
- (b) the appointment of another Committee to inquire into the high costs of living;
- (c) a review by the Standing Price Control Committee of the percentage mark-up of imported goods, with a view to reducing prices;
- (d) the selection of an experienced trade unionist from this country to visit Trinidad to discuss the position and the state of industrial relations generally with all parties concerned, and
- (e) the expedition of the 10-year plan for economic and social development including the strengthening of the Government staff as necessary for its effective prosecution.

"With the assistance of the Trade Union Congress I have every hope of securing the services of an experi-

enced trade unionist to visit Trinidad in the near future to discuss the position and the state of industrial relations generally with all parties concerned. I feel that this will be of better service to the workers of Trinidad than the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry. I may add that I have closely consulted the new Governor on all these matters. He is due in Trinidad very shortly."

### Unfair Press attacks

The recent disturbances in Trinidad were the subject of numerous references in the Press of Great Britain; two newspapers noted for their irresponsibility attacked without restraint the Trinidad Government, police and employers.

One reference, which referred to the "disgraceful" conditions of the workers at the Pitch Lake, drew a spirited reply from the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd., accompanied by irrefutable evidence from the Report of the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39. The Commission stated:—

"As a result of our visits to the Pitch Lake and to the model village provided for workers, we were favourably impressed with the housing accommodation and medical and other facilities afforded by the company for its labour."

The oil industry, which was also subjected to attacks, was defended by Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, who, in the course of a letter to *The Times*, published on February 25th, wrote:—

"The oil industry pays better wages [than agriculture] but it employs only about 12,000 in a population of about 500,000. Unfortunately, whenever there is labour unrest in Trinidad it is directed first against the oil industry, although that industry is among the best employers in the colony. But unenlightened people do not stop to think when they are aggrieved. They know that the oil industry is thriving and they imagine that they are entitled to a greater share of those profits. In fact, the yield on the total capital invested in the oil industry of Trinidad is not excessive."

## Cocoa Research in Trinidad

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture plans to use River Estate, Trinidad, as the experiment station of an expanded cocoa research scheme which has been under discussion since the Cocoa Research Conference held at the Colonial Office in 1945.

The generosity and initiative of Messrs. Cadbury Bros., and the approval by the Trinidad Government of the exchange proposed by them, have now made available sufficient land on what is regarded as the best site in Trinidad for the purpose. Development of the research plans, however, will not be possible until increased funds are provided, both for working River Estate and for the appointment of a larger research staff. These funds will presumably be provided partly by the chocolate industry and partly by H.M. Government.

At the moment the College is unable to extend beyond the 12 acres which were planted by the cacao research scheme between 1937 and 1941.



## Cuban Sugar

### Prices of 1946 and 1947 Crops

IN the issue of *Foreign Trade*, dated February 1st, 1947, Mr. R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Legation in Havana, discusses the position created by the decree issued by the Cuban Government on December 14th, 1946, establishing the method of handling the total payments for the 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar crops. The decree marks the end of a period of struggle between the mill-owners, cane growers and workers in the sugar industry on the one hand, and the Cuban Government on the other, in regard to the disposal of the "differential" between the actual sale price of the sugar, and the basic minimum price established by the terms of the contract between the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilisation Institute.

Under the terms of this contract the United States undertook to purchase the Cuban sugar crops of 1946 and 1947, less 350,000 Spanish tons (2,271.6 lb.) from each crop for local consumption; 250,000 tons from the 1946 crop and 300,000 tons from the 1947 crop for Cuban export to other countries; and 20,000 tons for UNRRA in 1946. The U.S. purchase price for 1946 was established at a basic minimum price of 3.675 cents per lb., 96° raw sugar, f.o.b., with certain additions provided for by a number of escalator clauses. The basic minimum price for 1947 was to be not less than the highest price paid in 1946, with similar terms of modification, and provision for adjustment of the basic minimum itself in case of a short crop or appreciably increased production costs.

Among the escalator clauses was one which provided for an addition to the basic minimum price, to be based on increases in the average monthly food indices published in the "Consumers Price Index and Retail Price of Food" issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 140.27. The announced purpose of inserting this clause was to maintain a check on inflation, in view of the fact that Cuba relies largely on the U.S.A. for food supplies. No announcement was made at the time, however, as to how the increased price which might accrue under this clause would be applied to control the rising cost of living in Cuba, nor was provision for this included in the agreement.

When, early in 1946, the Cuban Government proposed to seize the difference between the sale price of the 250,000 tons of sugar assigned for sales to other countries, and the basic minimum price, there was stiff opposition from the sugar mills on constitutional grounds, a claim which has since been upheld by a decision of the Supreme Court. The subsequent announcement in September, 1946, of the intention of the Cuban Government to seize the increment in price on sugar sold to the U.S.A., resulting from the application of the cost of living escalator clause, in order to pay subsidies on food imports, aroused further opposition accompanied by stoppages of work in the fields. A round-table conference was convened, and after prolonged and arduous negotiations agreement has been reached.

The 350,000 tons set aside for local consumption are to be sold at the basic minimum prices established for

each year. The 250,000 tons (1946) and 300,000 tons (1947) allotted for export to "other countries" are to be sold to the Cuban Government at the basic minimum prices prevailing in each year, profit on re-sale to be retained by the Government. All profit on sales to the U.S.A. is to be retained by the sugar mills. From the profit held by the Government a fund will be provided to pay sugar, industrial and agricultural workers such increases in wages as would have accrued to them had the sugar mills obtained the benefit of the higher sales price for the 1947 "other countries" quota of 300,000 tons. The balance of the profit will be appropriated to the General Revenue.

It is now possible to form an estimate of the price realized for Cuban sugar sold to the U.S.A. from 1946 crop, and of the basic minimum price for sugar of the 1947 crop. The average U.S.A. food price index for the last quarter of 1946 was 184.53, which is 44.26 points or 31.55 per cent. above the base of 140.27. This will bring the average price for a crop of approximately 3,770,000 tons sold to Commodity Credit Corporation to 4.18 cents per lb., f.o.b., or roughly £23 6s. 5d. per long ton (2,240 lb.). On January 18th, 1947, the ceiling price of raw sugar in the U.S.A. was raised to 6.125 cents per lb., with an equivalent f.o.b. Cuba price of 4.935 cents per lb., and this figure taken as the basic minimum price for 1947 crop, is equivalent to £27 8s. 9d. per long ton (2,240 lb.).

## Trinidad Customs Tariffs

Notice was published in the Trinidad Royal Gazette of November 28th, 1946, of the following changes in the import duties on oil passed by the Legislative Council on November 22nd:—

Item No.	Article	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
71 Oil:			
(b)	Fuel	10 cents per gall.	20 cents per gall. (against 10 cents)
(c)	Illuminating, including kerosene, and other refined petroleum burning oils	15 cents per gall.	30 cents. per gall. (against 20 cents)
(e)	Motor spirit, including benzine, benzoline, gasolene, naphtha, and petrol spirits generally	20 cents per gall.	40 cents per gall. (against 20 cents)
(g)	Crude	10 per cent. ad val. (against 20 per cent.)	20 per cent. ad val.
(h)	Other petroleum oils, not elsewhere specified	10 per cent. ad val.	20 per cent. ad val. (against 10 per cent.)

together with a surtax of 15 per cent. of the duty on items (g) and (h).

PROFESSOR E. E. CHEESMAN, Professor of Botany and Genetics at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by the University of London for his published work on botanical researches into cacao and banana crops.



## Telephoning the West Indies

### Extension of service from U.K.

ANOTHER link in the Empire chain of communication was forged on March 3rd with the opening of a telephone service between Great Britain and Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana.

There was no official opening ceremony, but the first three outward calls were, appropriately, made by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee. Mr. Miller exchanged greetings with Mr. W. L. Heape, Acting Governor of British Guiana, and then with Sir Errol dos Santos, Acting Governor of Trinidad, but owing to atmospheric conditions it was not possible to contact Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, until the following day when reception in London and Kingston was extremely poor.

Mr. Miller assured their Excellencies that the interest of the West India Committee in the West Indian Colonies, which had continued for over 200 years, was as great as ever. Although we on this side had our difficulties, the problems that faced the West Indies were very much in our minds. His "second home" was Trinidad, which he had visited on some 50 occasions.

In thanking Mr. Miller for his message, both Mr. Heape and Sir Errol dos Santos referred to the great sympathy felt by the West Indies for the people of Great Britain who were suffering as a result of the present crisis.

Those present with Mr. Miller when he made these calls were Sir Alexander Roger, chairman of the Telephone and General Trust, Ltd., and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee.

Asked to give some particulars of the development of the telephone and radio-telephone in the West Indian area, Sir Alexander Roger said:—

"It is 18 years ago since the Telephone and General Trust formed the view that in the interests of social and economic development it was necessary for all the islands of the West Indies to have telephone development internally to a maximum degree, to have inter-communication by radio between all the islands and, with a developed and co-ordinated system, be able to afford radio communication with the world in general.

"In season and out of season and even during the long years of war we have pursued this ideal. It is not often that dreams come true and while our complete dream has not yet been translated into action it is pleasing to record that the gross plant assets of the companies in which Telephone Trust is interested, namely, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, have increased from £280,000 to over £1,000,000, and that the stations have increased from 8,966 to over 22,000. These companies plan to spend over £1,000,000 on development and expansion of their systems during the next five years. The Trust is ready and willing to offer its services to other colonies and indeed any other interests in the Caribbean."

The charge for a three minute call to either Jamaica, Trinidad, or British Guiana, is £3. The service to Barbados was opened on December 2nd, 1946.

## Higher Education in the Colonies

### University Grants Advisory Committee

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, appointed a committee to be known as the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, to advise him on matters relating to the expenditure of United Kingdom funds for the development of higher education in the Colonies.

It is expected that in advising on these matters the committee will take into account the funds available for colonial higher education from other sources. On the academic aspects of the proposals which are referred to it, the committee will be guided by the opinion of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

The committee's first main task will be to advise on the apportionment of the £4,500,000 which has been earmarked for higher education out of the £120,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The creation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies was announced in March last year, and the secretary of the Inter-University Council, Mr. Walter Adams, has also been appointed secretary of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee.

The following have been appointed members of the committee:—

Sir Hector Hetherington, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow (chairman); Miss Myra Curtis, Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge; Sir James Irvine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews; Sir Walter Moberly, chairman of the University Grants Committee; Dr. Keith Murray, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; Professor D. Hughes Parry, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; Dr. R. E. Priestly, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham; Mr. D. J. Sloss, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong; Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. J. B. Williams, Finance Department, Colonial Office.

## The Pictorial Pages

SIR JOHN SHAW, the new Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and Lady Shaw, arrived at Port-of-Spain on March 7th, in the s.s. *Ariguani*. When they left Paddington for Bristol on February 22nd, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman, Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary, and other representatives of the West India Committee, were there to wish them bon voyage. The photograph reproduced at the top of the first of the pictorial pages was taken by the *Evening Standard*, and shows Mr. Miller bidding au revoir to Sir John, with Lady Shaw looking on from the train.

In common with millions of other workers, the members of the Central Electricity Board were compelled during the recent bitter weather to rely on candles for light and overcoats for warmth. The lower photograph, on the first page, was taken during a meeting of the Board held in the middle of February when the temperature in London was several degrees below freezing point. The centre figure on the right of the table is Mr. Harold Hobson, chairman of the Board.

The two delightful views shown on the second page are reproduced from photographs taken by Mrs. Robert Gavin at the end of last year. The original photographs measured only 2½ in. wide by 1½ in. deep.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

If you ride de harse, you mus pay fe shoe him.

\* \* \*

LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRY MILLER DAVSON has been elected a director of Henry K. Davson and Co., Ltd., in place of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson.

\* \* \*

MR. JOSEPH GILBERT BURROWS, formerly Industrial Adviser, Trinidad, has been appointed Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

\* \* \*

THE Burnley Cricket Club are to present to Ellis Achong, of Trinidad, their professional in 1945-46, the ball with which he dismissed all 10 Todmorden batsmen for 71 runs at Todmorden on August 4th, 1945. The ball is suitably mounted on an inscribed base.

\* \* \*

THE many friends of Margot, Lady Davson, will be happy to learn that she has made a good recovery from an operation which she underwent recently at a nursing home in London. Lady Davson hopes to resume her activities by the end of this month.

\* \* \*

THE Rev. Harold Beardmore has been appointed Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Port-of-Spain, and Dean of Trinidad. Mr. Beardmore retired recently from the Royal Navy after 20 years service as a chaplain. In the recent war he served in H.M.S. *Hood* and H.M.S. *King George V*.

\* \* \*

MISS ALINE MARGUERITE KEELING, whose engagement to Surgeon Lieutenant Martin Frank Bethell was announced recently, is the younger daughter of the late Mr. A. L. Keeling and of Mrs. Keeling, of Friendship, St. Ann, Jamaica. Her fiancé is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bethell, of Enfield, Middlesex.

\* \* \*

RECENT reports that visitors to this country from overseas can bring in food additional to the normal allowance of 25 lb., are incorrect. The present concession as agreed with the Ministry of Food, permits travellers to bring with them not more than 25 lb. of food, of which not more than 5 lb. may consist of any one commodity.

\* \* \*

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT T. R. I. R. SANCEAU, who was married on February 22nd, at All Saints Church, Huntingdon, to Miss Margot Lines, a section officer in the W.A.A.F., is the only son of Squadron Leader and Mrs. R. Sanceau, of Cheam, Surrey, and the only grandson of the late Sir Robert Rutherford, a former chairman of the West India Committee, and of Lady Rutherford of Reigate, Surrey. His wife is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lines, of Rochester, Kent.

\* \* \*

MR. F. L. WALCOTT, an elected member of the Barbados House of Assembly, has been on a six weeks visit to this country, arranged by the British Council, to study adult education, rural industries, library organizations, youth services and the Co-operative and trades union movements. Mr. Walcott, who is assistant

secretary of the Barbados Progressive League and Workers' Union, is on the boards of three secondary schools, and founded and runs the only club in Bridgetown for ex-elementary schoolboys.

\* \* \*

BRIGADIER STOKES-ROBERTS has recently given two lectures on the West Indies, illustrated with his well-known colour slides, one to an institute in a village near Haywards Heath and the other to a technical school at Romford, Essex, the latter under the auspices of the Imperial Institute. He has also shown a number of his pictures to a small audience at the Colonial Office, and the Central Office of Information have selected several of them for publication. He has several other requests to show his slides and to lecture on the West Indies.

\* \* \*

A map of the Caribbean area which appears in a recent issue of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine* is both instructive and amusing. It endeavours, by means of four-line "poems," to prevent the tourist from making a bad impression by mispronouncing the names of the various islands and colonies. Here is one example:—

I fear West Indians would judge  
Your culture rather mee-ga  
If you should say An-tig-you-a  
Instead of saying An-tee-ga.

In the case of British Guiana the map assures us that either "gee" or "guy" is right.

\* \* \*

SIR DONALD CAMERON, vice-chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has resigned from the membership of the Governing Body on account of ill-health. He had been a member of the Governing Body since 1937, and throughout his membership had wholeheartedly identified himself with the interests and welfare of the College. He was elected vice-chairman in April, 1938. At all times, but more particularly throughout the anxious war years, his ripe wisdom, sound judgment and wide experience of colonial administration had been of inestimable benefit to the Governing Body and never more so than during recent months. His many friends will hope to hear of his complete restoration to health.

\* \* \*

DR. K. S. DODDS, Lecturer in Botany at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, will shortly succeed Professor E. E. Cheesman, as Professor of Botany and Genetics at the College. Dr. Dodds, who joined the staff of the College in September, 1937, was educated at King's College, Durham University, where he obtained a B.Sc. with first class honours in Botany. In 1933 he was awarded a research grant by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and spent two years carrying out research for the Ph.D. degree in the Department of Botany at King's College. In 1935 he was awarded the Earl Grey Memorial Fellowship and spent 18 months in research at the Indiana State University, U.S.A. Dr. Dodds was admitted to the degree of Ph.D. in 1937.



## Welfare and Planning

Professor Tom Simey's work as Social Welfare Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies is still green in the memory and those who came in contact with him there marvelled continually at the freshness of his mind, the originality of his views and the virility of his expression of them.

His book *Welfare and Planning in the West Indies\** is just as fresh, virile and original and no one who claims to be seriously interested in the problems of the Caribbean area, or indeed in the fundamentals of social welfare planning anywhere, can afford to ignore it. For the West Indies it is one of the most important books that has been published in a generation.

His design is, in his own words, "to investigate the nature and the operation of the social forces which have shaped West Indian society and caused so unhappy a gulf to yawn between governments and the governed." With that in view he proceeds to an examination of the origins of West Indian society and to a consideration of its social structure. He describes the strengths and weaknesses of family life, the economic factor, which strongly moulds the West Indian personality, and the conflicts and frustrations arising from the colour problem which affect just as much relations between the coloured peoples themselves as those between coloured and white.

One of his most interesting chapters is that on the economic foundations of the West Indies in which he examines the relationship between the Government of Great Britain and the Colonies and the new approach manifested in the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945. So far as concerns the West Indies he points out that "the resources now at the disposal of the West Indian peoples are insufficient to meet their needs, for the economic organization of the islands operates at a very low efficiency, owing largely to the poverty of their natural resources." He doubts whether the amount of money available under the Acts will be sufficient to make a significant increase in the wealth produced, and concludes that a scaling down of standards applicable both in public administration and private life appears to be inevitable before the new colonial policy can be put into practice in the West Indies.

His views on those who talk of "exploitation" are forthright:—

"For far too long the naive theory of exploitation has dominated the minds of far too many of those, West Indians and citizens of Great Britain alike, who have protested against economic and social conditions in the West Indies. A fantastic portrait has often been painted of the boundless fertility of the soil, of inexhaustible mineral wealth, and of seas 'teeming with fish,' all of which goes, not to maintain the lives of the common people, but in the form of excessive profits to the sinister vested interests represented by 'international capitalism.' All the evidence goes to show, however, that although the West Indian peoples have on many occasions been exploited in the past, and although on some occasions they still are, the natural resources of the lands in which

they live are poor, and little can be accomplished by a mere redistribution of the existing wealth. Everything must depend in the long run on a considerable increase in the efficiency of the existing productive processes, and it is with this end in view that schemes for the reorganization of the economy of the West Indies must be judged."

Development and Welfare policy he describes as having inevitably been directed towards the piecemeal improvement of social services and agriculture rather than the regeneration of the economic life of the West Indies, but, while he regards it essential that West Indian society should rest on a firm economic foundation, he realizes full well that solution of the problems of production and distribution of wealth will not solve the social problems of the West Indies.

The most pressing task of the immediate future in Professor Simey's view "is to assist the West Indian communities to build for themselves a culture in which they can 'rest' and of which they can be justifiably proud" and the chief stumbling block to its accomplishment he considers to be the administrative system which he criticizes severely, as he does the attitude of mind of the average British civil servant in the Colonies.

His conclusions as to lines of solution of these problems are as challenging as they are interesting and no one should treat them lightly, least of all the leaders of opinion in the West Indies and the representatives of the British people there between whom complete confidence is so essential.

## A Tuberculosis Conference

A CONFERENCE on tuberculosis will be held in London from July 8th to 10th. There will be special reference to the problem as affecting the British Commonwealth, and representatives from all the Dominions and Colonies have been invited. The conference will deal with tuberculosis in all its aspects, and it is hoped to welcome many visitors from other countries.

The sessions will include discussions on tuberculosis in the British Commonwealth and the Colonial Tuberculosis Services; sanatorium design; after-care and rehabilitation; the psychology of tuberculosis and new discoveries in the prevention and treatment of the disease. Mr. Ancurin Bevan, Minister of Health, has promised to attend on the first day of the meeting, and to speak on tuberculosis and the National Health Service Act.

Plans are being made for overseas guests to see something of the anti-tuberculosis work for which Great Britain is famous, and will include visits to sanatoria, hospitals and clinics, and demonstrations of various kinds. The Conference is open to both doctors and laymen, from this country and from overseas, and fuller particulars can be obtained from the secretary-general, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

A Social Welfare and Probation Conference attended by officers from nearly all the West Indian Colonies was due to begin at Barbados on March 13th, under the chairmanship of Miss Dora Ibberson.

\* *Welfare and Planning in the West Indies*. By T. S. Simey, Charles Booth Professor of Social Science, the University of Liverpool. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. Price 15s. net.



# F.A.O. Proposals for Sugar and Cocoa

## Report of Preparatory Commission

WHEN the conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations met in Copenhagen in September, 1946, it decided to set up a Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals. Its assignment was to work out specific recommendations for achieving two objectives:—

(a) Developing and organizing production, distribution and utilization of basic foods to provide diets on a health standard for the people of all countries.

(b) Stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike.

The Preparatory Commission met in Washington on October 28th, 1946, and completed its work on January 24th, 1947. Its report (Cmd. 7031) has just been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office and was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on February 6th when the Government spokesman indicated that the Government was prepared to accept it and back it wholeheartedly. While the report makes recommendations in general terms in regard to a whole range of questions raised by the terms of reference of the Commission its chief interest for the West Indies will be in Chapter 6 which gives the Commission's conclusions and recommendations in regard to particular commodities of which two are sugar and cocoa. These are set out in detail below:—

### Sugar

The production of sugar from cane or beet can be undertaken in nearly every country. Cane sugar is produced in nearly all tropical areas and beet sugar in many of the temperate countries. Only a few countries produce an export surplus of beet sugar, the most important being Czechoslovakia and Poland. The principal exporters of cane sugar are Cuba, Java, Australia, South Africa, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Brazil, Peru and many British, French and U.S. overseas territories.

Costs of production vary widely in different countries mainly owing to differences of climate, environment and labour conditions. In many countries where costs are high, production is efficient and the higher costs are the result of a better standard of living. A high level of technical efficiency and of capital investment is required for the production of sugar, and in both cane producing and beet producing countries the industry is generally of long standing and forms an integral part of the agricultural economy.

In the years before the war, it is estimated that about 90 per cent. of the world's total sugar production was subsidized or protected by tariff provisions, or subsidies in various forms.

From 1927 to the outbreak of World War II, the world sugar problem was one of over-production, in relation to effective demand, and excessive stocks. Surplus supplies, both actual and potential, hung over the market and prevented world prices rising to a remunerative level. Repeated efforts were made by producers'

organizations and international conferences to regulate supplies coming on to the market in such a way as to raise prices to a level which would give producers a reasonable return. But these efforts, which culminated in the International Sugar Agreement of 1937, met with little success. One of the chief difficulties encountered was the low consumption of sugar in many countries, induced by varying degrees of indirect taxation. Instead of being a cheap staple-food, sugar has been for large sections of the world's population a semi-luxury, singled out by governments as a means of raising revenue by import duties and excise taxes.

If retail prices could be sufficiently reduced, potential increase in annual consumption over the next five to ten years is estimated at anything between five and ten million metric tons. World consumption would then reach 35/40 million metric tons compared with 30 million before the war.

In 1945, sugar production in the world had been reduced as a result of the war to less than twenty-five million metric tons and supplies were the smallest in relation to requirements for twenty-five years. On the basis of rationed demand, world requirements in 1945-46 have been about two million metric tons in excess of supplies, and although 1946 production will be slightly larger than the low total of 1945, the supply situation will not be eased before 1948 and probably not until 1949. It is estimated that for North America and Europe, supplies subject to allocation in 1947 will be only about ten per cent. higher than in 1946.

When production in Java, Philippines and Formosa is restored to the pre-war level of 3½ million metric tons and the European beet sugar industry is rehabilitated, world production may reach 34 million metric tons, or about four million metric tons above pre-war; and, unless there is a marked expansion of demand, a surplus situation may once more be reached. Consumption in the western Hemisphere is likely to exceed the pre-war level. Apart from existing sources, the flow of supplies from other cane and beet producing countries could be easily increased once producers were reasonably assured of a market outlet. There is thus a prospect of achieving a marked expansion in world production and consumption of sugar over the next ten years. That, at least, in the Commission's view, is the aim which governments of producing and consuming countries should set themselves.

The chief objectives of the various international sugar schemes from 1927 onwards, including the International Sugar Agreement of 1937, were to secure a proper balance between supply and demand and a remunerative price to efficient producers. During the whole of this period the problem was one of heavy surplus stocks, but although no practical steps were taken to expand consumption the International Sugar Council's efforts were gradually achieving equilibrium. If their efforts had not been interrupted by the outbreak of war,



stocks might soon have been reduced to manageable proportions and the world price restored to a fairer level for producers.

In the future, regulation of production and exports in such a way as to promote orderly marketing at fair and stable prices will undoubtedly be required if only to ensure co-ordination of national policies and avoid friction between the governments of exporting countries.

The Commission have not attempted to consider in detail how far the provisions of the existing International Sugar Agreement may need modification in the light of the new situation created by the war. They recommend that the existing International Sugar Council should proceed to review the present and prospective world sugar position and prepare a revision of the International Sugar Agreement in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol of August 31st, 1944. This Article provides that in the revision of the Agreement account should be taken of any general principles of commodity policy embodied in any Agreements which may be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Commission has given some consideration to the application of the principle of buffer stocks to the case of sugar. In the opinion of producing countries the creation of buffer stocks is unlikely to solve the problem of over-production and price stabilization. But if provision is made in any future International Sugar Agreement for domestic regulation of production and international allocation of export quotas, adequate stocks would be an essential feature of the scheme, so as to maintain a balance between supply and demand and so as to ensure that, both under normal conditions and in case of emergency, sugar is always available at prices fair to producers and consumers alike. The Commission recommends that the International Sugar Council should make provision from year to year as may be required, as to the stocks that should be carried both by producing and importing countries within upper and lower limits to be established under the Agreement. Stocks should be prescribed by Agreement having regard to the circumstances of each country.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ARE:—

1. That as soon as possible the International Sugar Council should proceed to review the present and prospective world sugar position and prepare a revision of the International Sugar Agreement in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol of August 31st, 1944, taking into account any general principles of commodity policy embodied in any Agreements which may be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.
2. That Governments should consider measures to increase world consumption of sugar, by such means, among others, as reduction of burdensome taxes and of existing trade barriers.
3. That appropriate steps should be taken to maintain a reasonable degree of stability of prices at a level fair to producers and consumers.
4. That regulation of exports be carried out by means of quotas to be negotiated through the International Sugar Council.
5. That while the method of regulating production in each country is a matter of domestic concern, the level of national production should be subject to periodical consultation and negotiation under the

auspices of the I.S.C.

6. That, in their review of national production levels, the I.S.C. and the governments concerned should pay due regard not only to the extent to which the maintenance of a particular level of production is essential to the economy of each country, but also to the criterion of efficient production.

7. That in order to maintain a balance between supply and demand, and to ensure that, both under normal conditions and in case of emergency, sugar is always available at prices fair to producers and consumers alike, the I.S.C. should make provision from year to year as may be required, as to the stocks, that should be carried by producing and importing countries alike within upper and lower limits to be established under the Agreement. Stocks should be prescribed by agreement having regard to the circumstances of each country.

#### NOTE BY THE DELEGATION OF CUBA

The Delegation of Cuba approves the Conclusions and Recommendations on Sugar, with the understanding that the definition of "fair price" is that appearing in Resolution XVII of the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held at Caracas, Venezuela, in 1944, whose Paragraph 2 (b) reads:—

"That the selling price of products be such that it will furnish those countries which are in a position to maintain efficient production a reasonable income in order to maintain the purchasing power of their people as importers and consumers, at an adequate level sufficient to meet the requirements of a decent living; which objective is attained principally on the basis of such working conditions as permit workers to be free from want and by furnishing farmers sufficient income to meet their needs and to maintain an even tempo of expanded production. Such price must make it possible, nevertheless, for the consumer countries to obtain under conditions of stability and regularity, the products which they may have to import."

#### Cocoa

Cocoa is almost entirely an export crop produced in the tropics of Africa and Latin America. British West Africa produces nearly half of the total crop and Brazil about one-third of the remainder. About 40 per cent. of total exports before the war went to U.S.A. and nearly 20 per cent. to the U.K. Germany and the Netherlands were the other principal importers. Since it takes about eight years for trees to mature fully, supply in the short run is relatively inelastic. On the other hand, demand for cocoa is fairly elastic and shows an upward tendency as the standard of living rises.

The cocoa industry is of great importance to West Africa, and in the Gold Coast it contributes about 60 per cent. of the total value of exports. A fall in price to slump levels has a serious effect on living standards. Before the war there was no international control and marketing arrangements were defective.

In West Africa, the crop is produced by a large number of small producers among whom co-operative arrangements for the sale of their cocoa are of relatively recent origin. Their bargaining position was, therefore, weak compared with buying firms in West Africa which up to 1937 operated "pool" agreements for the purchase of cocoa. Consequently, the prices paid to natives for



cocoa tended to be unduly low in relation to those obtaining on the terminal markets in New York, London and Amsterdam.

The difficulty of securing adjustments in the short term supply position combined with speculative activity in the future market was responsible for violent fluctuations in world cocoa prices. Between 1926 and 1938 monthly average prices in the London market varied between 80s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. per cwt., despite the fact that the ratio of stocks to world consumption was reasonably stable during this period. Following the hold-up of the 1937 crop by the native producers, exports from the Gold Coast fell to only one-fifth of normal and there was a short-lived boom in prices followed by a collapse in 1938 when the pressure of supplies increased. As a result of this development a Commission on the Marketing of West African Cocoa was appointed, the buying-pool was suspended and legislation was passed to secure orderly liquidation of stocks.

During the early part of the war after the collapse of the important markets in continental Europe, cocoa was in surplus supply and a scheme of control was introduced in West Africa. From 1943 onwards, there developed an increasing tendency for demand to outrun supply owing to a decline in output in West Africa, while consumption increased. Allocations through the C.F.B. machinery had to be adopted and prices were held at a steady level by the U.S. ceiling price. The fall in West African production, due to wartime restrictions and to disease in the Gold Coast, has resulted in an acute cocoa shortage which may persist for some time, in view of the number of years required for new trees to reach maturity. With the removal of the U.S. price ceiling, prices have risen to extremely high levels and allocations are being continued through the I.E.F.C.

The British Government is proposing to continue in a modified form the wartime control machinery for British West African cocoa. This is designed to stabilize prices paid to producers by means of a Price Equalization Fund operated by a West African Board which will also promote co-operative marketing methods among producers. During the present period of high prices of cocoa, a substantial reserve fund is being built up to be drawn upon when prices fall.

Protective duties and import quotas have not in the past been as serious an obstacle to world trade in cocoa as in many other commodities. If cocoa prices can be kept reasonably stable at a level affording a fair remuneration to producers, there is no reason why a steady increase in world consumption should not take place. The price equalization scheme proposed for British West Africa should provide an interesting experiment in price stabilization, and the Commission suggest that it should be further studied by F.A.O. Owing to the special characteristics of cocoa production, a balance between consumption and production cannot readily be achieved, and fluctuations in price will be difficult to prevent. But it might prove possible to keep price variations within a comparatively narrow range by means of an international commodity arrangement to which both the producing countries and the major importing countries would be parties.

THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

(1) All practicable steps should be taken to prevent a further rise in the world price from the present high level.

(2) F.A.O. should keep the world cocoa situation under constant review and make its findings available to member governments.

(3) In view of the possibility that international action may be necessary to provide machinery to promote security for cocoa producers and at the same time to assure adequate protection to consumers, even in the absence of a burdensome surplus, interested member governments should consider the establishment of an international study group for the purpose of recommending appropriate action.

#### Other commodities

*Oils and Fats.*—The chief recommendation is:—

As regards the long-term problem with which this Commission is concerned, we believe that in the case of oils and fats, there is a very strong case for providing an assured market for producers and for giving them some security against the risk of a violent fall of prices resulting from any business depression or temporary over-production. Among the plans to be considered are national and international price support measures, or long-term contracts between exporting and importing countries negotiated in conformity with multilateral principles. Measures of this kind may be specially suitable in the case of olive oil, palm oil and coconut oil, which have a long production period and depend on sales spread over many years to earn a return on the capital invested. Intergovernmental consultation on planting policies is needed in the case of oil-bearing crops.

*Citrus Fruits.*—The Commission considers that it might be possible to extend to citrus fruits some of the essential principles of multilateral commodity arrangements and further study is recommended. It is thought that producing countries may often be willing to dispose of fruit of small size and poor colour at an extremely low price providing importing countries will pay the cost of processing into concentrates and distribute the supplies to needy groups through special food programmes.

*Salt Fish.*—The Commission notes the importance of salt fish in the diet of the Caribbean and other peoples, analyses the price situation, and remarks that the demand seems relatively inelastic and related to the prices realized for such tropical products such as sugar and coffee. It considers that a comprehensive study should be undertaken with a view to a more orderly system of marketing through appropriate agreements between producers and consumers and so recommends.

### West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1947, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons	
Barbados ...	112,000	Trinidad ...	124,300	
Jamaica ...	168,000	Windward Islands ...	7,000	
Leeward Islands	60,000	British Guiana ...	178,734	
		Total ...	650,034	

The Barbados total includes 22,000 tons fancy molasses.



## British Guiana Rice

### Supplies for the West Indies

THE following report on the arrangements agreed for the purchase of British Guiana rice by the British West Indian islands appeared in the December issue of the *G.C. Review* :—

A conference was held in Port-of-Spain between November 7th and 9th of representatives of Trinidad, Barbados, Dominica and Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Leeward Islands and the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, to negotiate terms upon which the supply of rice from British Guiana to the Colonies represented would be maintained and to consider the forms of contract with the Rice Marketing Board into which the Governments concerned might enter.

The conference unanimously recommended contracts to all the Governments represented and agreed on the quantity of rice each colony should offer to take.

For a five year period it is proposed that the prices of super grade rice should be \$10.40 a bag of 180 lb. gross, \$9.00 a bag for first quality and \$8.60 a bag for second quality all f.o.b. Demerara; in each case this represents an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. a lb. on the existing price. At the end of the five years the participating colonies would undertake to draw from the Marketing Board for the ensuing three years as large a proportion of their total annual imports as the Board could supply in the appropriate grades and subject to a new agreement with regard to prices or alternatively at the lowest price then ruling in the world market, as determined by independent arbitration.

No colony would be obliged to receive more than one month's average delivery in excess of the quantity due and owing on the date in question. Rice would be shipped in standard new rice bags, provided that the Marketing Board might, with the authority of the contracting Government, ship in sound unended and unpatched used bags if new bags were temporarily not available.

If it seemed to either party that the contract conflicted with any international commercial agreement binding on the Colonial Governments the parties would meet together to discuss amending the contract, and any dispute as to the interpretation of the terms and conditions of the contract would be referred to arbitration by a Board consisting of one member nominated by each party under an independent chairman to be appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The contract would include the usual saving clause providing for such events as war, drought, flood, and fire.

In December of each year the Marketing Board would report to the participating Governments how much rice it expected to be able to export in the following year against their respective contracts and would state whether it could or could not find the full quantities required. It would declare finally in February of each year the quantities it could make available for that year. Any rice over and above the quantity needed to fulfil all the contracts would be offered in the first instance to the participating Governments at prices to be negotiated.

The conference agreed that all contracts to be entered into should be ratified by January 31st next.

British Guiana is at present the only source from which the West Indian Colonies can obtain rice and in other parts of the world where rice is grown it is exceedingly expensive. It is thought that a contract for the time specified, by affording to the British Guiana rice industry a reasonable degree of stability, will ensure for a steady supply at a price which although higher than that now ruling can in all the circumstances be regarded as satisfactory to the consumer.

## Publications Received

*Tropical Agriculture*, Vol. XXIII, No. 10, October, 1946. In this issue Professor F. Hardy concludes his observations on the significance of carbon-nitrogen ratio in soils growing cotton with an account of the characteristics of West Indian cotton soils, and E. R. Leonard gives an account of the work of the Low Temperature Research Station during the past five years.

*Foreign Trade*, Vol. I, No. 1, issued January 4th, 1947, by the Foreign Trade Service of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, is the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* in a new form, and celebrates the silver jubilee of the latter publication. The issue contains a message from the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, a history of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, and descriptive accounts of the territory of each Trade Commissioner, with his portrait and an aerial view of the city in which his office is located. There are now 40 of these offices in 34 countries, from which nearly ninety trade commissioners and assistant trade commissioners serve Canadian exporters and importers. This may be contrasted with the service available when the Department of Trade and Commerce came into existence in 1892, when there were only six "commercial agents" in the British West Indies and British Guiana, and one in Norway. Mr. M. B. Palmer, Commissioner in Jamaica, and Mr. T. G. Major, Commissioner in Trinidad, both contribute particulars of the territories they cover, and of their trade with Canada. *Foreign Trade* is to appear weekly, and will continue, with extensions and additions, the service formerly offered by the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. Vol. I, No. 2, issued January 11th, is also to hand.

*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Vol. 25, No. 5, issued November 2nd, 1946, gives particulars of the exports of tomatoes from the Bahamas during the 1945-46 season. These amounted to 113,118 lugs valued at £69,624 (\$278,496), about 70 per cent. of which were marketed in Canada and 30 per cent. in the U.S.A. Tomato growing has proved to be a most profitable farming activity in the Bahamas. In addition to five large growers having an area of 1,700 acres under tomatoes, there are about 350 small farmers, who have been formed into an association working on co-operative lines.

AN attractive film, in colour, showing places of interest and beauty spots in the Bahamas, was shown privately in London on February 11th by the Bahamas Government Information Bureau. Mr. Rex Wetherall, head of the Bureau, who "introduced" the film, entertained those present to tea. The visitors included the chairman and secretary of the West India Committee, the former moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Wetherall.



# West Indies at Westminster

**Profit Margins on Luxury Goods in Jamaica.** Replying to Mr. Gammans in a written answer dated February 17th, Mr. Creech Jones stated that representations had been made to the Jamaica Government by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on behalf of traders in textiles, clothing and footwear about the recent reductions in the margins of profit permitted on such goods. These reductions were made by order of the Jamaica Government in December, 1946, and affected a wide range of goods upon which it was considered that excessive profits were being made. Representatives of the trade had particularly complained of reductions in the margins of profit permitted on luxury goods. There was no evidence that a black market would be created, as the luxury goods affected were mostly in good supply.

**Broadcasting in Jamaica.** Mr. Gammans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on February 19th, if he was aware that the Jamaican Government radio station was inaudible in many parts of the island except on expensive sets and that it only operated for six hours a day; and when he expected that Jamaica would have a radio system comparable in efficiency and general reception with surrounding Latin American countries.

Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative and said that he understood that the provision of a widely audible service in this mountainous colony, with the limited wavelengths allocated under international agreements, involved certain technical difficulties; but the possibility of improving the service was under examination.

In answer to a further question from Mr. Gammans, Mr. Creech Jones stated that experiments had recently been made for extending the present basis of the service, and schemes for the Caribbean were also under examination.

**Mona Reservoir, Jamaica.** Replying on February 19th to a question from Mr. Gammans, Mr. Creech Jones informed the House that the original estimated cost of the Mona Reservoir in Jamaica was £382,000. It later became necessary to provide an additional £80,900. These sums were provided as a loan from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote. The fixing of the terms of the loan, or alternatively, its conversion into a free grant, were due to be considered shortly. It was estimated that the actual cost of the whole scheme would be £460,385. Technical tests of the reservoir had not yet been completed but there was so far no evidence that it would not fulfil the purpose for which it was built.

**Jamaican Railway (Loss).** Mr. Gammans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on February 19th, what was the loss on the Jamaica nationalized railway for the latest period for which figures were available; if this loss included amortization on capital or was only an operating loss; and what had been the total loss on this railway since it was acquired by the Jamaica Government.

Mr. Creech Jones replying, stated that the operating loss for the financial year ended March 31st, 1946, was £128,000, not including interest and redemption charges amounting over that period to £99,700. The accumulated loss since the Jamaica Government acquired the railway in 1900 up to the end of the current year would, it was estimated, be approximately £5,500,000.

**Sea and Air Communications.** Replying in a written answer dated February 19th to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, Mr. Creech Jones stated that he was in communication with the Minister of Transport with a view to the improvement of sea communications between the United Kingdom and the West Indies as soon as that was possible. Meanwhile, arrangements had been made for the Imperial Shipping Committee to survey the shipping needs of the West Indian Colonies, and to consider what services would be required to meet the future needs of that area and how those services could best be provided. Air services were already operating between most of the West Indian Colonies and it was hoped to extend those services to other islands which were not at present served as soon as the necessary landing facilities could be made available.

**British Guiana Rice and Copra Prices.** In reply to a question from Mr. Rankin, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated January 23rd, stated that the price paid for better quality

rice by the British Guiana Rice Board was approximately £18 18s. 6d a ton and the price paid for copra by the Copra Brokers Board was £32 16s. a ton. The American market price ex mill for American rice of a comparable and perhaps rather superior quality had advanced in the past 10 weeks from £37 16s. to over £50. The American purchase price for copra which was about £26 f.o.b. a ton for Philippine copra up to a month ago had since the lifting of controls advanced to nearly £50. Canadian purchases of copra were divided between other Western Pacific sources where the price was about £28 and the Philippines where the price had reached the figure stated above.

All British Guiana copra was consumed locally and the price was raised in July on the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government. The selling price of rice was about £24 15s. a ton, the crop being disposed of to other West Indian territories. Talks had recently taken place in the West Indies about the future price to be paid and a long-term contract was under negotiation.

**Trinidad Paper Company.** In a written answer dated January 23rd, Mr. Creech Jones, replying to a question from Mr. Skinnard, stated that the Trinidad Paper Pulp Company closed down its work because of failure over many years to make the project pay. The Trinidad Government were informed of this decision and approached the company with a view to utilizing the premises and plant for experiments in the manufacture of paper and fibre board from bamboo and bagasse. They were informed that the plant had already been purchased by a British firm which proposed shipping it to England. Representations were made by his predecessor to the purchasers to consider continued operation of the plant in Trinidad, but they did not feel able to accede to that request in view of the requirements in this country and doubts over the feasibility of operations in Trinidad. The Trinidad Government had information that local interests contemplated entering this industry, and any application for Government assistance would receive sympathetic consideration in accordance with established policy.

**Cost of Living and Wages.** The following table was published in *Hansard* on February 19th, by Mr. Creech Jones, in answer to a question from Dr. Santo Jeger regarding increases in the cost of living and wages in the various West Indian colonies.

Colony	Cost of living indices						
	Base	December 1944	December 1945	March 1946	June 1946	September 1946	December 1946
Bahamas	1939=100	(196)	(192)	—	—	284	—
Barbados	1939=100	185	194	196	200	215	222
British Guiana	1938=100	(158)	161	170	72	176	—
British Honduras	1939=100	160	162	167	169	198	(197)
Jamaica	1939=100	160	159	158	104	(170)	—
Leeward Islands:							
Antigua	1939=100	166	162	161	161	166	172
Montserrat	1939=100	184	179	184	183	189	192
St. Kitts	1939=100	175	172	171	174	179	179
Virgin Is.	1939=100	—	170	170	175	180	180
Windward Islands:							
Dominica	1939=100	(170)	170	—	176	187	—
Grenada	1939=100	179	181	182	182	—	—
St. Lucia	1939=100	183	166	179	185	194	—
St. Vincent	1939=100	181	190	190	189	201	(202)
Trinidad	1935=100	193	200	200	202	204	216

*Note.*—Figures in brackets apply to nearest month for which information is available e.g. (170) for Jamaica in September, 1946, is actually the figure for August, 1946. Where there are blanks in the table the relevant figures are not available.

Mr. Creech Jones added that temporary additions to wages to meet increased cost-of-living had been made and some details were given in his reply to another question that day by Dr. Jeger [see page 43]. Some employers, either by agreement with trade unions or by managerial decision, had introduced bonuses on a sliding scale related to the official cost-of-living index; others had granted temporary bonuses which were adjusted periodically on an *ad hoc* basis.

**Development Officers in W.I.** In answer to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, Mr. Creech Jones on February 26th stated that Jamaica had a Secretary for Development, whose duties had included the preparation of the 10-year development



plan for that colony. British Guiana had an Economic Adviser, who had been largely engaged on the study of the financial side of development planning. In other West Indian Colonies, the task of preparing development plans had been entrusted to local development committees. In all, the services of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare and his advisers were freely available to assist in the work of planning and in the preparation of detailed schemes. He had always in mind the strengthening of the general planning organization, but he was satisfied that it would not be an economic use of the available experienced staff to appoint an individual full-time development officer in each West Indian colony.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Hughes asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies was satisfied that the officers had sufficient powers to enable West Indian colonies to recover from the adverse economic effects of the war.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "They are there to give advice, and, so far as possible, whenever a colony wants technical advice we are only too ready to offer it."

**British Honduras Land Tax.** Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on February 26th, whether, in view of the fact that part of the cost of the administration of British Honduras had been borne by the United Kingdom Treasury for more than 15 years and that the land tax was only one cent per acre, he would consider increasing the tax.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that the land tax in British Honduras was at present 1½ cents per acre. The present system of land taxation had been criticised in the report of the Colony's Development Planning Committee, and the Colonial Government were at present considering means by which it might be improved.

Mr. Hughes asked: "Is it not a fact that this tax was doubled by the Labour Government from 1931, and reduced by the succeeding Conservative Government, with disadvantageous effects to the colony? Would it not be of advantage to the colony if it was doubled again?"

Mr. Creech Jones stated that they were giving consideration, at the moment, as to whether further taxation should be obtained from this source.

**British Guiana and Ceylon Railways.** Mr. Gamman asked Mr. Creech Jones what had been the loss on the State railways in British Guiana and Ceylon for the last seven years and if such loss included amortisation on capital.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a written answer dated February 26th, stated that complete figures were available only up to 1945. In the seven years 1939 to 1945, the accumulated loss on the British Guiana railway services was £433,333, after making some but not complete provision for amortisation on capital. The revenue position in 1946 was understood to show a distinct improvement over previous years. As regards Ceylon, although some individual years showed a loss after charging amortisation there had been no loss over the period as a whole.

**Economic Adviser for Trinidad?** Asked by Mr. W. R. Williams if he would consider appointing an economic adviser to the Government of Trinidad, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated February 26th, stated that he had asked the new Governor to consider the desirability of the appointment of an economic adviser when he arrived in the colony.

**Sugar Purchases for U.K.** Mr. Gamman asked the Minister of Food how much sugar had been purchased by His Majesty's Government from the British West Indies, Cuba, and Haiti, respectively, for the six months ended December 31st, 1946; and the average price paid to each country.

In a written answer dated January 27th, Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, stated that purchases were made on the basis of a full year's supply and shipped as freight was available. Six-monthly figures would be misleading. The quantities obtained by the Ministry of Food in 1946 were approximately:—

	Tons
British West Indies and British Guiana...	530,000
Cuba ... ..	750,000
San Domingo ... ..	410,000
Haiti... ..	20,000

The average price per ton c.i.f. U.K. of sugar purchased from the British West Indies and British Guiana was £20 10s. The price of the supplies from the other countries mentioned had not yet been fixed, as it was related to the cost of living index figure in the U.S.A., final figures of which were not available.

## Care and Use of Forests

### Recent Progress in the West Indies

"The past two years have been marked by the enactment of two outstanding pieces of legislation designed to place privately owned tropical forests, as well as those publicly owned, under systematic management and to provide for sound long-time programmes of the ownership and conservation of forest lands."

#### Trinidad and Tobago

An article on "Progress in Tropical Forest Legislation," published in *The Caribbean Forester*, Vol. VII, No. 4, October, 1946, opens with the paragraph quoted above and then continues: "The first such piece of legislation was enacted by the Colonial Government of Trinidad and Tobago, and known as the Land Allocation Policy."

#### British Honduras

The second of the "outstanding pieces of legislation" to which reference is made was enacted by the Colony of British Honduras in December, 1945. It is entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Conservation of the Private Forests of this Colony" and may be cited as "The Private Forest Conservation Ordinance, 1945." The text of the ordinance, as passed by the Legislative Council on November 28th, 1945, is given in full.

#### Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico also a programme for forestry and forest lands has been drawn up by a Conference on the Mountain Area (considered to comprise more than 50 per cent. of the Island) at which the use of forest land for the growing of protection and production forests formed an important part of the problems discussed in formulating measures to bring about sound land-use and, at the same time, increase the economic and social standards of the local people. The conference unanimously adopted a long range programme, the text of which is given. "Plans are already in operation to put the programme into effect. Among other things, it provides for action in the future of the same type as already affirmatively and formally taken by the Colonies of Trinidad and British Honduras."

LADY MAJOR, who, we regret to learn, died on February 22nd, was the widow of Sir Charles Major, Chief Justice of British Guiana from 1914 to 1926, when he retired from the Colonial Civil Service. Lady Major, who was in her 86th year, was married to Sir Charles in 1893. She was Miss Sarah Branch, a daughter of Dr. Charles Branch, Bishop of Antigua. Sir Charles Major was born in St. Kitts in 1860 and died in London on August 31st, 1933.

MR. FREDERICK ANTHONY EVANS, formerly Administrative Officer in the Gambia, has been appointed Colonial Secretary to the Bahamas. Mr. Evans was educated at Charterhouse and Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where he took a B.A. degree, and was joint founder of the Cambridge African Club. Before his studies at Cambridge he spent four years in Kenya. Mr. Evans joined the Colonial Service in 1935, and filled administrative posts in Nigeria and the Gambia.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

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

At a meeting of the Antigua Agricultural and Commercial Society on February 7th, Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin, retiring chairman, thanked the members for their support during his ten years as chairman and asked for their continued interest in the society. Mr. F. H. S. Warnford also retired after 21 years as secretary. Mr. Moody Stuart thanked both these officers for their whole-hearted work on the committee and expressed regret at losing Mr. Goodwin and proposed that Mr. Warnford be elected the new chairman, a position once held by his father, the late Mr. Robert Warnford.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Edward Bell, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Bell, of Antigua, and Miss Genevieve Scott, daughter of the American Consul in Italy. Mr. Bell is now stationed in Malaya.

*H.M.S. Frobisher* paid a short visit to Antigua.

News has just been received of the death of Mr. George Alfred Goodwin, of Duers and Yeamens Estate, while in Canada, where he had been undergoing treatment at the Military Hospital for War Veterans.

## BARBADOS

**The Sugar Crop.** Writing from Bridgetown on January 31st, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "Both plant canes and ratoons suffered a serious setback through the absence of the usual heavy showers in October and November and it was feared that the 1947 crop would be a short one. The arrival of regular and well-distributed rains in December and January has, however, changed the outlook of a poor crop and the official estimate now puts the crop at the equivalent of 112,000 tons of sugar. Included in this figure is the equivalent of about 22,000 tons of export sugar expected to be manufactured as fancy molasses.

**Animal Husbandry.** "The construction of buildings at the Central Livestock Station is making good progress. The imported livestock continue to enjoy good health and the sires have proved effective for service under tropical conditions. Artificial inseminations for animals of private owners have been performed in conjunction with the veterinary profession.

**Fisheries.** "The new Bridgetown Fish Market, situated just above the old market, was opened to the public on October 1st. The flying fish season is now on but housewives still find it difficult to obtain fish.

"**The legislative session** opened with the usual plethora of questions and addresses to the Government. An address has been tabled by Mr. J. A. Haynes calling for the nationalization of the Barbados Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. on the grounds that, although the company has been in operation in the colony for 37 years, it has failed to provide a satisfactory island-wide service. In a letter to the Press, the general manager takes issue with Mr. Haynes, pointing out that by law the company was granted permission in 1907 to operate within a radius of five miles from the city, and strictly prohibited from crossing these boundaries.

This prohibition was lifted only in August, 1936, when new legislation authorized the company to extend mains over the whole island. During the 10 years since, there have been seven years of war conditions during which time it has been impossible to obtain supplies of essential materials. In spite of this certain extensions have been carried out.

**Disestablishment.** "Another large issue aired during the past month has been the subject of the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. This is a matter on which local opinion is very divided, although Bishop Hughes has publicly declared himself strongly in favour of disestablishment.

"**The Bay Estate** in St. Michael containing 116 acres of land, for the most part under tenantry, is now for sale. This estate was the home of the Wanderers' Cricket Club and the scene of many memorable matches. An address to the Government, of which notice was given by Mr. M. E. Cox, was moved by the House of Assembly on January 21st, requesting that the Bay Estate be bought by the Government. If the estate is so bought it will probably be used for the establishment of a housing area to relieve the congestion in Bridgetown.

**Emigration.** "Another matter which engaged the attention of the House was the news that it was proposed to set up a commission to re-examine the economic potentialities of British Guiana and British Honduras and to inquire into the possibilities of settlement in the two territories, both of surplus West Indian populations and displaced Europeans. The view was expressed that since the question of emigration is of vital importance to over-populated Barbados, a representative of Barbados should be on any such commission and the needs of West Indian populations should receive priority in any settlement scheme which may result.

**General News.** "A meeting of the directors of the British West Indies Sugar Association was held here on January 5th to consider the proposals put forward by the Ministry of Food regarding the price to be paid for 1947 export sugar. All the B.W.I. sugar-exporting colonies were represented and the Hon. G. Douglas Pile, chairman of the Association, presided.

"Captain C. L. Sealy has been elected president of the Barbados Agricultural Society in place of Mr. C. M. Drayton, who has resigned after holding the post for about seven years.

"Visitors to the colony during January included Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Eden and their son who spent a short holiday here as the guests of Sir Edward Cunard; Captain L. D. Gammans, M.P.; Mr. Angus Ackworth; Mr. Harold de Pass; Mr. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner; and Mr. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner in Canada for the B.W.I. and British Guiana."

**Shipping News.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, writing from Bridgetown, on January 31st, says: "The C.N.S. *Canadian Cruiser*, Captain John Harry Hubley, arrived



at Barbados on January 4th, on her maiden voyage to the Caribbean. The m.v. *Stella Polaris*, the first post-war tourist ship to visit the island, arrived on January 2nd with 176 passengers, who spent an enjoyable day in Barbados. To mark the event, each passenger received a map of the island bearing a message of welcome, which was presented by the Barbados Publicity Committee. In order to disembark a few passengers from England, one of the new post-war tankers, the *Helena*, a turbo-electric tanker of 7,231 tons, made a short call at the island on January 5th.

**Sporting Events.** "A visiting hockey and cricket team from British Guiana arrived on January 8th to play a series of matches against local teams. These matches were well attended, the crowd showing their appreciation of the resumption of competitive hockey after an interval of seven years. The 1947 regatta season opened on January 11th, followed by the second of the series on the 25th; a fair number of yachts entered for the races. The cricket season for 1947 started on the 18th, with cup matches between the competing clubs.

**General News.** "Among visitors to the island during the month were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Eden and son; during his visit the members of both branches of the Legislature had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Eden. The Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty are spending part of the winter at 'Miramar,' St. James. Also here are Mr. A. Matheson Lang, retired British stage and screen actor, and his wife, on a six month holiday."

"An attractive addition to the Windsor Hotel is an open veranda adjoining the cocktail lounge opening on to the lawn."

### GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *March 6th*

As a result of an interview at Dominica accorded by the Governor of the Windward Islands to the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, on the Prices Control Order (which was to have become effective from March 1st), postponement was secured until after a conference, to be held at St. Lucia in about a fortnight's time, at which the anomalies in the remarking of stocks will be debated.

At the forthcoming Constitution conference will be three members of each of the Legislatures of the Windward Islands, and supply officers, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce will participate as observers and advisers, and submit evidence.

The delegates from Grenada are the Honourables T. A. Marryshow, F. B. Paterson and J. Wilson, the Supply Officer Mr. Gittens Knight, and the Chamber of Commerce representatives Captain Earle Hughes and Mr. A. I. Thompson.

### JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT *February 15th*

The new weekly shuttle air service between Jamaica, Trinidad and South America was inaugurated on January 19th, by British South American Airways.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico has caused an embargo by the local Government on cattle importation from Mexico, Cuba and the United States of America.

The Government has announced the termination of the British Government's guaranteed purchasing system

of Jamaica bananas. The British Government will buy bananas from the Jamaica Government at £32 per ton this year and between £25 and £27 next year. The growers' price has increased from 6s. to 7s. Jamaica will receive £300,000 from the profits on the 1946 bananas.

Seven British tennis stars have visited the island and defeated the local players.

Visitors to the colony include Lord Lyle, chairman of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and Mr. Graham Dawbarn, the West Indies University architect.

The strike of the Frome cane cutters continued for a fortnight.

Mr. Kenneth Moore, chairman of Colonial Food Yeast Ltd., inspected Frome's yeast factory.

The Collector General's department report a revenue of £6,000,000, the greatest collected in the department's history.

Jamaica has been selected for the headquarters of the West Indian Research Station of the Ross Institute.

There has been a strike of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union port workers. Six B.I.T.U. port workers were arrested and others injured in a clash with the police.

Contracts of Jamaican farm workers with the United States have been extended to June 30th with the possibility of a further extension to December 31st.

The Gloucester Regiment arrived on February 8th. The Trinidad football team has arrived for inter-colony matches.

The Rev. Canon P. W. Gibson, headmaster of Kingston College, is the first Jamaican to be elected Suffragan Bishop at the Church of England Synod.

### ST. LUCIA

**Heavy rains.** Writing from Castries on February 13th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "Contrary to the rainfall of the preceding months, the precipitation during January was unusually high and amounted to over nine inches. The dry season started at the beginning of February and canes appear to be ripening satisfactorily. Reaping operations should commence at the end of February or beginning of March."

"*H.M.S. Frobisher*, under the command of Capt. D. P. Evans, R.N., arrived here on February 1st and remained ten days. Numerous entertainments were organized for the officers, cadets and ship's company."

"Mr. J. M. du Buisson, of Messrs. Henckell du Buisson and Co., of London, arrived on a short visit while on his way from Trinidad to St. Kitts."

### TRINIDAD

**Tobacco.** The *Trinidad Guardian* in its issue of January 23rd, reports the successful growth of tobacco on a six-acre plantation at River Estate, as the result of plantings made by Mr. Rafael Bermudez, Jr., on land loaned by Government for the experiment. Mr. L. J. Marshall, of Jamaica, who is also associated with the venture, informed the *Guardian* that the crop had been grown without the aid of manure or artificial fertilisers, and that he anticipated a yield of 700 lb. of tobacco per acre. The variety of tobacco being grown is a Havana type, but in the near future varieties suitable for pipe mixtures are to be grown, and a curing barn erected. A photograph shows very promising, clean growth of the plants.

**Cocoa.** A cess on cocoa has been re-imposed by



proclamation, and from January 1st cocoa will be liable to a levy of 2 cents per lb. The cess, which is to be applied to the rehabilitation scheme for cocoa and to encourage other industries, was suspended in 1942, when ruling prices for cocoa were low.

**Trinidad Rubber.** With the expiry on June 30th, 1947, of the purchase agreement with the Rubber Development Corporation of the U.S.A. alternative markets will be required, and this matter is now receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department. It is also disclosed that field work carried on by the Department has included the propagation of high yielding clones resistant to leaf blight disease, and that production has already reached a stage where it has been possible to distribute limited numbers of plants to a few planters.

The cost of living index figure on February 1st was 221, showing a rise of one point in comparison with the figure a month earlier. This rise of one point will bring about an increase of half a cent per hour, i.e. from 10½ cents to 11 cents per hour, in the cost of living bonus addition payable under the agreement dated December 18th, 1945, between the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union.

MR. E. LUXMOORE MARSHALL, who, we greatly regret to learn, died in a nursing home at Hove, on February 12th, had been a member of the West India Committee for over 50 years, and a life member since 1930. He sat on the Executive Committee from 1898 to 1929 when he retired. Mr. Marshall will be remembered by the older generation as the head, for many years, of Boddington and Co., West India merchants.

(Continued from next column)

distinction.

The 2nd Battalion of the Gloucesters have a magnificent fighting record in both the First and Second World Wars. They have also behind them a great tradition of war-time and peace-time service in many parts of the Empire. One Company is to serve in Bermuda and the other three Companies of the Battalion in Jamaica. Both officers and men will be entering upon this tour of duty with great zest and keenness.

On the occasion of the recent sailing of the 2nd Battalion for Jamaica, the following telegrams were exchanged between the Lord Mayor of Bristol and the Mayor of Kingston.

To-day the 2nd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment, which has long associations with this city and which includes many Bristol officers and men sails for your port. I express the hope that the return of this Battalion to Jamaica after more than a century's absence may renew and strengthen the many historical and friendly ties which unite us. On behalf of all Bristol citizens I send most cordial greetings to yourself and your municipality.

Gilbert James, Lord Mayor.

Deeply appreciate spirit of your message. On behalf of aldermen councillors and citizens of the municipality reciprocate very heartily most cordial greetings and hope that the long established ties between Kingston and your historic city will be maintained and strengthened in the future by friendly contacts between your citizens and ours in every sphere. Looking forward to happy relationships between Gloucester Regiment and citizens this municipality.

Alderman G. C. Gunter, Mayor.

## Bristol Links with Jamaica

As reported in the CIRCULAR of January, the 2nd Battalion, the Gloucester Regiment, sailed for Bermuda and Jamaica. Colonel E. W. Lennard, of Bristol, who served with the Gloucesters, has sent the following article showing the close connexion between that city and Jamaica :

THE sailing of the 2nd Gloucesters to Jamaica should strengthen the many links between that island and Bristol.

Bristol ties with Jamaica are numerous, and date back to 1655, when Admiral Sir William Penn captured the island from its Spanish garrison. Admiral Penn was born in Bristol and is buried there in St. Mary Redcliffe church ; his original armour and battle pendants hang upon its walls. The Admiral was the father of William Penn, the Quaker founder of the State of Pennsylvania, but it is particularly interesting to note that the state in question is named after the Admiral and not after the son. When the redoubtable sailor died in 1670 there was due to him from the Crown a debt of £16,000. His Quaker son was a good man of business and pressed for a settlement of this claim. In 1680 he was granted by Charles II, in discharge of this debt to his father, the tract of land which now forms the great American state.

The trade connexions between Jamaica and Bristol have always been close and continuous. The city became a great sugar refining centre and at one time hundreds of its business houses were classified as West India merchants. This sugar trade has now vanished, but Bristol is proud still to handle passenger and mail traffic for Jamaica and in normal times to receive and distribute prodigious quantities of bananas.

The 2nd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment (61st Regiment of Foot) was specially withdrawn from the British Army of the Rhine to sail for garrison duty in Jamaica. Its last tour of duty in the island was from 1816 to 1822. It disembarked at Spanish Town in December of the former year, and was stationed there, at Up Park Camp, Stony-hill and Kingston. During that period of Jamaican service, the Regiment lost, by sickness or disease, 7 officers and 356 N.C.O.'s and men, and the present-day Battalion will be interested to find if there are any records, memorials or graves now on the Island recording this earlier visit.

The Gloucestershire Regiment (28th and 61st Foot) are a famous and distinctive unit. They display upon their colours the longest list of battle honours of the whole British army and they are intensely proud of their distinctive "Back Badge." The Gloucesters alone wear a badge at the back of their headgear as well as in front. This dates back to the famous Battle of Alexandria in 1801, when the Gloucesters, fighting two deep, formed one side of a defensive square into which Napoleonic cavalry broke from another direction. The order was promptly given to the Gloucesters : "Rear rank about face" and, standing and fighting back to back, they repulsed the fierce and bitter French attack. By special command of the King the signal honour of henceforth wearing badges before and behind was bestowed upon them and every Gloucestershire soldier to-day is immensely proud of this unique

(Continued in preceding column)



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Caribbean Development Co. Ltd.

THE incorporation is announced, on January 28th, 1947, of the Caribbean Development Company, Ltd., with headquarters at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The objects of this company are to promote, develop, establish and carry on local industries of every description, and the three enterprises chosen for immediate development are the manufacture of paper, glass products, and lager and other beer. The authorized capital is \$5,000,000, divided into 40,000 "A" redeemable preference shares of \$50.00 each, 40,000 "B" preference shares of \$50.00 each and 200,000 ordinary shares of \$5.00 each. Mr. G. R. Wight is chairman of the company, and Dr. A. Roy Richards, managing director. The other directors are the Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C., Mr. R. W. Siegert, Mr. H. O. B. Wooding, and Mr. Chas. Pereira. The subscription list was opened on February 3rd, and closed on February 28th.

## Kern Oil Co. Ltd.

The net profit for the year ending May 31st, 1946, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £61,666, which added to £41,110 brought forward, makes a total of £102,776. From this sum, £5,000 has been provided for interests in Mexico and £10,000 transferred to general reserve, leaving an available balance of £87,776. The directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. less tax which will absorb £39,233 leaving £48,543 to be carried forward.

The directors state that the group output of crude oil during the year was 1,534,927 barrels, an increase of 191,279 barrels over that of the previous year.

In Trinidad, where drilling operations are still suspended, production increased to 523,010 barrels against 462,692 in the previous year.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr. G. W. Ivey, on a business visit to Trinidad, the report is accompanied by a statement by the deputy-chairman Sir William Alexander, in the course of which he says:—

"Mr. Fred M. Ziegler—a geologist and a member of the local management committee in California—who has been with the company for many years, was elected to the board of the Trinidad subsidiary. He has accompanied the chairman to Trinidad to consider plans and to organize for accelerating the development of the Trinidad fields in Guapo and Central Areas. Both these fields are valuable assets and geographically well sited."

## West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the profit for the year, after providing for directors' fees, taxation and depreciation amounts to £100,695, which, added to £2,653 brought forward makes a total of £103,348. After appropriating £25,000 to the reserve for contingencies and £21,603 to general reserve a balance of £56,745 remains.

The dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. preference shares for the year ended September 30th, 1946, absorbed £9,450 and the directors recommend a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, less income tax at 9s. on the 700,000 ordinary shares which will amount to £24,062, leaving £23,233 to be carried forward.

The sum of £1,990 arising from the sale of assets previously written off has been credited direct to general reserve.

The 1946 crop amounted to 69,341 tons sugar against 56,898 in 1945.

In the course of a statement which accompanies the report, LORD LYLE OF WESTBOURNE, the chairman, states: "Much attention has been devoted during the last year, notably in the United States of America, to the desirability of scaling down Imperial Preference and, on the other hand, there has been strong opposition to the idea from the Empire. It is important to appreciate that the greater part of our Colonial Empire depends upon certain major agricultural crops and that the very existence of the millions of people of that Empire, representing as they do a population greater than that of the United Kingdom, depends on economic factors affecting these crops."

"Sugar is one of the most important and, as the United Kingdom is a large importer of sugar and the colonies are importers of manufactured goods, the reciprocity thus established has been of mutual benefit. Great Britain should approach with special

caution this question of scaling down Imperial Preference because much is at stake, and especially so when the general attitude of other countries to preference systems within their own orbit is considered. There is no more reason for concern on the part of other great powers over domestic arrangements between Great Britain and her colonies, than there is for the British Government to be concerned over similar domestic arrangements between other great powers and members or dependents within their own family circles.

"In normal times the preference accorded by the U.S.A. to sugar from Puerto Rico and the Philippines exceeds that given by Great Britain to her colonies. Furthermore, prices paid by the U.S.A. to Puerto Rico and the Philippines are higher, and so also are the prices paid by Great Britain for foreign sugar. Empire producers have been happy thus to assist other members of the Commonwealth, and I trust that the contribution they have made will not be forgotten in the years to come.

"It seems evident, in view of present and prospective currency difficulties, that every effort should be made to encourage the expansion of sugar production in the Empire and especially in the British West Indian colonies where agriculture in general, and sugar in particular, provides the economic foundation.

"As you will have seen from Press announcements, we have decided to proceed with the creation of a new factory at Monymusk in replacement of the present old plant. The cost of the new factory, together with ancillary agricultural development, will be in the region of £1,500,000. The board has decided to finance this through a bank loan account pending the issue of new capital when work on the project is sufficiently advanced. To cover the position we are, in consequence, seeking authority to increase the borrowing power by £1,000,000.

"I am concerned that, at a time when the rest of the Empire has abolished excess profits tax, it remains on the statute book in Jamaica. It is generally conceded that such a method of taxation is destructive of incentive and its retention places Jamaican producers in an unfortunate position in comparison with others. I hope that the Government will see the wisdom of its early abolition.

"The year under review has been a strenuous one for all concerned with the company's operations and I would especially mention the staff at Monymusk where the much increased crop lengthened the grinding period almost to eight months. During the year we completed arrangements for the training in this country, at Tate and Lyle's refineries, of selected West Indian service men awaiting repatriation. We are hopeful that the technical knowledge acquired by these men will be put to good use when they return to their native lands.

"I would state my belief that your company has been, and will continue to be, a powerful force for good in Jamaica. The prosperity of the island depends, as elsewhere, upon raising the productivity and this can best be achieved by enthusiastic teamwork and full co-operation between Government, employers and employed."

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.

MR. MALCOLM MACLACHLAN, the chairman, moving the adoption of the report and accounts (reviewed in the January CIRCULAR) at the annual general meeting, held in London, on January 7th, said:—

"The production for the year amounted to 3,211,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,291,000 gallons of casing head gasoline and deliveries of approximately these amounts were made to the refineries."

"While our drilling programme is no longer under regulation by the authorities both drilling and production operations continue to be influenced by the difficulties of obtaining supplies of materials and equipment. As I mentioned last year, in order to conserve dollars, our purchases in the United States are restricted to essential items which are unprocurable in this country, and we are directed to obtain the great majority of our requirements here. Thus the extent to which we can obtain new equipment or replace existing plant is governed by the ability of British manufacturers to fill our orders. It is regrettable that shortages of labour, coal and steel still persist in



this country with the result that the delivery position shows no sign of improvement.

"It will be appreciated that we shall require to undertake a considerable amount of capital expenditure in the near future which had to be deferred during the war years.

"During the year under review our capital expenditure exceeded the amounts written off in respect of amortization and depreciation by £24,000. It is thus satisfactory that the profits of the year have been sufficient to permit the appropriation of £60,000 to general reserve, bringing it to the substantial sum of £500,000.

"During the year we have drilled 61,100 feet in accordance with our programme to obtain production and also to extend the tested areas of the property. Five wells were completed in the main field and seven wells in the South Quarry area.

"We continue to operate under our sales agreements with Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd, and United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. As you are aware, the arrangements for the disposal in this country of the products from our deliveries of crude oil and casing head gasoline continue to be regulated by the authorities through the Petroleum Board.

"During the year there has been an appreciable rise in oil prices in the United States, upon which a ceiling had been fixed during the war years. While the prices we receive from our purchasers are not directly based on those of the United States they are influenced by them and we accordingly benefited during the latter part of the year under review. The increase is to a great extent only the reflection of the steady increase in the cost of labour and material which has persisted during the years when oil prices remained practically unchanged.

"We share to-day in perhaps the greatest problem which faces industry in general—namely, the rising cost structure—and this can only be resolved by co-operation between Governments, labour and management.

"This calls for recognition on the part of Governments that whereas oil is one of the most vital commodities in the modern world the search for it is probably the most speculative of undertakings. This is particularly the case in Trinidad, where the geological conditions are such that oil is found in small sand bodies as contrasted with the great reservoirs which are found in some other countries. While much capital is laid out in the search for oil, success is comparatively rare; therefore, in order to continue to attract capital it is necessary to have regard to the total investment that has to be laid out and to preserve the incentives to undertake this kind of business. We fully recognize that we should contribute our fair share to the revenue of Trinidad and the United Kingdom, but it would be inequitable and short sighted to make discriminatory levies on the industry whether in the form of increased royalties or in other directions.

"The oil industry in Trinidad has been built up over more than 30 years, not without the experience of considerable difficulties, disappointments and loss of capital. From the time that production commenced on a substantial scale very considerable revenue has been ploughed back into the industry, with the result that in recent years it has been able to play so prominent a part in making Trinidad one of the most prosperous islands in the West Indies. In view of the great increase in low-cost oil production in countries where geological conditions are more favourable I trust I am correct in stating that the Government of Trinidad and the responsible leaders of organized labour recognize the important part that the control of costs is bound to play in the future maintenance of our mutual well-being.

"Mr. Cottell and Colonel Hickling visited Trinidad during the year and discussed with the management our general administrative and operative problems."

#### Trinidad Sugar Estates Ltd.

In their report for the year to September 30th, the directors state that the crop for the year amounted to 8,788 tons compared with 5,541 tons for the previous year, the tonnage of canes crushed being 85,414 against 55,275. Estate canes at 63,018 tons showed an increase of 19,800 tons, while farmers' canes at 22,396 were 10,350 tons more. The labour position during the crop season was satisfactory and all the canes available were reaped.

Expenditure in Trinidad during the year shows an increase of £50,000 due to the larger crop, a larger tonnage of farmers' canes purchased, higher wages both on the estate and in the factory, and general expenditure on rehabilitation both of the cultivations and the factory. On the other hand, state the

directors, as a result of the substantially larger tonnage of sugar obtained the revenue from produce increased by £66,000 but the assistance under the Production of Cane and Sugar Ordinance of 1944 decreased by £1,650 due to the cessation of the subsidy for canes planted. All Government assistance under this Ordinance has now ceased and there will be no credit from this source in the accounts for next year.

There is not included in the accounts the amount placed to the credit of the company by the Trinidad Government for expenditure on replacements of a durable nature. The amount at September 30th, 1945, was £8,369 and a third and final grant was made during 1946 of £5,244 making a total of £13,613. No amount was drawn out of the account during the year under review.

It has been decided to amalgamate the various reserve accounts under a general reserve so that they may be available for any purpose. Accordingly, the reserve for rehousing estate workers, £10,000, and the reserve for contingencies, £15,000, have been transferred to general reserve making this account, with the £5,000 allocated in the current year, £40,000.

The profit for the year after providing for all charges and depreciation amounts to £27,059, which added to the balance brought forward of £12,633 makes a total of £39,692. After placing £13,600 to taxation reserve and transferring £5,000 to general reserve there is a balance of £21,092 and the directors recommend payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year, less income tax, which will absorb £8,044, leaving £13,048 to be carried forward.

MR. E. CASLETON ELLIOTT presided at the annual general meeting held in London on January 21st. The following is an extract from his address:—

"The main satisfaction which you will feel in reviewing the results of the past year is the substantial increase of 3,247 tons in the output of sugar.

"The acreage of estate canes reaped was 1,973 acres and it was very pleasing to see an increase in the yield of cane per acre, the average for 1946 being 31.9 tons compared with 23.55 in 1945. Juice was a little disappointing, as 9.72 tons of cane were required per ton of sugar.

"The average price realized for our sugar was £21 16s. 7d. compared with £22 14s. 4d. in 1945. The price which we obtained for our refining crystals from the Ministry of Food was £2 per ton more than in 1945 but the average price shows a slight fall owing to the smaller quantity of yellow crystallized sugar which the Ministry of Food required in 1946. The cost per ton in Trinidad, however, shows a substantial decrease from £22 11s. 10d. in 1945 to £19 18s. 6d., this decrease being a result of the larger tonnage. Wages were increased again at the beginning of 1946 by way of a bonus of 10 per cent. on basic rates during crop.

"The dividend of 7½ per cent. which the directors are recommending for the year compares with 4 per cent. last year, but this comparison is somewhat deceptive owing to the change in method of tax deduction. The true comparison is between the net dividend, which this year will amount to £8,044, compared with £5,720 last year.

"For the 1947 crop our manager estimates that, subject to juice being satisfactory and to our being able to reap all the crop, we should obtain an output of sugar slightly more than last year. The increase will not be as much as we had at one time hoped owing to heavy froghopper damage in Trinidad. Farmers' canes have suffered especially from this pest. Frog-hoppers cause periodical heavy damage in Trinidad and, so far, all attempts at finding a means of controlling them have been unsuccessful.

"So far as estate canes are concerned, these have now been reinstated to their pre-war acreage but yields cannot be expected to reach the pre-war standard until we are able to secure all the fertilizer we need. At the moment, unfortunately, there has been a cut in nitrogenous fertilizers for sugar owing to the priority demands of cereals.

"With regard to the factory, plans are under consideration for necessary improvements over a period of years but the delivery time for all new plant is very extended. We have fortunately been able to secure locally some secondhand electric generating plant in good condition and this is now being erected at the factory. To assist the board in connection with these technical problems I am pleased to state that Messrs Henckell du Buisson and Co. have been appointed consulting engineers to the company.

"The Ministry of Food has offered to purchase the whole of our export sugars for 1947, 1948 and 1949 in the same way



as has been done during the war years and the price to be paid for this sugar is to be negotiated each year.

"In this connexion I would emphasize the importance of colonial sugar producers receiving a price which will enable them to put something aside towards the heavy expenditure which will have to be incurred in the next few years for replacements in the factory and on the estate, and to give a reasonable return to the shareholders. It is also necessary, if money is to be put aside for rehabilitation, that any increase we get for the price of sugar should not be immediately followed by demands for higher wages, which absorb all the benefit of such increases."

#### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In their report for the year to June 30th last, the directors state that the oil profits and other revenue at £1,422,735 were £210,644 less than in the preceding year. After allowing for depreciation amounting to £640,312 (against £420,698) for head office expenditure and for interest received, the balance of profit carried to the appropriation account was £805,470 (compared with £1,234,769), which with the balance of £174,480 brought forward resulted in a total of £979,950.

After providing for taxation, £450,000, transfer to exploration and contingencies reserve, £150,000, and interim dividend of 4 per cent. (9 6d per share) free of income tax, paid May 31st, 1946, £65,578, and directors' additional remuneration arising therefrom £4,175, there remains available £310,197.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 8 per cent. free of income tax, £131,157, which after allowing for directors' additional remuneration arising therefrom, £8,371, leaves £170,669 to be carried forward.

The decrease in earnings was principally due to the reduced scale of refinery operations, state the directors. The adverse effect of this factor on oil profits was, however, to some extent offset by a decrease in the volume of stocks of oil and products, which at the end of the year were at a low level.

The charge for depreciation includes appropriate provision in respect of the aviation-fuel refinery and associated assets in Trinidad purchased during the year from H.M. Government.

During the year covered, negotiations were concluded for the purchase from the British Government of the aviation-fuel refinery and associated facilities in Trinidad, for the erection and operation of which the company had been responsible. This transaction was completed as at December 31st, 1945.

The company's operations for the year under review reflected some phases of the transition from a war footing, but many abnormal factors remained which continued to have an extensive effect. Importations of crude oil from Venezuela for war purposes ceased in August, 1945, and at about the same time the manufacture of aviation-fuel was greatly reduced.

Since January, 1946, the aviation-fuel refinery acquired from the British Government has been operated by the company for its own account, necessarily on a limited scale pending adaptation to commercial requirements within the framework of the company's general post-war plans. The volume of crude oil refined by the company for its own account at 12,362,000 barrels fell short of the 1944-45 figure by 2,714,500 barrels or 18 per cent.

Arrangements were completed in March, 1946, to utilize some of the company's available refinery capacity by processing for account of an American company certain of its South American crudes.

6,419,800 barrels of crude oil were produced from the company's own fields—a decrease of 762,100 barrels, or some 11 per cent. for the year. This was the result of a reduction in output of the Forest Reserve field below the unduly high level prevailing during the latter part of the war.

The volume of crude oil purchased and from joint fields was considerably below the preceding year's figure (6,012,800 barrels as against 7,838,500 barrels), the shortfall being primarily due to the cessation of imports referred to above, accompanied by a decrease in crude oil obtained from other producers in Trinidad.

On the company's fields footage drilled at 152,617 feet compared with 160,090 feet in 1944-45; 4,000 feet were drilled on joint-account, as against 8,421 feet. Although war-time control of drilling, due to the necessity for conserving steel, ceased during the year, delays and difficulties in securing drilling stores and equipment persisted.

The company continued to operate the Cruise and Wilson fields of Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd. and the Morne Diablo area of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd. on a joint interest basis. Initial arrangements have been made to undertake exploration

work on certain new leases jointly with The United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

The total area controlled by the company at June 30th, 1945 (excluding joint venture holdings), was 123,355 acres, of which 121,930 acres comprised oil rights.

The basis of the company's participation in North Venezuelan Petroleum Co. Ltd., Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd., and Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd. remained unchanged. The last-named company is preparing plans to explore certain marine areas. Since the close of the financial year the company has subscribed for a proportion of the issued capital of British Bahamian Oil Development Ltd.

BRIGADIER R. S. G. STOKES, the chairman, in the course of a statement (presented at the annual meeting held in London on December 20th), which accompanies the report, says:

"During the period under review, important changes occurred in the company's operational activities and policy, consequent upon the cessation of hostilities in the Far East and the transition from war production towards more normal trading conditions. Importation of crude oil from Eastern Venezuela was stopped and the manufacture of aviation spirit heavily curtailed. Crude oil production from our principal field was reduced in closer conformity with the requirements of good field practice, and our refinery throughout fell to a volume little in excess of pre-war standards.

"Net capital expenditure for the year, at £1,133,207, was exceptionally high, owing to the purchase of the aviation-fuel refinery, formerly owned by the Government and operated by the company, to which full reference was made in my statement to shareholders last year. Lengthy negotiations were satisfactorily concluded at a purchase price of £842,500, representing the operational value of this special plant upon adaptation to the wider requirements of our trading programme. In addition to this sum, deferred customs duty on the importation of the original equipment became payable by the company to the Trinidad Government.

"Capital expenditure incurred upon our main refinery and upon field equipment was, however, again unduly low, owing chiefly to the difficulty of obtaining delivery of new supplies. A heavy outlay upon routine equipment has yet to be made before the ill effects of the improvident measures unavoidably adopted during the war can be, as far as possible, removed.

"Operational data for the last two financial years and for 1938-39 are given in the following comparative table:—

	Year ended June 30th		
	1939	1945	1946
Footage Drilled—			
Own Fields	140,506	169,094	152,617
Joint Interest Fields	80,829	8,421	4,000
Crude oil produced	4,773,900	7,181,900	6,419,800
Crude oil purchased and from Joint Fields	6,407,500	7,838,500	6,012,800

Total crude oil... 11,181,400 15,020,400 12,432,600

"The figure given for 'oil purchased' during 1944-45 includes heavy importations from South America. The total amount purchased from Trinidad sources continues to decline. Such purchases in 1945-46 totalled 4,336,000 barrels against 4,639,000 in 1944-45 and an average rate of 5,250,000 barrels for the two years before the war. In order to balance these deficiencies to maintain at an economic level the scale of refining operations on Trinidad oil it is still necessary to draw upon Forest Reserve at a higher rate than is economically desirable.

"Unit costs for production and drilling continue to rise, largely due to the incidence of higher wages, material costs and other charges. The gradual increase in the proportion of oil produced by artificial lift is another factor putting up our working expenditure. Good field practice has suffered seriously owing to the shortage of electric well-pumping equipment, which we are pressing manufacturers in the United Kingdom to deliver more speedily.

"Throughout the Western oil world, tax burdens and the costs of discovery, production, refining and transportation have risen materially in the last few years. Upon release from price control, the natural and expected adjustments of a free market have begun to operate, and since the close of our financial year a substantial advance in oil prices has occurred. The benefits of this improvement—partly offset by the higher price we pay for our heavy purchases of crude—have indeed been essential to enable the company to maintain a bold and progressive policy.

(To be continued)



# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Onslow), at Liverpool, January 29th:—

Rev. T. J. Bailey Major & Mrs. F. Kenny Mr. & Mrs. F. Shorland  
 Capt. & Mrs. J. Langham Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Mills Capt. H. W. Summers

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Onslow), from Liverpool, February 18th:—

Mr. H. R. Barnwell Miss P. A. Falconer Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Strong  
 Mrs. J. Baxter Mrs. D. M. St. Felix Dare Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Warwick  
 Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain Miss D. N. St. Felix Dare Mr. C. S. Webb  
 Mrs. J. M. Falconer Miss E. McC O'Leary

## Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Bermuda and Trinidad, in s.s. Ormonde (Captain I. E. Goldsworthy), from London, February 27th:—

### BERMUDA

Cmdr. & Mrs. A. C. Akerman	Miss L. Hallett	Mrs. M. Kafferty
Mrs. O. M. Acourt	Mrs. A. L. Hender	Mr. D. S. Kuse
Mrs. V. N. Beaves	Mrs. B. Haviland	Mr. W. C. Rogers
Mrs. J. Bush	Mrs. J. S. Houston	Mrs. K. A. Rodeny
Mr. H. Burfoot	Misses (2) Heyes	Mrs. D. M. Sayer
Mr. G. J. Bearman	Mr. J. J. Haley	Mrs. M. E. Scott
Mrs. E. Bailey	Lt. H. V. Hadnock	Mrs. T. E. Sanderson
Mrs. C. R. Cornish	Mr. J. A. Hender	Miss K. M. Solomon
Mrs. B. C. Cole	Mr. F. Harrison	Mr. S. H. Smith
Mrs. H. G. Copeland	Mrs. M. Johnstone	Mr. H. E. Stallard
Mr. J. W. Coverdale	Mrs. M. B. Moore	Mr. T. W. Stewart
Mr. B. F. Cobb	Miss W. Moore	Mr. H. A. Southgate
Mrs. A. A. Douglas	Mrs. J. M. Marshall	Miss M. Stanley
Mrs. J. K. Dawson	Mrs. M. M. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Thain
Mr. A. F. Downing	Mr. P. J. Morris	Mrs. B. C. Tait
Mr. & Mrs. J. Evans	Mr. J. W. Moyes	Mr. G. B. Terry
Mr. A. L. Evans	Mr. G. H. McGrath	Mr. W. T. Vanstone
Mr. C. Fall	Mrs. D. J. Neal	Mrs. D. D. Wathen
S/Lt. Cdr. W. Forrest	Mr. J. A. Nicholson	Mrs. G. W. Wallington
Mr. I. S. Fraser	Mr. H. Pierce	Mr. L. C. Wright
Mrs. L. Grange	Mr. M. L. Petherick	S/Lt. E. Warburton
Mr. T. E. Gilder	Mrs. I. E. Ridehalgh	Mr. A. H. Wilks
Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Hunt	Mrs. H. M. Kipley	Mr. F. V. Young
	Miss V. M. Kipley	

### TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. G. Ashworth	Mrs. R. E. de Freitas	Mrs. M. Miller
Mrs. K. S. Adam	Mrs. B. Ferber	Dr. & Mrs. W. C. Murray
Mrs. M. A. Allen	Miss J. Fubbow	Mr. & Mrs. G. Maughan
Mrs. M. Best	Rev. & Mrs. N. Fisher	Miss P. J. Maughan
Miss I. Bowles	Mrs. M. Fraser	Mrs. N. E. Morrison
Mrs. A. Banks	Rev. & Mrs. J. Griffiths	Mrs. M. A. Mills
Miss P. Banks	Mr. Griffiths	Lt. W. G. Marshall
Mrs. E. R. Ballour	Mrs. D. V. Godden	Mr. H. M. McHattie
Mrs. H. Benson	Miss Gaiindi Devi	Mrs. Mitchell
Miss I. Bennett	Miss M. Gullberg	Miss Morris
Misses (2) Baldwin	Mrs. E. M. Gerson	Lt. T. K. Nicholls
Mrs. F. M. Bures	Mrs. M. E. Garland	Rev. R. O'Shea
Mrs. R. M. Bennett	Mrs. K. Garratt	Mrs. O. M. Padmore
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bohanna	Mrs. M. Gellard	Miss C. Pawan
Mr. R. Baldwin	F/Lt. M. Grant	F/Lt. R. M. Pereira
Mr. K. K. Bates	R/S.M. R. Gash	Mr. & Mrs. I. B. Pinnock
Mrs. T. Blackburn	Mrs. H. Hope-Hunter	Miss P. R. Queded
Mr. M. Cherry	Miss D. Hope-Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson
V. Rev. H. Carpenter	Mrs. M. Hoar	Mrs. G. E. Roney
Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Carter	Mrs. W. M. Hayes	Miss M. Roney
Mrs. A. J. Cockburn	Miss D. V. Hayes	Miss A. A. Rogers
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cumminings	Mrs. J. D. Hainsworth	Mrs. A. M. Russell
Mrs. A. Campbell	Mrs. M. F. Hughes	Miss M. M. Rapsey
Misses (2) Campbell	Miss H. K. Hughes	Mrs. B. Swahley
Mrs. B. J. Cox	Miss C. A. Harvey	Mrs. E. Stephenson
Misses (2) Cox	Miss E. J. Honour	Capt. & Mrs. A. Strange
Miss L. Cipriani	Miss D. Hallmark	Mrs. F. J. Simonett
Miss E. E. Coldman	Mrs. J. Hall	Mrs. E. B. Siring
Mrs. H. A. Cartwright	Mr. C. K. Hooper	Mrs. B. H. Simpson
Miss H. M. Cartwright	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Insall	Mrs. K. E. Stoff
Mr. & Mrs. V. Crowther	Miss M. Jardim	Mrs. C. H. Sparks
	Mrs. C. Johnston	Mrs. J. H. Spence
	Mrs. A. M. Johns	Mrs. M. Sugden
	Mrs. M. Jokl	Mrs. Small
	Mr. & Mrs. M. Key	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thompson
	Mrs. M. L. Kent	Miss M. Tighe
	Mr. L. Klein	Mrs. A. J. Tucker
	Mrs. M. J. Janley	Mrs. C. Traylen
	Mrs. M. Leeming	Mrs. I. M. Tully
	Mrs. M. G. Leigh	Mr. T. H. Thompson
	Miss G. L. Lord	Miss T. M. Vaughan
	Mrs. K. L. Leigh	Rev. & Mrs. L. Woodland
	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Lloyd	Mrs. E. A. Wothersop
	Miss O. Lloyd	Mrs. J. M. Witney
	Mrs. K. Luckenbacher	Mrs. I. F. Warren
	Mrs. E. MacDonald	Capt. & Mrs. A. Woodhouse
	Mrs. D. E. Massiah	
	Mrs. I. W. McLeod	Mrs. V. E. Wright
	Miss M. A. Massiah	Mrs. D. E. Way
	Mrs. J. D. Maclean	Mr. W. F. Wotton
	Mrs. D. L. Marciano	Mr. A. C. Watson
	Miss Z. C. McGillivray	Mr. A. B. Westcott
	Mrs. A. B. Murray	Mrs. G. W. Vuille

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda, Jamaica, and Trinidad, in aircraft Star Land (Captain R. W. Macmillan), from London airport, February 1st:—

Lady Angela Belper Mr. E. F. Gaston Mr. A. E. Watson  
 Countess of Kenmare Mr. & Mrs. C. Wrangham

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, February 15th:—

Miss J. Faudel-Phillips Viscount A. E. Lowther Mr. G. Sharp  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Hbbetson Miss E. L. Partridge Mrs. M. S. Watson

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London airport, February 9th:—

Hon. Mrs. S. Wingfield Mr. D. Taylor F/Lt. G. S. Williams  
 Miss J. P. Bowie

Passengers for Bermuda, Jamaica and Trinidad, in aircraft Star Trail (Captain R. F. Griffin), from London airport, February 22nd:—

Mr. F. Butchart Mrs. T. J. Campbell Miss M. A. Hicks  
 Mr. J. N. Campbell Miss L. L. Dyer Mrs. H. Watson

## Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, February 5th:—

Miss A. Anderson	Dr. E. Lohbenberg	Mr. & Mrs. S. Tawil
Mr. D. N. Barr	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lockwood	Mrs. L. Torrance
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bee	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lord	Mr. & Mrs. L. Tucker
Mrs. P. E. Brown	Miss M. MacBean	Mrs. Wallace
Mr. W. A. Campbell	Mr. E. March	Miss Wallace
Miss M. Courtney	Miss M. F. McGregor	Mrs. N. Ward
Mrs. I. Crockett	Mr. F. C. Millhouse	Mr. I. Watson
Miss J. M. Davies	Mr. R. E. Morrison	Mr. T. Wells
Mr. A. Kimpton	Mrs. J. Shaw	Mrs. L. Whalley
Mrs. E. Kindsley	Mr. & Mrs. F. Spillett	

## Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, February 22nd:—

Mr. D. A. Achilles	Mr. K. I. Holder	Mr. A. C. Laugharne
Mr. K. W. Armstrong	Rev. & Mrs. W. Jones	Mr. M. A. Paton
Mr. W. R. Buck	Mr. R. Keene	Lady Strathie
Mr. F. N. Conarty	Mr. & Mrs. A. Kidston	Mr. R. J. Tyler
Capt. R. G. Faurie	Mr. K. R. Kilburn	Mrs. M. Whitelock
Mrs. A. C. Hawes	Mr. W. L. Longford	Miss A. B. Wilkinson
Mrs. K. M. Hetherington		
	JAMAICA	
Mr. W. W. Alexander	Mr. F. C. Elliott	Mr. J. E. Mayne
Mrs. J. A. Bagot	Mr. N. C. Elliott	Rev. C. M. McGillibon
Mr. F. E. Bileon	Mr. R. G. Fenah	Mr. K. A. McLean
Mr. A. Ballour	Mr. C. J. Fleming	Mr. & Mrs. H. Mettivar
Mr. A. P. Barbour	Mrs. D. D. Folkes	Dr. A. P. Muir
Father P. E. Bergin	Mr. R. Fraser	Mr. R. D. Murray
Mr. F. H. Blackburn	Mr. T. V. Garland	Mr. C. Narayinsingh
Major A. O. Bolus	Mrs. E. Glover	Mrs. D. M. Omlter
Mr. J. N. Bourne	Mr. H. T. Goldford	Mr. G. O. O'Kelly
Miss M. E. Bourne	Major A. F. Gray	Mr. A. L. Potter
Mr. P. D. Breton	Rev. P. J. Greig	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Reere
Mr. C. A. Bryer	Dr. J. D. Grierson	Mr. I. J. Reid
Mr. C. G. Bulgar	Mr. J. Grigsby	Mr. K. P. Robertson
Miss L. J. Cartar	Mr. W. Gurside	Mr. P. Roe
Mr. J. S. Catterall	Mrs. M. M. Hallinan	Mrs. M. E. Sharratt
Mr. L. M. Christian	Mr. A. J. Hector	Sir John & Lady Shaw
Mr. F. M. Cooke	Dr. C. E. Hoai	Mrs. C. S. Smith
Mrs. J. B. de Coteau	Miss J. G. Holland	Mrs. J. E. Spurling
Lt. J. D. Craddock	Lt. J. G. Hutchison	Dr. W. F. Vancrossan
Mr. J. C. Crossland	Rev. Mother G. Johnson	Dr. F. A. Viapre
Hinchcliffe	Mr. S. Keen	Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Wade
Miss S. F. Cumming-Bart	Miss G. J. Lawrence	Mr. T. M. Wallace
Mr. R. D. Dakers	Mr. C. Leach	Major I. Whittingham
Rev. T. F. Davy	Rev. & Mrs. P. P. Leigh	Mrs. V. M. Willis
Mr. B. F. Dias	Mrs. S. Macintyre	Mrs. H. P. Woodall
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Durey	Miss E. G. Mann	Miss G. C. Wraith
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Easton	Major G. R. Marciano	Mr. A. E. Wright
Major W. J. Elliott		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, February 24th:—

Mr. W. R. Austin	Mr. W. G. Dixon	Mr. E. Melean
Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Allan	Mr. T. A. Garrison	Mr. A. R. Miller
Mr. B. P. Burrows	Mr. O. R. Henlan	Mr. J. H. Park
Mr. D. M. Campbell	Mr. A. D. James	Mr. & Mrs. J. Robertson
Mr. E. T. Cornille	Mr. A. D. Johnson	Mr. G. L. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, February 16th:—

Mr. H. S. Anderson	Mr. A. Grant	Mr. V. H. Sinclair
Mr. W. M. Bailey	Mr. M. Hall	Mrs. O. Stephens
Mr. A. G. Barnett	Capt. & Mrs. K. Harkness	Miss M. Stephens
Mr. V. B. Braine	Mr. R. R. Rodrigues	Major & Mrs. A. W. Thompson
Mr. H. J. Cappel	Mr. R. O. Robertson	
Mr. C. Francis	Mr. E. A. Robinson	

(Continued on next page)



### Colonial Appointments

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

- DAVIDSON, W. W. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Bermuda), Colonial Treasurer, Bermuda.
- CAMERON, D. I., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.M. (Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Jamaica), Alienist, Medical Department, Nigeria.
- DRURY, R. G. N. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.
- ELSIÉ, P. (Assistant Radiographer, British Guiana), Radiographer, British Guiana.
- GARDNER, L. C. (Mechanical Engineer, Jamaican Railway), Engineer-in-Chief, Jamaican Railway.
- MIKLOS, T. C. M. (Architect, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Chief Architect, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

#### First Appointments

- ALEXANDER, J., Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad.
- BALCON, MAJOR F. E., Lay Secretary, Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.
- BATES, R. K., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad.
- GRAY, MAJOR A. F., A.C.I.S., Lay Secretary, Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, Trinidad.
- STRONG, R. G., Headmaster, Essequibo Boys' School, British Guiana.
- WOODALL, MISS J. J., Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Bahamas.

### The London Sugar Market

An extraordinary meeting of the London sugar market was held on February 4th, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, of Messrs. E. D. & F. Man. The meeting was largely attended, both by actual merchandise sugar brokers, and brokers on the Terminal Market.

The chairman gave an outline of what had been happening over the past seven years, and dealt with the future, stressing the point that when there again existed equilibrium between world supplies and demand, it was believed and hoped that sugar in this country would be decontrolled and returned to private trading.

Many speakers suggested improvements for the enlargement of the market, and as a result of the meeting, active steps will be taken to rejuvenate the market on an up-to-date basis in readiness for the day when normal trading will start once more.

(Continued from preceding page)

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, January 13th:—

JAMAICA		
Miss D. L. Atkins	Mr. D. W. Howe	Mr. W. H. Stokes
Lt. A. Bacon	Mr. E. G. Mancke	Mr. L. Thornton
Mr. C. H. Beauchamp	Mr. O. K. Molison	Major & Mrs. A. Vick
Mr. L. S. Ebanks	Mr. C. I. Myers	Mr. F. L. Wade
Mr. & Mrs. W. Elliott	Mr. J. M. O'Connor	Mr. & Mrs. L. Williams
Mr. Espeut	Mr. & Mrs. W. Pocock	Capt. E. G. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. R. Fell	Capt. E. A. Sbow	Mr. & Mrs. D. Willoughby
Mr. T. H. Fuller	Mr. L. W. Smith	Mr. A. C. Wingate
Mr. & Mrs. G. Goble	Mr. W. H. Smith	Mr. R. Misrabli
Miss B. O. Hewett	Mr. H. D. Starkings	Miss P. Rocourt
TRINIDAD		
Mr. D. W. Ballam	Mr. A. Edwards	Miss M. E. Montano
Mr. M. Banks	Mr. Ginst	Rev. T. K. Murphy
Mr. P. A. Bluck	Sir H. C. Gollan	Mr. P. J. Palmour
Mr. A. E. Cbinn	Mrs. E. G. Goulton	Misses E. & B. Pearson
Sister J. Cussen	Mr. G. B. Hall	Mr. G. A. Phang A. Hing
Lt. Col. K. G. Denny	Mr. W. H. Hanschell	Lt. K. C. Powrie
Mr. E. T. Dickenson	Mr. J. W. Kettle	Mr. F. L. Walcott

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Gracie, from Newport, February 28th:—

Mrs. D. M. Bicknell	Mr. D. R. Little	Mr. R. Plummer
Mr. P. W. Higgs	Mr. R. K. Lott	Mrs. H. I. Sutton
Mr. T. Broadhead	Dr. & Mrs. J. Obrebski	Mr. & Mrs. R. Waterhouse
Mr. J. Brown	Mr. F. D. Parkinson	Miss M. Wright
Sister D. I. Cook	Mr. W. T. Perkins	

### The Markets

March 3, 1947

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		96	97	92	93
2½	Consols	107½	108	103	105
3½	War Loan				
25	Angostura Bitters	105	110	60	67
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44	46	43	46
0	Antigua Sugar Factory	30	30/8	29	29
30	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5	45.3	46/3	29.9	30.9
6	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	69	73	68	70
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	69	73	43	45
17	Booker Bros. McConnell	95	100 1/4	63.9	73.9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28.9	31.3	27.9	30
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/4	2 1/4	2 7/8	2	3
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3 1/8	4 1/8	2 1/8	3
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	25 1/2	27 1/2	27	28
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5 8	6 6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
6	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	8 1/4	8 1 1/2	7 1/2	8
8½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	36.3	60 1/2	32.6	35
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	4.9	5.9	4	5
8	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	175	185	115	120
20	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	87 1/4	92 1/2	65	70
4½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	22 1/3	23 1/3	18	19
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	25.9	26.9	19.3	20.3
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4	5/3	6/3	8	9
15	Trinidad Leaseholds	106.3	111.3	100	102.6
15	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	123.9	126.3	85	87.6
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	23.8	24.8	22.3	23.3
4	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7.3	8.3	5.6	6.6
7	United British Oilfields 6/8	27.3	28.3	17.6	18.6
3	West Indies Sugar	29	31		
0	West Indies Sugar 8% Pref.	25.6	27		

No quotation before April 4, 1946

Honey continues under Government control. The price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f. U.K. Arrangements are being made for importing this year's crop at the same price.

Pimento is a slow market with supplies on the spot available at 1/1 per lb. For shipment, the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f.

Ginger. Regular sales are being made in new crop. Present prices are 85/- c.i.f. U.K., for No. 3, 90/- for No. 2, and 100/- for No. 1.

Spices. Only a small trade is reported. Nutmegs are quoted nominally at: 80's 4/- per lb. c.i.f. U.K., sound unassorted 3/6, defective 3/-. Whole Mace is quoted at 6/9 per lb. c.i.f. U.K., No. 1 Pickings at 5/- and No. 2 Pickings at 4/6.

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of December		January-December	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
Union of South Africa					
Mauritius				4,167	
Australia					14,618
Fiji Islands			9		17,338
British West Indies		5,951	3,618	184,811	251,479
British Guiana		3,259	11,124	45,882	98,224
Other British Countries				11	
Dutch East Indies					
Cuba		15,046	36,789	531,918	736,592
Haiti				28,486	20,063
St. Domingo			17,724	248,710	324,180
Peru					
Other Foreign Countries		3,987		18,196	7,736
Total		30,243	69,274	1,062,181	1,470,250
Imports of Refined		8	6	3,603	75
Total Imports		30,251	69,280	1,065,984	1,470,325
		Month of November		January-November	
		1945	1946	1945	1946
Consumption Refined	tons	287	47	350	542
Unrefined		100,235	93,849	1,067,665	1,304,424
Total		100,522	93,896	1,068,015	1,304,966
		1938		1945	
Stocks (November 30th)					
Home Grown Beet			176,850	185,700	131,700
Foreign Refined			2,500	1,050	450
Foreign Unrefined			380,150	315,450	375,500
Total			559,500	502,200	507,650

#### WANTED

COMMERCIAL ENGINEER, Anglo-Dutch (Dutch nationality), 20 years import trade in the tropics (including British agencies), seeks leading position with exporters in England or importers of factory overseas. First class references. Reply Box 16, c/o THE CIRCULAR.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXII

APRIL, 1947

No. 1192

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LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRARD, LONDON

April, 1947.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the West India Committee (Incorporated by Royal Charter) will be held at 40, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1947, at 11.30 a.m.

By Order,

R. GAVIN, *Secretary.*

### AGENDA.

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1947, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1946, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) The Deputy-Chairman to move that Mr. J. Gordon Miller be appointed a Vice-President of the West India Committee.

(iii) To elect 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.

## Colonial Development and Welfare

THE *Economist*, of March 15th, discusses the development and welfare plans for the Colonies, which have so far been announced, in the light of the dependence of welfare upon development. A table is published showing the expenditure contemplated in several Colonies, distributed under different heads, and attention drawn to the big expenditure planned for the social services, in particular the health services and education. The need for these services is appreciated, and it is recognized that Colonies have not in the past been able to afford social services because their resources were too small. The purpose of linking development with welfare is acknowledged to have been to encourage the Colonies to increase their wealth so that they may eventually support the social services out of their own resources. What the *Economist* "looks for anxiously in the development and welfare plans that are now appearing is some sign that development will proceed fast enough for the Colonies to be able to carry their own burden of social services in the foreseeable future. Unfortunately, this sign is nowhere in evidence."

The position in regard to Jamaica is taken as a West Indian example. The Agricultural Policy Committee concluded that in that Colony, even if the object of an

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intensive system of agriculture were achieved, it would be impossible for the land to absorb all the available and expected manpower; further, that Jamaica cannot hope to pay for all the imports required to maintain a reasonable standard of living for the islanders, and that there can be little hope of increasing the present standard, "unless a determined and constructive effort is made to use the resources of the country for every industrial purpose for which they are suited." These findings are contrasted with the fact that in the Jamaica ten-year plan the sum allotted for industrial development is only £250,000 against £5,746,000 for health services. The *Economist* asks: "Can agriculture, which only receives a slightly larger allocation than is given to the health services, support an increasing population at the higher standard of living aimed at and illustrated in the allocations to the welfare programme? If not, at what standard of living can the population be supported? Or, if the higher standard of living is to be pursued, how many people can be maintained at that level, and what is to happen to the surplus?"

These are pertinent questions. In his foreword to the Economic Survey for 1947, recently issued by the United Kingdom Government, the Prime Minister writes: "It is essential that all should understand that the maintenance and raising of the standard of life of the people depends upon the extent to which every individual plays his or her part in contributing to the sum of goods and services available to the nation." The words are addressed to the people of Britain, but the statement is a truism which applies to every economic and political unit. The grants which have been made by the people of Great Britain for the furtherance of Colonial development and welfare are a free-will offering, but they have not been made without sacrifice, and the people of Britain will expect that they be wisely expended for the lasting benefit of the Colonies, and not applied to what may be termed luxury schemes which will automatically die out when the grants are exhausted. From the point of view of the Colonies themselves, moreover, it is imperative that side-by-side with the establishment of welfare schemes there should be economic development which will ensure their maintenance. It is undeniable that when the standard of living is low, productive capacity is small: hence the attention to the immediate inauguration of welfare schemes. But—and it is an important but—schemes must be available for the continued and immediate direction of a rising standard of living towards increased productive capacity, if the welfare services are to be maintained and developed and make a permanent

(Continued on page 69)



# From a Londoner's Notebook

The regular contributor of this page is absent from England for three months. The following Notebook has been supplied by a special correspondent.

THE vagaries of our weather have always provided us and our visitors with the means of light conversation. During the past month, the weather, far from being something of a joke, has been front page news. Twice only in those four weeks—it is nearly mid-April as I write—has rain been absent for more than 24 hours. The rains, added to the water resulting from vast quantities of thawed snow, have caused loss and inconvenience to thousands of people living in low lying areas and ruin to hundreds of farmers, especially to those in the Fen country. Additional loss has been caused by high winds which have reached hurricane force.

\* \* \*

Preliminary figures given in the Commons by Mr. F. Williams, Minister of Agriculture, show that about 2,000,000 sheep and lambs and some 30,000 store cattle have been lost. Other losses include about 270,000 acres of winter corn (70,000 by floods and 200,000 by frost) and 80,000 tons of potatoes (50,000 by floods and 30,000 by frost in the clamps). Over 600,000 acres of agricultural land have been flooded. There is no blinking the fact that this is a national disaster and that a further cut in our already meagre rations will have to be made in due course.

\* \* \*

In the meantime, two funds have been opened to relieve distress and hardship—the Lord Mayor's National Flood Distress Fund, to which the Government have subscribed £1,000,000, and the National Farmers' Union Agricultural Disaster Fund to which the Government will subscribe a sum equal to that raised by subscription. The flood waters are receding, and as these notes are being written, farmers are being notified in the Press and on the radio that fine weather may be expected for three days at least. May the drought continue!

\* \* \*

A political crisis appears to be brewing over the conscription issue. On March 31st, Mr. George Isaacs, for the Government, claimed that a system of National Service based on a call-up of 18 months was necessary. Within two days, because of a revolt by rebels in their own party, the Government "after consulting the Chiefs of Staff" reduced the period to 12 months. Mr. Churchill in a manifesto—the House is in recess—

describes this move as a policy of scuttle. Mr. Alexander, Minister of Defence, addressing the annual conference of the Co-operative Party, made it clear that the Government would stick to its decision and accept Mr. Churchill's challenge in due course. The question now being asked is: Is this country to be run by the Cabinet or the tail of the Socialist Party?

\* \* \*

The second plenary session of the International Trade Organization Conference has now opened in Geneva and may last for many months. The 18-country conference will deal with two matters—the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers by means of a multilateral agreement embodying the concessions which each country will grant all others, and the setting up of an International Trade Organization and a code of fair trading practice which it will be its duty to supervise. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, who was present during the opening sessions, introduced an early note of realism into the discussions when he told a Press conference that even if the United States cut her tariffs by 50 per cent., the extent to which the United States delegation can go without seeking further powers from Congress, Britain would not consider the reduction to be sufficiently substantial to justify elimination of Empire preferences.

\* \* \*

In the conference itself he pointed out that Britain was not the only country which employed the preference system, that it was an expression of an economic fact, namely, that the members of the Commonwealth had grown up to be inter-dependent, and that the economic vitality of the United Kingdom depended on traditional trade channels being preserved. As Sir Stafford, as well as other speakers, emphasized, the key to the success of the present conference will be American readiness to provide a market for the world's goods. The difficulties before it will be understood when it is realized that to a large and influential section of American public opinion, which President Truman and his advisers cannot afford to ignore, the only justification for the conference is to find a means to flood the world with American exports, without opening up the United States domestic market to foreign competition.

\* \* \*

Just after last Notebook had gone to press, Mr. Truman made his now historic speech to the United



"I see by the papers from home, old girl, that we're living through another terrible crisis."

Gilbert Wilkinson in the Daily Herald



States Congress in which he asked for authority to give immediate economic and financial aid to Greece and Turkey of the order of \$400,000,000 for the period ending June 30th, 1948. The immediate reason which was prompted America to extend her responsibilities is Britain's temporary embarrassment and her need to reduce or liquidate her commitments in several parts of the world; there is another reason which is more than obvious. The Senate is now debating the President's proposal and it appears that support for the measure has been strengthened by the attacks made upon it by Mr. Henry Wallace in his speeches in Britain. In his latest speech, a B.B.C. broadcast on April 15th, Mr. Wallace, said: "Britain must take a strong stand in defence of the principles of the United Nations." But that does not mean that we should support President Truman the less.

## Export of West Indian Cocoa

### Allocations for 1946-47

On page 246 of the December, 1946, issue of the CIRCULAR, we published the interim allocations of exportable surpluses of British West Indian cocoa of current crop. The following are the final allocations for the period October 1st, 1946, to September 30th, 1947:—

Importing Country	ALLOCATION (IN TONS)					Total
	Trinidad	Grenada	Jamaica	St. Lucia	Dominica	
Australia ...	180	70	—	—	—	250
Canada ...	—	—	1,560	—	—	1,560
Netherlands...	300	100	—	—	—	400
New Zealand ...	20	—	—	—	—	20
Norway ...	100	—	—	—	—	100
South Africa ...	240	—	—	—	—	240
Sweden ...	250	—	—	—	—	250
Switzerland ...	200	—	—	—	—	200
United Kingdom ...	925	925	—	—	—	1,850
United States Reserve ...	2,285	1,345	—	225	145	4,000
Reserve ...	—	60	—	—	—	60
Totals ...	4,500	2,500	1,560	225	145	8,930

(Continued from page 67)

contribution to the progress of the people.

These facts are recognized at Colonial Development and Welfare headquarters, and the report of the Colonial Research Committee summarized in our last issue affords ample evidence of close attention to matters which may be expected to contribute towards development. More indications, however, of the recognition of these important principles in the Colonies themselves would be welcome. Unless those principles are strenuously applied by the Colonial peoples the results of the development and welfare work which has been initiated may be worse than disappointing.

## British Industries Fair

Three of the largest exhibition buildings in the world will house the British Industries Fair which will be held in London and Birmingham from May 5th to May 16th.

The London section, covering the lighter industries, will occupy Earl's Court and Olympia. The Birmingham section will cover engineering and hardware, and will be housed at Castle Bromwich.

At Olympia there will be an Empire Hall, and at the request of the Colonial Office the West India Committee has undertaken to co-ordinate the display of exhibits at a British West Indian stand. At the Fair held in 1939, two British West Indian Colonies exhibited, each having its own stand of 247 square feet in area. The Colonies exhibiting were Jamaica and Trinidad. At the 1947 Fair there will not be accommodation for a separate stand for each Colony, but an area of 612 square feet has been allocated on the ground floor for a British West Indian exhibit, to include 100 square feet for the Sea Island Cotton Association. The Sea Island Cotton exhibit will afford representation to the Leeward Islands. The Windward Islands will be represented by exhibits covering Grenada and St. Lucia. The other Colonies participating will be Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana.

The increased representation of the British Caribbean Colonies is in line with a generally increased interest shown in the Fair. In 1939 exhibitors numbered 2,339. For the coming Fair space has been allotted for approximately 3,130, which is the largest number in its history. The total exhibiting space will be approximately 835,130 square feet.

Such support, after only twenty-one months of peace, is evidence of the determination of manufacturers and producers, in Britain and the Commonwealth, to play as full a part as possible in the trade of the world, and indicates their confidence in the products they have to offer. The Fair provides an ideal opportunity for buyers, after a seven-years' break, to renew old associations with pre-war sources of supply, make new approaches, and make a general study of the progress made by British industry during the short time which has elapsed since the cessation of hostilities.

Copies of an advance edition of the catalogue of the London section of the Fair will be sent to H.M. Trade Commissioners.

## Imperial Shipping Committee

A deputation from the West India Committee consisting of Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, deputy chairman, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. A. Moody-Stuart and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary, appeared before the Imperial Shipping Committee at Berkeley Square House, London, W.1, on March 31st.

Mr. Gavin, on behalf of the Committee, submitted a written memorandum of its views on the shipping needs of the Caribbean area, which will be published in the May issue of the CIRCULAR. In oral evidence, the deputation stressed the urgency of doing something to relieve the immediate shortage of passenger-carrying ships, apart from anything that might be recommended in respect of permanent future services.



## World Trade Talks

### Names of British Delegation

IN the House of Commons, on March 27th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked the President of the Board of Trade the names of the British delegates to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on trade and employment.

In reply, Sir Stafford Cripps said that he himself proposed to lead the United Kingdom delegation at the forthcoming second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Geneva and to be present at the opening meeting on April 10th. The Secretary for Overseas Trade would also be a member of the delegation and would be present on that occasion. He would be at Geneva when the presence of a Minister was required. He (Sir Stafford) hoped to be present for discussions of major importance.

Sir Stafford stated that the delegation would consist of the following:—

The President of the Board of Trade,  
Secretary for Overseas Trade,  
Mr. J. R. C. Helmore, Second Secretary, Board of Trade,

Mr. S. L. Holmes, Under-Secretary, Board of Trade,  
Mr. R. J. Shackle, Adviser on Commercial Policy,  
Board of Trade,

Sir Gerard Clauson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

#### Additional delegates:—

The Hon. R. M. L. James, Commissioner for Finance, Newfoundland,

Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner in the United Kingdom for Southern Rhodesia,

A Representative of the Government of Burma,

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Ceylon Government Representative in London, and representatives of the following United Kingdom Departments:—Treasury, Board of Trade, Customs and Excise, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Supply, Ministry of Food, Cabinet Offices.

The delegation would also have as advisers other representatives, of the territories mentioned above and of the Colonial Dependencies, together with representatives of a number of United Kingdom Departments.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd asked if representatives of the Association of Empire Traders would be welcomed as observers.

Sir Stafford answered that an arrangement was being made with the trading community which would be more convenient, he thought. A committee would be in continual session in London and they would have information passed to them from Geneva.

### West Indian Delegates entertained

Reference was made in last issue to the Commonwealth Trade Talks proceeding in London in connexion with Empire trade and Imperial preference, and to the five West Indian advisers who were taking part in the discussions. The last of the meetings was held on April 2nd.

The Hon. H. E. Allan, of Jamaica, chairman of the West Indian delegation, and Mr. L. P. Spence, of Trinidad, have proceeded to Geneva to attend the

conference to which reference is made above. The Hon. H. A. Cuke, Barbados, and Lieut.-Colonel O. Spencer, British Guiana, are "standing by" in London, while the Hon. Geoffrey Boon, Leeward Islands, will be returning shortly to St. Kitts.

A luncheon in honour of the delegates was given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, at the Ritz Hotel, on March 26th, and a photograph taken on that occasion is reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue. Those shown in the photograph are:—

FAR SIDE OF TABLE. Mr. G. Vernon Tate, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Sir Edward Stubbs, Hon. H. A. Cuke, Sir Gerard Clauson, Hon. H. E. Allan, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. L. P. Spence, Sir Frank Stockdale, Hon. Geoffrey Boon, Mr. G. F. Seel, Lieut.-Colonel O. Spencer and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling.

TOP END OF TABLE. Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previte.

LOWER END. Mr. H. A. Beckett.

NEAR SIDE. Mr. Thomas Souness, Mr. C. A. Bloomfield, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Major R. Milbanke, Mr. Philip Lyle, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. E. Melville, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. George Miller and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on March 18th, the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. MAX BRONTE PARKER (Bermuda)	Mr. Darnley C. C. Da Costa Mr. George S. Manning
MR. G. E. CUTFORTH (London)	Mr. W. Zimnerna Mr. A. S. Bryden
MR. COLIN AUBREY WILLIAMS (Barbados)	Hon. J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E. Mr. E. D. McArmstrong
DR. ARTHUR AMBROSE HEARNE (Country)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MR. C. A. BLOOMFIELD (Jamaica)	Mr. J. B. Cuthill Mr. D. J. Verity

### New Life Member

Another member of the West India Committee has taken up life membership, bringing the number of life members to 350. He is Mr. Colin Aubrey Williams, of Barbados.

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.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Fiji, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong, in succession to Sir Mark Aitchison Young, who will shortly be retiring from that appointment. Sir Alexander was Colonial Secretary of Bermuda from 1935 to 1938, and for the next three years Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.





BOATS WERE USED TO RESCUE RESIDENTS IN EAST LONDON



THE FLOODS HAVE RUINED MANY FARMERS. RECENT FEN COUNTRY SCENE [See page 72





A GREAT RECEPTION FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY AT PIETERMARITZBURG [See page 72]



WEST INDIAN DELEGATES TO COMMONWEALTH TRADE TALKS ENTERTAINED [See page 70]



# Imperial Preference

## More West Indian Protests; A Commons Debate

**I**N previous issues of the CIRCULAR we reported resolutions which had been sent to the West India Committee by the Jamaica Imperial Association and by a joint meeting of the Barbados General Agricultural Society, the Barbados Chamber of Commerce and the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association on the subject of Imperial preference.

Since then, similar resolutions have been received from other organizations in Antigua, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, all of which have been transmitted by the Committee to the Press, M.P.s, and various associations concerned with Empire trade.

### DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

The subject of Imperial preference was raised in the House of Commons by Lieut.-Colonel Walter Elliot on March 24th on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill. In the course of a long speech, Colonel Elliot said that it seemed odd that in the White Paper [Government Survey for 1947] so very little reference was made to markets within the Empire. He continued: "The policy of Imperial preference should not only not be slighted; it should be fostered, because half our manufactures go to the Empire. This country, the greatest commercial community that there has ever been in the world, has built a great part of its trade upon the wide base of Empire and Commonwealth, as against the narrow base simply of this island, and we find it difficult to believe that our own prosperity would persist if these arrangements were damaged or even seriously cut into. But there is far more in it than that. There is the history of 300 or 400 years, and there is affection. 'Preference' is a word which does not apply only to trade. If I say that I prefer those who fought beside us on many a stricken field, to those who stood on the sidelines and applauded or even barracked, as the case may be, I am expressing an ordinary impulse of humanity."

Mr. Hopkin Morris, the next speaker, thought that Colonel Elliot was using the same arguments as those used by the Conservative Party 23 years ago, when the first Labour Government took office. "They began," continued Mr. Morris, "with precisely the same assertion of a great love for the Empire. I was quite interested to hear that, but the one thing I object to is the implication that the Conservative Party are the only people who love the Empire. We are as anxious as they are to see the Empire prosper, but we are equally emphatic in saying that the one way to prevent the Empire prospering is by fostering Imperial preference. That is not a disagreement about the Empire."

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, in the course of his reply, referred to the absolute necessity of Great Britain increasing her export trade in a very short period of time and to the tariff negotiations which had been proceeding with the United States. He continued:—

"We have pledged ourselves to include Imperial

preference in the bargaining process, although that is only, of course, one aspect of the negotiations. We shall be ready, after consultation with the Commonwealth countries concerned, which is now proceeding in London, to consider reductions in margins of preference, both those which we grant, and those which we enjoy, in return for concessions which we regard as of comparable value made by other negotiating countries. We are under no one-sided obligation to eliminate or reduce Imperial preference. Our obligation is to consider reduction of preferences in return for reductions of tariffs within the scope of our negotiations. We, together with the Commonwealth countries, remain the judges as to whether the counter concessions offered to us are sufficient to induce us to modify preference margins in return, just as, of course, other countries will judge whether the advantages they get are sufficient to justify the concessions that they will be making.

"Although I suppose it fair to say that there is no one school of thought amongst economists as to the value of preferences—indeed, that has been demonstrated already in the House to-day—His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the importance of Imperial preference, both in practice and in sentiment, and they fully appreciate the value attached to the system by other Commonwealth countries."

A number of other speakers then took part in the debate, and several—including Mr. Henderson Stewart, Dr. Morgan, and Vice-Admiral Taylor—stressed the absolute necessity of retaining the preference on West Indian sugar. Mr. Stewart said: "I must avow my faith in Imperial preference. I was in the West Indies with a Parliamentary delegation two or three years ago, and I saw as plainly as possible that without some measure of Imperial preference the West Indian sugar industry would collapse. That is true of the principal industries in a great many other parts of the Colonial Empire. But because that is true, we cannot say that under no circumstances will we consider any change in Colonial preference. In the case of the West Indian sugar industry, we cannot take the view that under no circumstances can the present figure or system be altered in return for an adequate *quid pro quo*. I understood that the pledge which the President of the Board of Trade gave was that we are going to the conference ready to 'consider' a possible move or change in Imperial preference, provided we get an effective *quid pro quo* which would advantage the Empire. . . .

"I saw in the West Indies the calamitous results of the leasing of bases during the war. Something was done there without consultation with the Colonies. They were suddenly presented with a *fait accompli*, which caused the greatest consternation and in certain sections it affected the loyalty of those fine people to this country. I ask the right hon. Gentleman to give an assurance that that kind of thing will not happen in this case.

"In this matter of Imperial preference we ought to be given more information than we have had."



## Sir Charles Woolley

### Sails for British Guiana

SIR CHARLES WOOLLEY, whose appointment as Governor of British Guiana was announced in the CIRCULAR of October last, left Liverpool on March 21st for Georgetown, in the s.s. *Enid*. Among the passengers in the same ship were Mr. Newnham A. Worley, the new Chief Justice of British Guiana, and Mrs. Worley.

On the evening of her departure, an informal cocktail party and dinner was held aboard the *Enid*, when, in addition to the Governor-designate and Mr. and Mrs. Worley, those present included Mr. A. McB. Armour, a managing director of Booker Bros., McConnell and Co. Ltd., and Mrs. Armour, Mr. T. H. Naylor, of the Demerara Co. Ltd., and Captain Njerve, the captain of the vessel.

The accompanying photograph, for which we are indebted to the Liverpool office of the *Daily Express*, was taken shortly before the vessel sailed.

## The Pictorial Pages

The two photographs reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages need little explanation. They were taken in the middle of March and give some idea of the enormous damage inflicted in town and country by the recent floods.

That at the top of the page shows residents at Clapton, London, being rescued by boat from their homes which were flooded to a depth of several feet when the River Lea overflowed its banks. The lower photograph, taken from the air, shows one of the many farms in the Fen district which have suffered severely.

The delightful photograph reproduced at the top of the second page shows the Royal Family receiving a rousing reception from thousands of school children at the Oval Park, Pietermaritzburg, during the course of their South African tour.

The lower illustration is the subject of an article on page 70.

## Trinidad Cocoa Cess

Trinidad cocoa producers are to receive 1½ cents per lb. in connexion with the distribution of the cocoa cess this year. The previous distribution was at the rate of 1¼ cents. This year's basis for calculation is 4,146,296 lb. compared with 3,320,948 lb. for the preceding year.

## Barbados New Governor Arrives

Sir Hilary Blood, the new Governor of Barbados, and Lady Blood arrived at Bridgetown in the s.s. *Eros* on February 8th. They were met on board by the Acting Governor, the Hon. J. D. Rankine, Mrs. Rankine, and Captain Chester, formerly private secretary to Sir Grattan Bushe. The weather was fine and large crowds lined the waterfront and the approaches to Trafalgar Square.

On landing, Sir Hilary was met by the Bishop, the Chief Justice, members of the Executive Council and the Executive Committee, the Commissioner of Police and others. Members of the House of Assembly, the Legislative Council, heads of Departments and others had assembled in the Council Chamber to witness the swearing-in of the new Governor, after which Sir Hilary addressed the gathering. On the following day, Sir Hilary broadcast a message to the people of Barbados.

Since his arrival, Sir Hilary has attended a meeting of the Civil Service Association and has been busy visiting the various Government Departments.

## New Form of Canned Grapefruit

The name Juicells has been tentatively given to a citrus product recently developed by Bruce's Juices, Inc., Tampa, Florida, by a process, now patented, designed to mechanize the separation of grapefruit sections, but which has created a new product.

Full details of the process and production cost, accompanied by several illustrations, have been published in *Food*

*Industries* of January, 1947, pp. 101-3, in an article entitled "Juicells. New Form of Canned Grapefruit," from which the following information is taken:—

"The product is a heavy suspension of the cells of citrus fruit in sweetened juice of the fruit from which the cells have been taken. It may be used as a breakfast dish, as a base for fruit cocktail and is particularly adaptable to gelatine salads and desserts.

"Machinery has been designed, a pilot plant constructed and production has been started. The product has proved to be extremely stable in shipping tests."

There has been a recent distribution, in parts of the London area, of fresh grapefruit from Jamaica. Its outstanding flavour, as compared with recent distributions of grapefruit from other areas, was noticeable.



Sir Charles Woolley (right) with Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Worley



# Windward and Leeward Islands

## Conference on Closer Union

THE findings of the Conference on Closer Union of the Windward and Leeward Islands held at Basseterre, St. Kitts, on February 1st, are contained in a series of resolutions published in a supplement to the *Leeward Islands Gazette*, on February 3rd.

The Conference resolved that there should be a Federation of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands, to be named, "The Caribbean Federation," with a strong central government whose headquarters should be situated in Grenada, though care should be taken to locate the controlling heads of some of the Federal Departments in some units other than the site of the headquarters. The central government should comprise a Federal Executive Council and a Federal Legislative Council. The former would be composed of 17 members under the chairmanship of the Governor, the members to include:—

8 unofficials elected by the Federal Legislative Council from among their members, one from each of the following units: Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands.

3 *ex-officio* members.

5 nominated unofficials, to be appointed by the Governor to ensure that all important sections and interests of the community receive adequate representation.

The Federal Legislative Council should comprise:—

The Governor as President.

3 *ex-officio* members who should be the Chief Secretary or Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

21 elected members, as follows: Grenada 3, St. Lucia 3, St. Vincent 3, Dominica 3, Antigua 3, St. Kitts-Nevis 3 (in any event one being from Nevis), Montserrat 2, Virgin Islands 1.

The officials should not have the right to vote save that the President should have a casting vote. The Vice-President of the Council should be an unofficial elected by the Council. Subject to consideration being given to the special circumstances of any particular island the election of members to the Council should be by election by the people and not by the members of the Island Councils only.

Universal Adult Suffrage with a literacy test should be introduced into the several colonies, the literacy test being satisfied by the signing of the registration form by the voter. Each Colony Government should comprise an Executive Council and an Island Legislative Council. The former should consist of the head of the Administration, as chairman, *ex-officio* members as at present nominated, and unofficial members elected by the unofficials of the Island Legislative Council from amongst their number to retain their seats on the Executive Council only during the term of their membership of the Legislative Council. The *ex-officio* and nominated members together should not exceed in number the elected members. Nominated members

should not be persons holding any office of emolument under the Crown, and should be appointed by the Governor in the spirit of paragraph 28 (a) of the Recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, care being taken to ensure that all important sections and interests of the community receive adequate representation. The same principles should be reflected in the structure of both Island and Federal Executive Councils.

The Conference also resolved that the Committee System suggested in paragraph 28 (b) of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission should be adopted, and provided for by Statute. The suggested Committees, which would be additional to any existing Standing Committee on Finance, were as follows:—

- (i) Agriculture and Fisheries, Land, Forestry, Labour, Public Works;
- (ii) Public Health, Education, Social Services;
- (iii) Trade, Commerce, Shipping and Communications;
- (iv) Administration including local Government, Security and Justice.

The Chairmen of the various committees should be elected by elected members of the Legislative Council from among their number.

Official representation on the Island Legislative Councils should be limited to the Governor or Administrator, who should be the chairman, the Attorney General or Crown Attorney, and the Financial Secretary or Treasurer. Subject to the chairman's casting vote, officials should have no vote. All unofficial members should be elected, and the qualification for membership of the Federal or Island Legislative Councils should be either (a) an income of £100 per annum, or (b) the ownership of real property to the value of £200 above all charges and encumbrances affecting the same.

Various resolutions were passed with the object of defining the powers of the Federal Government, the departments of government which should come under its control, and the subjects with regard to which the Federal Legislative Council should have exclusive legislative power.

It was recommended that powers of taxation should be limited to Customs, Income Tax and Post Office, that accounts be published in such a form as to show the amount of revenue collected from each unit under each head of revenue and the amount of federal expenditure in each unit under each head of expenditure, and that any surplus from these sources of revenue not applied to federal purposes should be re-allocated to the islands in which they were collected. The cost of headquarters accommodation, it is suggested, should be met from Imperial funds, the buildings and the land on which they are constructed to be federal property.

Budgets of Island Councils should be reviewed by the Federal Council instead of by the Secretary of State, and the Federal Legislature should set up a Tariff and Excise Board to report on matters of external trade and review at regular intervals the special problems of



individual island industries.

In listing the departments of government which should come under the control of the Federal Government, and which are set out below, the conference resolved that federal authority as to agriculture should be limited to policy investigation, research, education and maintenance of central institutions; and that as regards education authority should be restricted to higher education in all its phases and otherwise as to the direction of policy and standards, the systems of primary and secondary education being left to the island councils. Departments under federal control would be:—

1. Governor and Secretariat including Administrators.
2. Judicial and Legal (including magistrates).
3. Federal Legislature.
4. Agriculture, Fisheries and Marketing.
5. Labour.
6. Social Welfare.
7. Medical and Public Health.
8. Treasury and Customs.
9. Police.
10. Audit.
11. Federal Engineer and staff.
12. Quarantine.
13. Federal Communications including radio telephony and broadcasting.
14. Trade Representation.
15. Post Office.
16. Education.
17. Federal Mental Hospital.
18. Census and Statistics.

The Federal Legislative Council should have exclusive legislative power with regard to the following subjects:—

1. Commerce, shipping and aviation.
2. Agriculture, marketing and fisheries.
3. Trade representation.
4. Education—policy and higher education.
5. Public Health and sanitation.
6. Criminal Law.
7. Constitution and procedure of Superior Courts of Justice.
8. Police and defence.
9. Quarantine.
10. Currency and Banking.
11. Weights and Measures.
12. Federal communications.
13. Audit of public accounts.
14. Immigration and emigration.
15. Lunatics, idiots and other mental defectives.
16. Copyright, trade marks, and patents.
17. Post Office, broadcasting, radio telephony and telegraphs.
18. Bankruptcy.
19. Company Law, Friendly Societies and co-operatives.
20. Federal loans.
21. Negotiable instruments.
22. Civil Service.
23. Constitution and procedure of Federal Assembly.
24. Labour and Trade Unions.
25. Federal taxation.
26. Census and statistics.
27. Such other subjects as the Island Legislatures may declare to be within the competency of the

Federal Council. All powers not specifically assigned to the Federal Legislative Council should be reserved to the respective Island Councils.

Improved communications, as recommended by the West India Royal Commission, were agreed to be a condition precedent to federation, and the Conference endorsed the Commission's recommendations at Chap. XIX, para. 16 and Chap. XXV, para. 52 of their Report. These envisage the subsidization by H.M. Government of a regular British passenger service with the United Kingdom, the provision of an inter-island service of small sea-going cargo vessels with possible accommodation for a few passengers, the provision of regular air services, and telephone facilities.

The Conference also considered the powers which should be vested in the Governor of the Federation, and resolved that his reserved power should be exercisable only in the manner provided for at section 47 of the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1944, which, in effect, limits the power of the Governor to that of counteracting an adverse vote of the Legislature in the interest of public order, public faith or good government on grounds of urgency.

Finally, the Conference was careful to recommend that in the organization of the Federation consideration should be given to the special needs of the British Virgin Islands.

## For Your Library

The following publications are obtainable from the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2:—

	Published Price	Post free U.K.
	s. d.	s. d.
<i>The Pocket Guide to the West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, The Bermudas, The Spanish Main and the Panama Canal.</i> By Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	11 6	12 2
<i>Jamaica To-day.</i> A handbook of information for visitors and intending tourists, being a new and revised edition of the late Mr. Frank Cundall's <i>Jamaica in 1928</i> ...	4 0	4 4
<i>Letters to Jane from Jamaica, 1788-1796.</i> Edited by Geraldine Mozley. Published for the Institute of Jamaica by the West India Committee ...	6 0	6 5
<i>Lady Nugent's Journal.</i> Jamaica one hundred and thirty-eight years ago. Reprinted from a journal kept by Maria, Lady Nugent, from 1801 to 1815. Published for the Institute of Jamaica by the West India Committee ...	7 6	8 0
<i>The Governors of Jamaica in the First Half of the Eighteenth Century.</i> By Frank Cundall	10 6	11 2
<i>Fifty Facts About British Guiana.</i> Issued by the Bureau of Publicity and Information, British Guiana ...	0 6	0 8
<i>Catalogue of the Library of the West India Committee, 1941</i> ...	10 6	11 2
<i>Map of the West Indies.</i> Size 48 by 37 inches; printed in six colours. Scale: 1: 3,500,000 or 55 miles to the inch; enlarged scale insets 1: 1,500,000. The map extends from Tampa, Florida, in the north, to the extreme southern boundary of British Guiana in the south, and east to west from Paramaribo to Guatemala.		
Sheet ...	7 6	8 2
Mounted on rollers ...	15 6	17 0
Mounted and folded ...	18 0	18 8



## Peasant Agriculture in Trinidad

### Investigations by the I.C.T.A.

**A**TENTION is once again being focussed on land settlement schemes in the British West Indies and elsewhere as a means of improving the efficiency of the peasants and increasing their numbers. The mere settlement of labourers on the land, however, does not in itself make efficient peasants and many technical questions as to how a settlement should be organized and what are sound systems of peasant farming are at present in doubt.

The only way to answer these questions is to establish investigational units of various sized holdings managed under different systems of agriculture. The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is pioneering this work and established the first peasant investigational unit on its farm at St. Augustine, in May, 1946.

The investigations which are being made on this unit are under the management of a committee of six, consisting of the Professor of Agriculture, as chairman, the Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, the Professor of Economics, the Professor of Chemistry and Soil Science, the Lecturer in Economics, as members; and the Senior Lecturer in Agriculture, as secretary. This committee meets monthly in order to examine and discuss the data collected from the peasant investigational unit. Also, to stimulate as wide an interest as possible in the investigations the minutes of the committee's meetings are forwarded to the Directors of Agriculture in the British West Indies, and other interested officials.

The peasant investigational unit, started in May last year, covers three acres of arable land on which a rotation similar to that practised on the College Farm is followed with sugar cane and yams as the major cash crops. One milking cow with calf are kept by the peasant. No working oxen are included, as being the first unit it was decided that it should be typical of as many peasant areas as possible. In most peasant areas working oxen are not kept for various reasons, such as conformation of the land, nature of the soil, etc. As it was thought desirable to work on the principle of mixed farming, however (i.e. the "marriage" of stock and crops), the cow was included as a source of organic manure and of immediate revenue for the sale of milk. Detailed records are kept of all hours of work on each crop and on the livestock, of all sales and of all expenses incurred by the peasant and his family on food, clothing, medicines, etc. Thus, the first peasant family was carefully chosen and number four in all: a man and his wife and two young girl children.

The Committee has planned a series of peasant holdings of various sizes ranging from a one-acre pure market garden up to a 15-20-acre holding. All the systems of agriculture to be adopted on these holdings are based on the mixed farming principle. The whole investigation is being run as follows: first there is the preliminary stage, i.e., experiments with crops and stock, rations, varieties of crops, systems of management, etc. This work will be carried out on the College Farm. The next stage is the experimental one and here the experimental peasant units will be laid down, each worked by a peasant and his family under direction—with these the detailed records will be kept. When it has been decided that an economic type peasant

holding has been run successfully, then this holding will be duplicated in a demonstration holding, also under direction. All data from the demonstration holdings will be published and visitors encouraged to inspect them. No new or speculative systems will be tried on these demonstration holdings: only those proved and passed in the experimental holding will be incorporated in the demonstration holding. Demonstration holdings will be situated in a separate area, and not mixed up with experiment or experimental areas.

Owing to lack of funds it had only been possible so far to establish one experimental unit. Recently, however, thanks to the good offices of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare and his Agricultural Adviser, funds have been made available for three additional experimental holdings on which work will commence immediately. These will be sited on the College Farm, I.C.T.A., and will consist of the following:—

1. A duplicate of the first experimental holding with the addition of one pair of ploughing oxen. This will give a comparison between a holding worked entirely manually and one where the heavy work can be done with the assistance of animal-drawn implements. It is possible that three acres will be too small for this type and the holding will be sited with due regard for possible expansion.
2. A three-acre holding, having less arable land, more breeding stock and more emphasis on vegetable production. This holding will carry two milking cows, one in-calf heifer and two breeding sows. Thus, for this holding there will be an increased production of organic manure and more revenue from milk sales.
3. A one-acre market garden with one cow and two breeding sows. This holding will produce vegetables only.

All "peasants" on these investigational units will be paid a daily wage and work under the direction of the College Department of Agriculture as in the case of the first unit laid down. All holdings will grow fodder for their livestock and this will be established for them, as it is considered necessary to have fodder ready for immediate use. The cutting of roadside grass, etc., is very time-consuming and this time can be more profitably used on the holding. The cost of establishing fodder grass areas will, of course, be assessed. All holdings will be residential, and laid out in such a way as to produce the maximum of comfort combined with economic running.

### Sir Norman Lamont

Under the title of *Gleanings*, Sir Norman Lamont has recently brought together a number of speeches and writings over a period of fifty years on a variety of subjects. To those who associate him merely with the West Indies the range of his interests will come as a surprise. Butterflies, British Grasses, Scottish History, Genealogy, Farming in Denmark, as well as a host of matters pertaining to Trinidad all come within his ambit, and he discourses on them knowledgeably and entertainingly.

The book is well printed and bound, and the publishers are Khan's Printery, San Fernando, Trinidad, the price being 5s.



# Sugar Supplies for 1947

## International Emergency Food Council Allocations

THE CIRCULAR is indebted to Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, of Lloyds Avenue, for the table appearing below which shows the allocation of sugar supplies for 1947 as recommended by the International Emergency Food Council. The figures, given in thousands of long tons, raw value, must be regarded as subject to crop changes caused by climatic or other conditions.

In the past, any country which received an allocation of Cuban sugar (determined by the Combined Food

Board) at the fixed world price was virtually prohibited from buying further supplies in the world's free market because any quantity so purchased would be deducted from its fixed allocation. In the case of 1947, however, the position has changed and any country which has an allocation of "undesignated sugar" may purchase the latter irrespective of price, but any excess over the allotted quantity will be deducted from its total quota.

IN THOUSANDS OF LONG TONS—RAW VALUE

COUNTRY IN NEED OF ALLOCATION	SOURCES OF SUPPLY														TOTAL ALLOCATION
	CUBA	S. DOMINGO	HAITI	PUERTO RICO	HAWAII	FIJI AND AUSTRALIA	BRITISH WEST INDIES	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CONGO	FRENCH WEST INDIES	REUNION	DENMARK	HONG-KONG	UNDESIGNATED WORLD FREE MARKET	
U.S.A. ... ..	2,809			798	714								1,571	179	6,071
U.K. ... ..	804	317	22			371							555	140	2,209
CANADA ... ..	79	79				43	209						97	39	546
AUSTRIA ... ..								13					28		41
BELGIUM ... ..								7					214		221
FRANCE ... ..	66							34					671	27	799
FRENCH NORTH AFRICA	155								45	45			27	38	310
FRENCH WEST INDIES ...	22													31	53
FINLAND ... ..	49							9				9	9	5	91
GREECE ... ..	46							7				5		4	62
HUNGARY ... ..								16					46		62
HOLLAND ... ..	18												206	29	253
NORWAY ... ..	39										18			5	79
SWEDEN ... ..												9	286		295
SWITZERLAND ... ..	61							38					24	9	132
EIRE ... ..								35					49		84
YUGOSLAVIA ... ..								42					17	5	64
PHILIPPINES ... ..	27												86		113
KOREA ... ..	18													18	36
JAPAN ... ..	18												9	18	45
INDIA ... ..	32												1,018	75	1,125
ALBANIA ... ..								4							4
ITALY ... ..													319		319
GERMANY ... ..													379		379
TOTAL ... ..	4,243	396	22	798	714	43	580	215	7	45	45	41	5,611	622	13,382



## The U.S.A. and Paraguay

### Co-operation to Help Each Other

MR. WILLIAM C. BRISTER, Director, Food Supply Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, is the author of an article, a summary of which follows, published in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, December, 1946, pp. 669-678, under the heading "STICA in Paraguay. A wartime expedient becomes a peacetime asset."

#### The Establishment of STICA

Established by Paraguay and the United States during the first years of the war to help increase critically needed food supplies, the Servicio Técnico Interamericano de Co-operación Agrícola, or STICA as it is usually known, has lived on into peacetime to become a vital part of Paraguay's Ministry of Agriculture.

As a co-operative within the Ministry, designed to build an effective and enduring agricultural development programme in Paraguay, STICA is staffed by both Paraguayan and United States citizens and is financed by joint contributions from the two Governments. The American members of STICA fulfil the present critical need for trained technical and administrative personnel. Meanwhile, young Paraguayans working side by side with these men are gaining the practical skill and experience to continue the programme successfully when the United States technicians leave at the expiration of the basic agreement between the two countries.

#### Benefits for Both Countries

For Paraguay STICA is attempting to build an improved agricultural economy which will enable its people to raise their standard of living, and become active producers and consumers in the world community.

For the United States STICA is trying to build a more prosperous neighbour whose better-fed citizens can afford to buy larger quantities of consumer and industrial goods.

For both countries STICA serves as an experiment in international co-operation—a co-operative attempt to help each other through combined action.

#### Agricultural Background in Paraguay

Paraguay possesses tremendous agricultural possibilities. Among these are a sub-tropical climate suitable for the production of most crops of the temperate and tropical zones; wide expanses of fertile soil awaiting development; abundant mineral deposits; virgin forests; and one of the greatest concentrations in the world of undeveloped hydro-electric energy.

Yet, despite these natural advantages, agricultural production in Paraguay has not been sufficient to satisfy domestic demands, much less to provide a surplus for foreign markets. The country's subsistence-type economy, based on farming, cattle raising, and timber products, must support a population of over one million, more than two-thirds of whom live within 100 miles of Asunción, the capital city.

#### Agricultural Development in Paraguay

With this background in mind, STICA technicians set out to develop a programme which would serve as a beginning, or a framework, for improving Paraguayan agriculture. The measures adopted and the results attained are described in considerable detail with the

aid of numerous useful illustrations. The following is a brief summary of some of the most important.

*National Institute of Agronomy.* This Institute, established in 1943, occupying a 500-acre farm, offered the facilities needed for introducing new methods, and is used as an experimental centre to determine those adaptable to the needs of the country. Examples of the practical nature of this work are the two areas which it operates to test the standard of living that can be maintained on Paraguayan farms of specified acreage operated by modern methods. The Institute is also a training centre for young Paraguayans.

*Farm Credit Programme,* established three years ago, embraces all forms of financial and economic aid required for the development of Paraguayan farms. To date about 2,000 farm families have participated in the programme which combines practical education with the power of credit to obtain resources necessary for farm improvement. Ample credit is also arranged for the establishment of co-operatives, while technical advice and supervision are always available to help the loan recipients practise modern methods of agricultural development. Meetings are held to discuss current problems with the small loan farmers and a training course for supervisors was recently reorganized.

*Model Colony.* To demonstrate that larger farm units and more modern farm practices are prime requisites for an improved standard of living in Paraguay, the Farm Credit programme has assumed the operation of a model colony. Plans for housing and other facilities are in preparation so that 12 to 15 colonists can be established on lots already cleared. This group will later serve as a nucleus for the proposed extension of the area.

*Home Improvement.* Another major activity is assistance for the farm women of Paraguay. This is accomplished by the Domestic Work Centres which train rural workers or supervisors in practical home economics, and also provide country women and their families with a place where they can learn the fundamental facts and practices that contribute to the comfort of the home. There are other centres and sub-centres each of which has facilities for practical training in sewing and weaving, gardening, cooking, home hygiene, and the care and instruction of children.

In addition, women, whose ages range from 13 to 85, receive each month instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic.

To increase the number of available home improvement supervisors a training course for them is being conducted under the supervision of STICA's Home Demonstration Specialist.

*Livestock.* Although probably more meat is consumed per capita in Paraguay than in any other country, and the cattle industry constitutes the largest source of revenue, most of the ranches have undergone little, if any, modernization during this century. STICA carries on large-scale demonstrations of improved practices which its technicians believe are necessary for the vitalization of the industry. To demonstrate the value of the recommendations, large-scale operations are carried on. At one station, a ranch of 30,000 acres supports 5,000 head of native cattle as well as imported stock. Here many improvements, particulars of which are given, have been initiated by STICA. At another



place a model dairy farm has been established to demonstrate modern commercial dairy methods. The pasteurization plant has a capacity of 2,000 litres of milk a day. The dairy supplies the only bottled pasteurized milk in the country, besides serving as an educational centre for dairymen in the area.

*Storage and Sale of Food Products.* A survey by STICA revealed that lack of storage and refrigeration facilities cost sub-tropical Paraguay thousands of dollars annually in damage by insects and climate. STICA recommended the construction of grain elevators in major grain-producing areas and a large cold storage plant and market in Asunción, the Capital.

These recommendations are being adopted as rapidly as possible. Refrigerated storage with wholesale and retail marketing facilities for Asunción is expected to ensure a year-round supply of perishable and semi-perishable food commodities, thereby eliminating waste in marketing, improving the quality of the produce and contributing to the stabilization of prices.

*Food Consumption.* During the last three years a survey has been conducted to collect accurate data on the types and quantities of food eaten and the nature of the dietary deficiencies in the country. These will be published in a special report of the Food Supply Division. Meanwhile it can be stated that it is not necessary to change the types of food now eaten in order to better the Paraguayan diet nor to introduce new and strange products. But it is necessary to increase the consumption of some foods and to do this the need for, and value of, these foods must be taught, along with scientific methods for growing them in greater quantities. The most serious deficiencies in the Paraguayan diet—the lack of calcium and certain of the vitamins—can best be remedied by increasing the consumption of milk and green vegetables. This can be accomplished through expansion of educational facilities such as those offered by the Farm Credit Programme and rural schools, and by continued co-operation of the nation's doctors.

*Exports for Air Transport.* Paraguay is landlocked and the high cost of transporting products causes a serious difficulty to developing export trade, excepting in products of small volume but of high unit value. STICA is conducting an investigation of the commercial possibilities of various plants indigenous to Paraguay which yield essential oils and of the prospects of introducing other such plants. Experiments have been made with lemon grass, mint, patchouli, caraway and vanilla. Results, described as most promising, have been obtained with "a small plant yielding vegetable saccharine which lacks the undesirable characteristics of the coal-tar derivative." Another outstanding plant, known as *Cappi cedron*, has an essence of excellent quality that has aroused the interests of New York perfumers, and may well provide a new source of revenue for Paraguayan farmers.

#### Results attained by STICA

"By means of development programmes such as those just described, STICA has not only demonstrated methods by which the general status of agriculture in Paraguay can be improved, but has also emphasized, through its training programme, the fact that the practical skills acquired in working with one's hands, while not necessarily superior to book knowledge, are indispensable complements to it."

## Self-help

### Developing Village India

WE have received with particular interest a copy of a special issue of *Indian Farming*, produced under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of India, and bearing the significant title *Developing Village India*. It is a well-produced quarto volume of nearly 300 pages, with 144 plates, and consists of a series of contributions from workers of outstanding experience and authority, each of whom deals with his own particular subject in its application to a planned development of rural India.

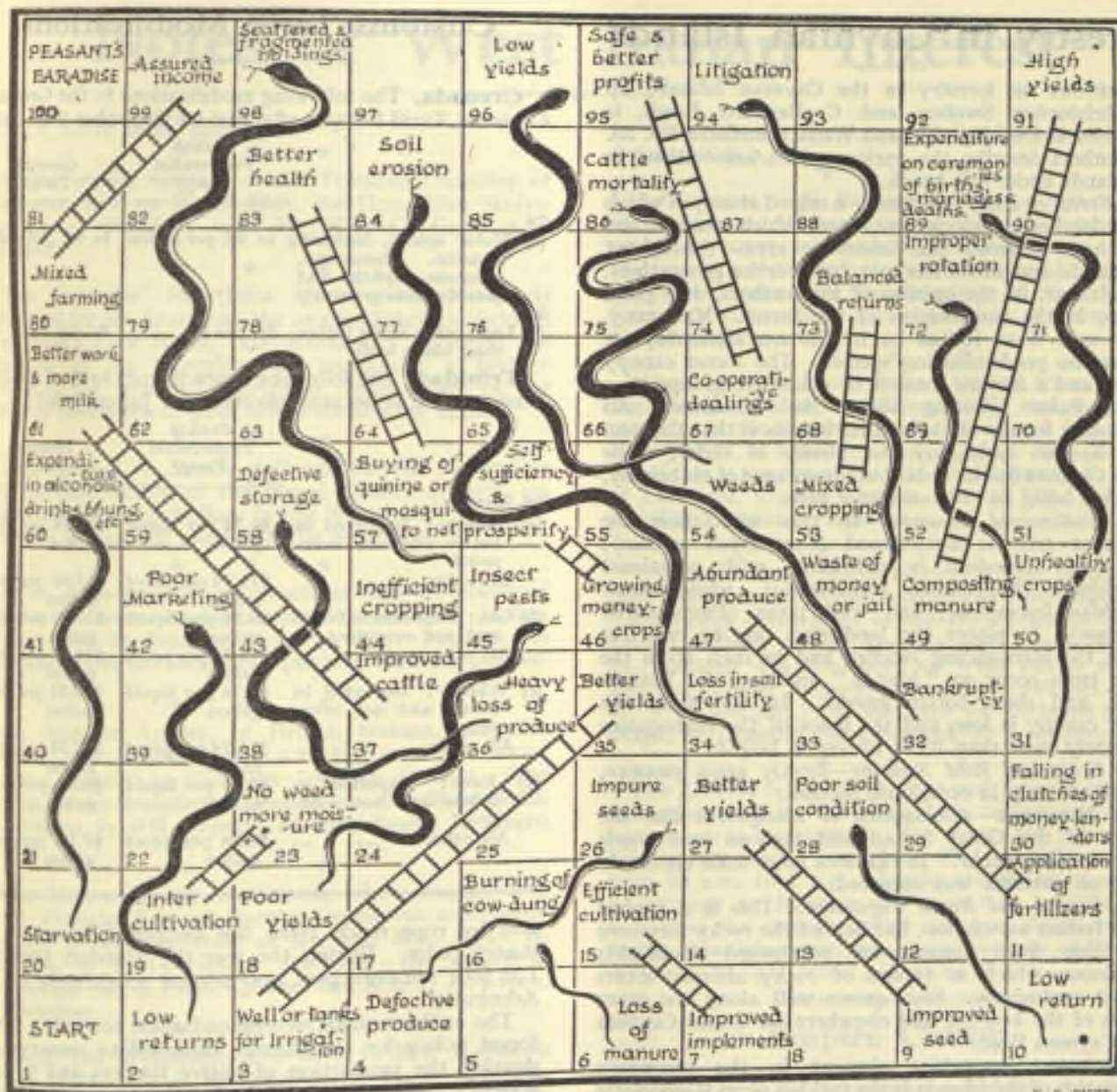
The heads under which the contributions are grouped show the comprehensive and exhaustive nature of the investigations being pursued into the many factors which affect the welfare of the agriculturist in India and the measures required for the increase of his productiveness and prosperity: organization; publicity and propaganda; agriculture and nutrition; animal husbandry; horticulture; cottage industries; health and sanitation; education and culture. Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, joint vice-chairman of the Council, in a preface to the volume, gives it the succinct description of "an anthology of significant writing." There are two significances. The first is, "that instead of dealing in generalities, concrete proposals of practical nature have been made which, with slight modifications, can be adopted for developing an organization for village work on a country-wide scale and for organizing a mass attack on the problem of rural poverty." The second significance is the emphasis on development as a preliminary to welfare.

#### Need for Industrialization

This latter point is referred to, from a West Indian aspect, in the leading article in this issue. In that article mention is also made, with particular reference to Jamaica, of the need for industrial alongside agricultural development. This is not, however, a condition peculiar to Jamaica or the West Indies. It appertains to all areas which have so far subsisted on a purely agricultural basis, and hope for progress under modern conditions. There are differences in degree, but not in kind. The conclusions of the Indian authorities are as follows: "It is a well recognized fact that we have a considerable surplus agricultural population, which has been estimated at about 15½ million men, i.e., 28 per cent. of our potential male agricultural workers which will have to be absorbed in industry. The real solution of the problem of agricultural over-population lies in industrialization, which will absorb surplus man-power, raise the general level of living by producing cheap goods and by providing additional purchasing power."

It should be noted that these are not the statements of a Development and Welfare Commission working on behalf of the Indian people, but expressions of the considered conviction of Indians themselves. The keynote of the whole publication is, in fact, self-help. The organization envisaged is one which will provide for the co-ordination of individual effort on sound and pro-





Agricultural Snakes and Ladders.

gressive lines within the framework of a nation-wide scheme designed to help the people to help themselves. It will be studied with interest and profit by all in the West Indies concerned with similar problems of development and welfare.

On this page we reproduce an instructive and stimulating illustration from the publication. Snakes and ladders is a game which rapidly became a great favourite in India, and the idea of combining instruction with the game is brilliantly exploited.

*Indian Farming* is published monthly by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, India. Obtainable by subscribers in the U.K. and West Indies from The High Commissioner for India, Public Department (Publication Branch) India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Annual subscription 11s. 6d. including postage.

Mr. George N. Wolcott, Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, contributes to *The Caribbean Forester*, Vol. 7, No. 4, October, 1946, "A List of Woods arranged according to their resistance to the attack of the West Indian Dry-wood Termite, *Cryptotermes brevis* (Walker)." The list comprises about 170 woods arranged in four divisions as very resistant, resistant, susceptible and very susceptible to the attack of the termite.

Mr. Wolcott points out that there is no sharply marked line of demarcation separating any of these consecutive divisions, as the first of the following division are almost the equivalent of the final ones of the previous division.



## Forestry in Cayman Islands

A REPORT on forestry in the Cayman Islands, by Christopher Swaby and C. Bernard Lewis, is published as Development and Welfare Bulletin No. 23. The authors describe the various plant associations in the islands under five heads.

(a) *Forest on Bluff Limestone*—a mixed stand, of which 33 predominating species are listed, which must at one time have covered the limestone areas throughout the islands, and which has been cut over for generations, but without, in the opinion of the authors, any great change in the composition of the forest. Mahogany, cedar, and West Indian birch (*Bursera simaruba*) are among the predominating species. The forest canopy is low, and a feature consists of scattered groups of a Royal Palm towering above the remainder. An interesting feature of the smaller islands is that Cayman Brac has no mahogany but plenty of cedar, while Little Cayman has no cedar but abundance of mahogany, drainage being an obvious factor here.

(b) *Buttonwood Swamps*.—In this association the dominant tree is butterwood (*Conocarpus erectus*): next most abundant is mahogany, with occasional manchineel (*Hippomane manchinella*), white wood (*Tabebuia leucoxylo*), and wild plum (*Picrodendron baccatum*). In places the land rises one to two feet above the surrounding swamp, and in such spots the other trees occur as "islands" amongst the buttonwood, and show better growth. In the main the forest canopy is low, and the boles of the mahoganies are rarely more than 10 to 12 feet in height.

(c) *Grass and Reed Swamps*—mostly grass swamps, with reeds only in occasional patches.

(d) *Mangroves*—associations of mangroves line the shores of the Great Sound and lagoons and ponds wherever they occur. In one area large scale encroachment on pastures was observed.

(e) *Coastal and Beach Vegetation*.—This is a typical West Indian association, but behind the rocky foreshore extending from Georgetown southward *Rachicallis americana*, which is typical of rocky shores, occurs almost exclusively. Sisal grows well along the inner slopes of the beaches and elsewhere on Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

The most important element in the secondary vegetation of the islands is the maiden plum (*Comocladia dentata*), a vicious pest which springs up wherever the forest has been cleared for pasture or cultivation. The periodic burnings necessitated by the encroachment of this species cause much destruction of seedlings of hardwood trees. Thatch palms (*Thrinax argentea*) also invade pasture lands, and certain property owners, by protecting them from cattle, have maintained thick stands covering many acres.

The main requirements for timber are for building boat frames, house construction, and firewood. The use of local materials in furniture making has been little explored, mass-produced articles being imported from the U.S.A. There are no saw-mills. Most timbers are rough-hewn in the forest, and timber is ripped by ordinary carpenters' saws. There is great wastage. Minor forest produce is represented by mangrove bark,

(Continued in next column)

## Customs Tariff Modifications

**Grenada.** The following modifications to the Grenada Customs Tariff became effective on December 20th last:

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
74		
(e) Motor spirits, including benzine, benzoline, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally	1s. 2d. per gallon	1s. 9d. per gallon
97		
(b) Leaf, other kinds (other than black leaf)	6s. per lb.	6s. per lb.

**Trinidad.** The following amendments to the Trinidad Customs Tariff became effective on January 3rd:—

	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
88 SPIRITS:		
(a) Brandy: Imported in bottle and not over-proof	\$9.74 per liquid gallon	\$10.94 per liquid gallon
All other	\$11.74 per proof gallon	\$12.94 per proof gallon
(b) Gin: Imported in bottle and not over-proof	\$9.74 per liquid gallon	\$10.34 per liquid gallon
All other	\$11.74 per proof gallon	\$12.34 per proof gallon
(c) Whisky: Imported in bottle and not over-proof.	\$9.74 per liquid gallon	\$10.34 per liquid gallon
All other	\$11.74 per proof gallon	\$12.34 per proof gallon
(d) Rum: Imported in bottle and not over-proof	\$5.10 per liquid gallon	\$5.95 per liquid gallon
All other	\$6.24 per proof gallon	\$7.13 per proof gallon

and by rope made from the unopened leaves of the thatch palm. During the war the islanders built two 120 foot minesweepers and several whaleboats for the Admiralty.

The authors make recommendations towards a future forest policy for the islands, designed to conserve and develop the production of native timbers and to limit wasteful production methods; to conserve thatch palms for rope-making and other purposes; and to develop minor industries such as furniture-making. As no legislation affecting forestry products exists, suggestions for suitable legislation and draft regulations are incorporated in an appendix. A final table gives particulars of exports of straw rope for the years 1941 to 1945.

MR. D. W. SPREULL, of Dundee, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Town Planning Officer in Jamaica. Mr. Spreull, who was born in Dundee, studied at Liverpool University Schools of Architecture and Town Planning. His qualifications include A.R.I.B.A. and A.M.T.P.I. He has been Assistant Architect and Town Planner to Professor W. G. Holford and Research Planning Officer to the Department of Health for Scotland. Recently, he has been in private practice.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

SOFTLY, softly ketch monkey.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, held on March 26th, the Hon. Alan Storey was elected president and Mr. Eric G. Grell vice-president.

\* \* \*

THE Governor, Sir John Shaw, was afterwards welcomed by Mr. Storey at the annual luncheon held at the Queen's Park Hotel. His Excellency informed the Chamber of his intention to undertake a further review of the financial and other implications of the ten-year development plan before embarking upon it.

\* \* \*

PROFESSOR T. S. SIMEY will address the Dominions and Colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts, on April 15th, on social welfare in the West Indies. Further reference to this will appear in the next issue.

\* \* \*

As we go to press it is announced that a conference of delegates from the legislatures of the West Indian Colonies will be held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September next to discuss the question of closer association.

\* \* \*

MR. ROBERT ADAMS, of British Guiana, the film and radio star, is now playing a leading part in "Caviar to the General" at the New Lindsay Theatre. The play is to be transferred shortly to the West End. Mr. Adams is still hopeful of establishing a Negro theatre.

\* \* \*

MISS MERCY ISABEL MATHISON, whose engagement to Mr. Timothy Edward Barnby Green was announced recently, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. R. Mathison, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Her fiancé is the younger son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. L. B. Green, of Colchester.

\* \* \*

A SON, Ian Wyndham, was born to Mrs. Kathleen Wendy Hoey, wife of Mr. Graham Hoey, in Glasgow, on January 29th. Before her marriage in August, 1945, Mrs. Hoey served as a L.A.C.W. in the W.A.A.F. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ince, of Barbados, and Nassau, Bahamas.

\* \* \*

SIR CARLETON LANGLEY, Chief Justice of British Honduras, is now on his way to England on final leave prior to retirement. He is travelling, with Lady Langley, via Jamaica. Sir Carleton, then Puisne Judge, British Guiana, was appointed to British Honduras in May, 1940, in succession to Sir Arthur Agar.

\* \* \*

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES has been appointed a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir Arthur Dawe, who retired on April 5th. Sir Charles has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, since 1939. Between 1930 and 1939

he was Assistant Secretary and Establishment Officer, Colonial Office.

\* \* \*

A COLONIAL Civil Aviation Conference will open at Church House, Westminster, on April 14th to discuss problems connected with the development of civil aviation in and through the various Colonial territories. It will be opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and he will be accompanied by the Minister of Civil Aviation.

\* \* \*

MISS CHRISTINE AMBER KERR-JARRETT, whose engagement to Mr. Richmond William Noble was announced recently, is the daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, of Catherine Hall, Montego Bay, Jamaica. Mr. Noble is the son of the late Mr. Richmond S. Noble, of Lisnatores, County Antrim, and of Mrs. Noble, of Arcadia, Duncans, Jamaica.

\* \* \*

JEFFREY STOLLMEYER and GERRY GOMEZ, of Trinidad, have received many congratulations on their magnificent third-wicket partnership in the cricket match against British Guiana at the Queen's Park Oval recently. In compiling 434 they beat all West Indian records, and just missed the world's record of 445, set up by W. N. Carson and P. A. Whitelaw for Auckland against Otago, at Dunedin, New Zealand, 10 years ago.

\* \* \*

THE London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine announces that its annual malaria control courses for laymen are to be resumed. The course this year will be held at the School from June 23rd to 27th inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In the afternoons, there will be lectures on housing and sanitation. Applications to attend the courses, which are free, should be sent to the organizing secretary, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1.

## Empire Cotton

The report of the British Cotton Growing Association for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1946, records a decrease in the quantity of cotton grown in Empire countries (excluding India) and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan of 153,500 bales, from 727,400 bales in 1945 to 573,900 bales.

This disappointing result is attributed to adverse weather conditions rather than to a lessening of interest in cotton on the part of the growers, but the necessity of growing more food, particularly oil seeds, in many of the cotton growing countries, tends for the time being to hold up an expansion of the industry.

The Cotton Control continues to purchase the whole of the British West Indian and West African crops, the major portion of the Sudan crop, and considerable quantities of East African. Particulars of West Indian production during 1945-46 are given elsewhere in this issue.



## Obituary

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

### SIR WALTER EGERTON

Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., who died at his home at Mayfield, Sussex, on March 22nd at the age of 89, had a long and distinguished career in the Colonial Civil Service.

Sir Walter was the only son of Mr. Walter Egerton. He was educated at Tonbridge School and in 1881 entered the Straits Settlements Civil Service as a cadet. His first appointment was that of Collector of Inland Revenue in Penang in 1883. After serving for many years in the East and in West Africa, he was appointed in 1912 to British Guiana, as Governor, an appointment he held until March, 1917, when he retired at the age of 59, after 36 years service.

### SIR ARTHUR JELF

Sir Arthur Selborne Jelf, who died at Folkestone on February 26th, at the age of 70, had had a long official career, 25 years of which were passed in the Civil Service of Malaya, and 10 years as Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

The son of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Master of the Charterhouse, he was born in 1876, and educated at Marlborough and Exeter College, Oxford. He entered the Civil Service of the Federated Malay States in 1899 and subsequently held various district and secretarial appointments.

Sir Arthur was promoted to be Colonial Secretary of Jamaica in 1925, and acted on several occasions and for considerable periods as Governor. He retired in 1935 and settled at Hythe, Kent. He was its mayor in 1938.

### DEAN SHEPHERD

The Very Reverend Henry Young Shepherd, M.A., M.B.E., E.D., died in his 90th year at his home Avon Dasset, Antigua, on March 18th after a long illness borne with great patience and fortitude.

Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's, dated March 21st, says:—

"All Antigua mourns the loss of this great Christian gentleman, beloved by people of all classes, colours and creeds; his passing is a personal loss to each one of us.

"Dean Shepherd, who was born in Barbados, was a graduate of Codrington College. He came to Antigua as assistant curate of St. George's, and after a short time became curate of the Cathedral. He was appointed Dean in 1905. He retired from this position after serving for 40 years in St. John's Parish. This retirement in no way meant that Dean Shepherd had given up work. On the contrary, he was always free to help to visit the sick, to share in the joys and sorrows of everyone in the community. He earned the reputation of being the first to offer comfort in times of trouble. He was always ready to fill-in when any of the other clergy were ill or on leave. He was chaplain of the Defence Force, of the Prison, and the Legislative Council. Until recently he took the early service in the Cathedral each Sunday morning.

"Antigua loved her Grand Old Man; loved him for his great kindness and understanding, for his goodness, for his courage and sincerity, and will always cherish

his memory. Greatly prized among his treasures was an illuminated address presented to him on his diamond jubilee in the Ministry as a token of the respect and affection of his friends both in Antigua and overseas."

### SIR ALEXANDER HARRIS

Sir Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., who died in London on March 26th, at the age of 91, served in the Colonial Office from 1879 to 1917 and as Governor of Newfoundland from 1917 to 1922, when he retired.

On his appointment to the Colonial Office he was assigned to the West Indian department. In the latter part of 1882 he was selected as secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the financial position of certain West Indian Colonies and to consider the question of effecting economies in their civil establishments.

In 1887-88 he was assistant secretary to the International Conference on Sugar Bounties.

In 1895 the long-standing dispute as to the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela was brought to a head by the action of the Venezuelan authorities in arresting two inspectors of the British Guiana police. The inspectors were afterwards released, but the Venezuelan Minister in Washington persuaded President Cleveland to support the cause of Venezuela in vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. The tension, at one time high, was relaxed by an arrangement between Great Britain and the U.S.A. for a treaty of arbitration. Sir Alexander was specially detailed for the preparation of the British case, which he completed in 1898.

### MR. H. W. AITKEN

Mr. Hugh Wallace Aitken who died at Torburn, Bearsden, on March 6th, was a colonial engineer and sugar machinery specialist.

Mr. Aitken, who was born in 1865, was educated at the Glasgow Academy and Anderson's College, Glasgow. He was associated with his father's firm of Aitken, McNeil and Co., Govan, from the date of its inception in 1881, and was managing partner in 1897, when the firm was dissolved.

In 1898, Mr. Aitken founded the firm of Aitken and Co., colonial engineers, Glasgow. He afterwards converted his firm into a limited company, and it is now carried on under the name of H. W. Aitken Co., Ltd.

Mr. Aitken devoted himself almost entirely to the design and construction of machinery used in the manufacture of cane sugar. His patented improvements were and are still adopted in many of the principal cane-sugar producing countries, to which at different times he made long and repeated visits. Mr. Aitken retired from active business in 1929.

### MR. HUMPHRY EWING CRUM EWING

Mr. Humphry Ewing Crum Ewing, who died on March 21st, at Bardmony, Mandeville, Jamaica, was born in Glasgow in 1866. He was the elder son of Humphry Crum Ewing, well-known in that city, and who was a partner with his elder brother, Alexander Crum Ewing, of Strathleven, in the family firm of James Ewing and Co., West India merchants, of Wellington Street, Glasgow.

He was educated at Cargilfield and Fettes. His father having died at an early age, he went out to his



uncle's estates in Demerara, eventually moving to Jamaica where he was interested in pimento and cattle, and owned at one time the estate of Cyprus in the Parish of St. Anne's.

On his marriage in 1902 to Miss Ethel Violet Ross, daughter of the late Mr. William Ross, of Edinburgh, he went to live at Mandeville, and later at Rose Hall, Linstead, returning to Mandeville in 1939.

He was for many years Custos of Manchester, and a well-known J.P., and, as a Freemason, founder of the Ewing Lodge, Mandeville. As a sportsman he was a first-class shot and a keen fisherman, and nothing pleased him more than to reminisce on these hobbies.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.

[The subject of the above memoir was a cousin of Mr. Humphry Ewing Crum Ewing of Strathleven, whose death in Jamaica was reported in the CIRCULAR of December last.—Ed.]

LADY IM THURN, who, we regret to learn, died on March 6th, in Edinburgh, was the widow of Sir Everard im Thurn, who died in 1932. Sir Everard spent over 22 years in the Civil Service in British Guiana and was a great authority on that Colony; he was the first to ascend Mount Roraima. In the first world war he was chairman of the West Indian Contingent Committee. Lady im Thurn, who was the daughter of the late Professor Lorimer, of Edinburgh University, married Sir Everard in 1895.

## Jamaica Rum Cocktail Contest

After a lapse of ten years the United Kingdom Bartenders' Guild has held a cocktail-mixing contest. The event took place at the Albany Club, in London, on March 10th and Jamaica rum was the base of the various mixtures.

Mr. E. Clarke won the first prize of £50 and a silver cocktail shaker with his cocktail "Eight Bells," which is as follows:—

Half measure of rum.

Quarter of Van der Humm.

One-sixth French Vermouth.

Make up with orange and lemon juice.

Shake. Grate a little nutmeg on the drink before serving.

The prizes were presented by the Sugar Manufacturers Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.

In a written Parliamentary answer, dated March 25th, to a question by Group Captain Wilcock, the Secretary of State for Air, Mr. Noel Baker, said that it was hoped that all West Indian airmen who were awaiting repatriation would be leaving for home about the middle of April. Nearly 2,000 West Indian airmen who had been accepted for resettlement courses would remain in this country after that date.

## West Indian Cotton

### Production & Exports for 1945-46

THE following notes and statistics regarding the last West Indian cotton crop have been supplied by Mr. C. C. Skeete, president of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association:—

The area planted in Sea Island cotton in 1945-46 was 9,539 acres, a decrease of 16 per cent. on the preceding year.

Total production of Sea Island cotton amounted to 3,465.77 bales of 400 lb. each, with an overall rate of yield of 145 lb. lint per acre, approximately equal to the rate of yield during the two previous years. Production of clean lint amounted to 3,278.97 bales of 400 lb. each. Exports of clean lint amounted to 2,344.1 bales of 400 lb. each. The entire exports of clean lint were purchased by the Ministry of Supply.

Production of Marie Galante cotton amounted to 296.51 bales of 400 lb. each. Marie Galante cotton is being replaced by Sea Island cotton in the St. Vincent Grenadines.

ISLAND	ACRES	PRODUCTION, 1945-46			Bales of 400 lb.	Yield lb. per acre	EXPORT, 1946			Bales of 400 lb.
		Lint					Lint			
		Clean lb.	Stained lb.	Total lb.			Clean lb.	Stained lb.	Total lb.	
SEA ISLAND										
ANGUILLA ...	60	4,040	182	4,222	10.55	70	—	—	—	—
ANTIGUA ...	1,113	282,502	3,702	286,204	715.51	257	282,502	—	282,502	706.25
BARBADOS ...	151	9,848	—	9,848	24.62	65	9,848	—	9,848	24.62
MONTERRAT ...	2,521	347,977	16,828	364,805	912.01	145	126,152	8,685	134,837	337.09
NEVIS ...	1,688	196,328	8,717	205,045	512.61	121	196,328	—	196,328	490.82
ST. KITTS ...	860	146,499	12,217	158,716	396.79	184	73,302	—	73,302	183.25
ST. LUCIA ...	6	1,583	24	1,607	4.01	268	—	—	—	—
ST. VINCENT ...	3,140	322,810	33,057	355,867	889.67	113	322,810	22,033	344,843	862.11
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,539</b>	<b>1,311,587</b>	<b>74,727</b>	<b>1,386,314</b>	<b>3,465.77</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,010,942</b>	<b>30,718</b>	<b>1,041,660</b>	<b>2,604.14</b>
MARIE GALANTE										
CARRIACOU ...	2,500	100,954	—	100,954	252.38	40	—	—	—	—
(Gda Grenadines)										
ST. VINCENT ...	470	17,653	—	17,653	44.13	37	—	—	—	—
Grenadines										
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>2,970</b>	<b>118,607</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>118,607</b>	<b>296.51</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>118,607</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>118,607</b>	<b>296.51</b>



## Some Books Reviewed

### A Valuable Handbook

AFTER an absence of seven years the *Handbook of Jamaica*\* has reappeared. We greet an old and trusted friend. The 1946 issue, which reached us a few weeks ago, is the 58th edition of this work, and like the previous issue, published in 1939, has been compiled by Mr. W. A. Cover, of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Its 650 pages are a mine of information regarding Jamaica and her dependencies, and in addition there are photographs of the Governor and nine other leading figures, a large coloured map, two sketch maps and an index.

Published at 10s. the Handbook is excellent value.

### Little England

During the war we were constantly warned to resist the insidious advances of a fairy known as "Wishful Thinking," an all-pervading little fourth-dimensional from whose attentions none could escape. She flew straight out of the pages of Gladys Skinner's *Souvenir of Barbados* and nestled on my shoulder—and I let her nestle. So will all who read this little book.†

To those who have never seen Barbados the simple, skilful descriptions of its attractions can hardly fail to make appeal. A deep sea coral island; warm sparkling sunshine and fresh breezes; sea-bathing in a sea of champagne life and buoyancy; windmills and cane fields; old Barbadian mansions and cabbage palm avenues; sugar cakes and guava jelly; flying fish pie and poan; fresh sugar cane juice and rum punches; with fishing, boating, tennis, golf or polo and dancing galore; these and other attractions are all presented. Golde White and K. C. Hawkins have embellished the book with pleasing pen and ink sketches. Those lucky people who do see Barbados will be glad to have a copy as a souvenir. It's nostalgic—and it's nice.

### Who's Who in Jamaica

Although Mr. Thoywell-Henry's *Who's Who Jamaica*, 1941-1946,‡ is a slimmer volume than the previous edition, dated 1939-40, it contains some 670 pages against the 200 pages of the earlier work. The type is smaller, and consequently the number of entries has greatly increased. The compiler has evidently gone to great pains to produce a first-class, dependable reference book, and the numerous illustrations add to its value.

Firms and associations connected with Jamaica will wish to include this new publication on their book shelves. It makes an excellent companion volume to the *Handbook of Jamaica*.

\**The Handbook of Jamaica for 1946*, compiled by W. A. Cover, Jamaica: Government Printing Office. London: Crown Agents for the Colonies. Price 10s.

†*Souvenir of Barbados*, compiled by Gladys Skinner. Illustrated by Golde White and K. C. Hawkins. Advocate Co., Ltd., Bridgetown, Barbados. 5s.

‡*Who's Who Jamaica*, 1941-1946. Compiled by L. A. Thoywell-Henry. *Who's Who (Jamaica) Ltd.*, Kingston, Jamaica. Price £3 4s. 7d. post free.

### Carnival

Post-war conditions have witnessed the revival of Carnival in Trinidad, and by a coincidence (or was it?) we have received by the same surface mail copies of the *Trinidad Guardian* which report the proceedings of the 1947 Carnival, held on February 17th and 18th, and a copy of *Trinidad Carnival—"First Brochure,"* compiled by Mr. James H. Smith, organizing secretary. This volume, the publication of which is intended to be an annual event, discusses the origin of the *masquerades* after the arrival of the French settlers in the Colony, and their gradual development into a more organized form of carnival towards the turn of the nineteenth century. Dr. F. A. Crichlow gives an interesting survey of Carnival practices from 1891 until 1941, when it was temporarily discontinued, and the remainder of the volume is a description of the proceedings of the first post-war Carnival held in 1946.

The compiler gives a detailed and amply illustrated account of the processions, ceremonies, competitions and revels which go to the making of this pre-Lenten festival; an account which should imbue many who have not witnessed a Trinidad Carnival with a lively desire to do so, for the revival of Carnival has been wholehearted and entirely successful. The 1946 celebrations showed a distinct improvement over former years, while those held in 1947 are reported to have been more elaborate and colourful still.

The Carnival this year overshadowed the 150th anniversary of the surrender on February 18th, 1797, of the last Spanish Governor, Don Jose Maria Chacon, to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the establishment of British rule in the island. In a leading article in the *Trinidad Guardian* the editor laments the fact that no effort had been made to celebrate the event, and to show the Colony's appreciation of the many benefits enjoyed under British rule and of the undoubted progress made. Progress in an important direction was commemorated by Lord Beginner in the Calypso which he composed and sang for the coronation of the Carnival Queen:—

"Carnival of long ago was very great  
But to-day its much improved and quite up-to-date,  
Long ago you could of hardly walk alone  
Through the Negzagdey with bottle and stone;  
But now you can go around without fear  
With your wife and your children most everywhere."

### Land Tenure in the Caribbean

A Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium was held in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, in August, 1944, under the auspices of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, Fisheries and Forestry of the Caribbean Research Council. The Symposium, which was on the technical level, was attended by members of the Committee, representatives from Jamaica, Antigua, British Guiana, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Surinam, and the U.S.A., and guest representatives from Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The formal papers presented to the meeting have been

\**Trinidad Carnival—"First Brochure,"* by James H. Smith, 30, Rosalino Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Price 5s.



collected and published,\* with a summary and analysis by Marshall Harris, Agricultural Economist, United States Department of Agriculture, in a volume of 377 pages with a map of the Caribbean and a classified index which converts what might have been merely a collection of papers into a useful work of ready reference. The foreword records that at the Symposium representatives were also supplied with copies of replies to a comprehensive questionnaire on the land tenure situation which had been sent to the departments of agriculture in the Caribbean. These it is hoped to publish later, and the two volumes will form a useful compendium of information on the subject.

A cursory survey of the papers contributed to the symposium brings out the point that while economic conditions throughout the Caribbean produce a similarity of problems in the different islands, political considerations have imposed the need for a different method of approach to similar problems in different areas. Thus it comes about that whereas the papers submitted by representatives from the Colonial possessions deal with land tenure in its various aspects, those submitted by representatives from the republics are more concerned with agrarian reform. The aims of policy, moreover, being not everywhere identical, the question of whether an objective can best be attained under a freehold or leasehold system of land tenure was not always resolved.

There are, again, so many factors in operation that problems which, on a general survey, appear to be similar, are found, on examination in detail, to possess fundamental differences. Thus, while the statement of Mr. Robert Johns, Director of Agriculture, Leeward Islands, that "the systems of tenure and methods of land use which will provide the greatest productivity and maintain a high standard of soil fertility to meet the requirements of an increasing population, must be of necessity the only ones acceptable," may be taken as axiomatic, there can be no postulation of general rules for the adjustment of any problem towards a contribution to that ideal. Every case must be treated on its merits, in the light of existing circumstances, past events, and present and future needs, economic, social and political.

The axiom quoted above is from the paper contributed to the Symposium by Mr. Johns, entitled: *The British System of Compensation for Unexhausted Improvements and Penalties for Dilapidations: its application to the West Indies*. In this paper Mr. Johns gives a brief review of conditions of land tenure in England prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1923, and describes the main features of the Act which "not only protected the interests of both landlord and tenant; above all, it protected the land." He then discusses the application of similar legislation to the Leeward Islands in face of the conditions resulting from its past history of freehold grants to settlers and investors, and garden allotments to slaves and after emancipation to estate labourers on an annual rented system or on a share-cropping basis. Such legislation has so far found expression in the Agricultural Small Holdings Act of 1938, which provides for written contracts of tenancy, prescribes the conditions under which the tenancy may be terminated by either party.

and allows for compensation for improvements and disturbance. Mr. Johns favours the future planning of agricultural development throughout the West Indies on a leasehold system of land tenure.

Other representatives from the British West Indies who contributed papers to the Symposium were Mr. Arthur Thelwell, secretary, Jamaica Agricultural Society, and Mr. L. A. Freeman of the Department of Local Government, British Guiana. Mr. Thelwell took as his theme the *Comparison of Leasehold and Freehold Systems of Land Tenure*. His paper is a thoughtful disquisition on the *pros and cons* of the freehold and leasehold systems, taking as his starting point the opinion that the good of the soil should be the keynote of any system of land tenure, since "land does not become soil until cultivation has made it so." His final summation is: "It is the suggestion that leasehold rather than freehold tenure provides the setting and conditions for dealing basically with land occupation." The title of Mr. Freeman's paper is *Land Tenure in British Guiana*. In British Guiana history and topography have combined to encourage large plantations and discourage small farms. Agriculture has never been profitable to villagers owing to the outlay required for sea defences, drainage and irrigation. When land is rented, as from a rice estate, the tenant may be subject to restrictive obligations, and his occupancy is not always secure. A Land Settlement Committee has recently recommended leasehold tenure, settlers who give up their holdings to be paid for improvements to the land and penalized for dilapidations to farm buildings.

### The Colonial Office from Within

Round a fabric of personal reminiscence, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1937 to 1942, in his little book, *The Colonial Office from Within*,† has woven a fascinating tale of the growth of, and changes in, the Colonial Office over the past forty years. He refuses to claim his book as a history of the Department and would probably equally disclaim any suggestion that it is a fully rounded account even of the present position of the central administrative machine of the Colonies. None the less to all but the most exacting student it will give a better general idea of how that machine works, than any dry-as-dust textbook, however well documented. For Sir Cosmo, the Colonial Office has been a place of warm sympathies, splendid loyalties, and many a humorous interlude. A great galaxy of fellow workers, whose names will be familiar throughout the Colonial Empire, pass before us as we read his pages. For none has he an unkind word, and many we feel we know and better appreciate as a result of his comments on them, the fruit of close day-to-day observation and fellowship in work.‡

*The Pocket Guide and Business Directory, Nassau, Bahamas, 1947*, is a useful compendium for visitors to the Colony. It has been compiled by Mr. William W. Cartwright, and is presented in a handy form for the pocket. Copies may be obtained from William W. Cartwright and Co., 25, Union Street, Nassau, at 1s. 9d. net.

†*The Colonial Office from Within, 1909-1945*, by Sir Cosmo Parkinson. Faber and Faber Ltd., London. Price 8s. 6d.

\**Caribbean Land Tenure Symposium*: available, on request, from Caribbean Research Council, Caribbean Commission, Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.



# World's Sugar Crop Estimates

**W**ILLETT & GRAY, in their *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, of January 23rd, estimate the world's sugar crop at 27,992,210 long tons—the largest total since 1941-42 when the out-turn, according to their figures, amounted to 28,543,762 tons. Compared with the output for last crop, these authorities anticipate an increase of 5,331,960 tons.

Their estimates in detail are as follows:—

CANE CROPS				
	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—				
Louisiana ...	300,000	329,998	329,803	385,688
Florida ...	90,000	94,643	60,714	57,698
Puerto Rico ...	940,000	811,686	860,513	646,081
Hawaiian Isl.	760,000	607,000	733,229	781,203
Virgin Islands ...	5,000	4,332	5,000	3,091
Cuba ...	5,225,000	3,996,391	3,503,788	4,241,858
B.W.I.—				
Trinidad ...	125,000	109,602	76,347	74,344
Barbados ...	120,000	113,880	98,940	84,326
Jamaica ...	166,210	177,886	152,227	151,882
Antigua ...	27,000	26,023	20,663	16,279
St. Kitts ...	35,000	32,000	28,543	27,622
Other B.W.I. ...	7,000	5,950	8,500	8,930
F.W.I.—				
Martinique ...	50,000	35,000	8,198	2,679
Guadeloupe ...	45,000	40,000	27,846	25,883
Dominican Republic	456,000	451,671	363,591	506,483
Haiti ...	45,000	39,121	44,880	57,035
Mexico ...	400,000	423,600	371,600	383,928
Central America—				
Guatemala ...	65,000	57,500	47,768	58,672
Salvador ...	20,000	20,000	20,530	19,643
Other Cen. Am	35,000	34,000	44,051	54,326
South America—				
Demerara ...	170,000	162,359	158,445	138,472
Colombia ...	65,000	79,816	78,571	71,970
Surinam ...	10,000	8,000	4,374	3,567
Venezuela ...	32,000	30,000	31,052	32,143
Ecuador ...	35,000	33,928	31,251	22,692
Peru ...	395,000	390,000	431,520	432,275
Argentine ...	600,000	449,147	459,354	410,964
Brazil ...	1,320,000	1,269,420	1,197,853	1,272,851
<b>Total in America ...</b>	<b>11,543,210</b>	<b>9,832,953</b>	<b>9,199,151</b>	<b>9,972,585</b>
British India (Gur)	3,800,000	3,652,960	3,713,480	3,942,640
" (White)	1,000,000	1,035,000	1,059,830	1,324,380
Java ...	250,000	25,000	84,245	496,804
Japan (in Formosa)	150,000	166,785	950,000	1,375,000
Philippine Isl ...	93,000	12,837	67,000	150,000
<b>Total Asia ...</b>	<b>5,293,000</b>	<b>4,892,582</b>	<b>5,874,555</b>	<b>7,288,824</b>
Australia ...	545,000	665,507	669,898	523,854
Fiji Islands ...	115,000	64,992	63,010	56,410
<b>Total in Australia and Polynesia</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>730,499</b>	<b>732,908</b>	<b>580,264</b>
Egypt ...	185,000	190,000	172,527	164,286
Mauritius ...	335,000	138,900	199,424	310,729
Reunion ...	60,000	22,371	15,178	14,732
Natal and Zululand	417,000	493,839	548,355	522,671
Mozambique ...	75,000	82,000	74,263	82,997
Angola ...	50,000	55,000	52,681	54,521
<b>Total Africa ...</b>	<b>1,122,000</b>	<b>982,110</b>	<b>1,062,428</b>	<b>1,149,936</b>
Europe Spain ...	12,000	12,000	9,458	10,390
<b>Total Cane Sugar Crops ...</b>	<b>18,630,210</b>	<b>16,450,144</b>	<b>16,878,500</b>	<b>19,001,999</b>

BEET CROPS				
	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—				
Germany ...	1,400,000	750,000	2,190,205	2,356,586
Czechoslovakia ...	575,000	457,472	567,324	573,209
Hungary ...	75,000	7,319	124,789	133,018
France ...	675,000	456,500	323,400	607,889
Belgium ...	225,000	140,518	194,898	248,587
Holland ...	210,000	60,000	40,700	215,339
Russia & Ukraine	2,400,000	1,500,000	850,000	700,000
Poland ...	450,000	191,827	300,000	465,000
Sweden ...	300,000	294,300	301,139	248,520
Denmark ...	200,000	183,712	176,439	194,614
Italy ...	275,000	23,000	70,000	172,764
Spain ...	175,000	118,000	122,542	112,610
Switzerland ...	22,000	25,000	20,500	18,490
Bulgaria ...	25,000	19,241	45,000	45,000
Roumania ...	50,000	25,807	34,322	148,229
Great Britain*	550,000	519,000	400,325	505,299
Eire*	80,000	95,912	85,000	95,141
Jugoslavia ...	60,000	65,000	25,000	55,726
Other countries	200,000	140,000	125,000	157,804
<b>Total Europe ...</b>	<b>7,947,000</b>	<b>5,072,608</b>	<b>5,996,583</b>	<b>7,103,825</b>
U.S.—Beet*	1,330,000	1,064,261	881,106	837,776
Canada—Beet*	85,000	73,237	73,793	57,916
<b>Total Beet Sugar Crops ...</b>	<b>9,362,000</b>	<b>6,210,106</b>	<b>6,951,482</b>	<b>7,999,517</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>				
<b>CANE AND BEET</b>	<b>27,992,210</b>	<b>22,660,250</b>	<b>23,829,982</b>	<b>27,001,516</b>
Estimated Increase in production	5,331,960	†1,169,732	†3,171,534	335,038
* Refined Sugar.			† Decrease.	

**Total Beet Sugar Crops ...** 9,362,000 6,210,106 6,951,482 7,999,517

**GRAND TOTAL—**  
CANE AND BEET 27,992,210 22,660,250 23,829,982 27,001,516

Estimated Increase in production 5,331,960 †1,169,732 †3,171,534 335,038  
\* Refined Sugar. † Decrease.

An analysis of Willett & Gray's figures shows that the majority of producing countries look for larger crops. The principal increases, in round figures, are as follows: Cuba, 1,229,000 tons; Russia and Ukraine, 900,000; Germany, 650,000; United States (beet), 266,000; Poland, 258,000; Italy, 252,000; France, 219,000; and Java, 200,000.

The principal decreases are as follows: Australia, 120,000; Natal, 77,000; British India (white), 35,000; and Louisiana, 30,000.

The Cuban out-turn, it will be noted, is placed at 5,225,000 tons. If this total is reached it will slightly exceed the record crop of 1928-29 when production amounted to 5,156,300 tons.

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1947, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons	Tons	Tons
Barbados ...	115,000	Trinidad ...	125,256
Jamaica ...	167,230	Windward Islands	7,000
Leeward Islands	59,900	British Guiana ...	178,204
<b>Total ...</b>			<b>652,590</b>

The Barbados total includes 23,000 tons fancy molasses.



## West Indies at Westminster

**Grapefruit for the U.K.** Replying to a question from Mr. Gammons, Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, in a written answer dated February 5th, said that there had been no imports of fresh or tinned grapefruit from U.S.A., but supplies of both had been purchased and negotiations for further supplies were still going forward. In the case of the British West Indies no tinned grapefruit had been imported, but fresh grapefruit to the value of £17,500 had been imported from those colonies during the last six months of 1946. As she had explained on previous occasions, she was not prepared to announce the prices paid for particular purchases.

**Barbados Water Supply.** In reply to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer on March 18th, said that he was aware that there was a temporary water shortage in Barbados, due to the low rainfall in recent years. The working capacity of the pumping station which operated in the underground sheet water area, where there was adequate water, had been expanded to supply reservoirs which served Bridgetown. Reserve stocks were now being accumulated and it was expected that adequate water would be available within a few weeks at all points of the piped supply. In accordance with Dr. Senn's report, on underground water resources, which was about to be published locally, the hydraulic and electrical engineer on the staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare was now framing recommendations for future water policy.

**Mauritius Sugar Price.** Replying to a question from Mr. H. Hynd, on March 12th, Mr. Creech Jones stated that the price to be paid by the Ministry of Food for the 1947 Mauritius sugar crop was £24 15s. 9d. per ton c.i.f. U.K. ports. He was satisfied that this increased price would give a reasonable return to planters and he was arranging for part of it to be set aside for rehabilitation of equipment and for price stabilization in later years. Wages would share in the improved sugar price and it was also proposed to pay out of it a contribution towards labour welfare. But the main effort towards raising living standards must be concentrated on long-term schemes of development and welfare, to which he was giving attention.

**Auditing of Trade Union Accounts.** Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 12th whether he was aware that in British Guiana the Government auditors audited trade union accounts free of charge; and whether he would recommend the adoption of the same system by the Government of Trinidad.

Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative and said that that was the practice in British Guiana. As to Trinidad, the books of trade unions were audited by auditors appointed by the Registrar of Trade Unions, and the Government had refunded to the unions half of the prescribed fees. Provision had, however, been made in the 1947 Estimates to meet the full cost of audits, instead of half. The Governor informed him that the Registrar of Trade Unions was satisfied that the present audit arrangements worked satisfactorily, but that the question of entrusting the work to the Government Auditor would be examined.

**Industrial Development in Trinidad.** Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would take steps to establish a public company in Trinidad to develop the manufacturing industries there.

Mr. Creech Jones, in his reply on March 12th, said that the Government of Trinidad attached importance to the development of manufacturing industries, and a standing committee sat regularly to hear and report to the Government on applications for assistance. The Government had not so far thought it necessary to take action on the lines suggested by his hon. and learned Friend, though such a proposal was not excluded from consideration. He was informed, however, that a public company had been formed by local business men, to be known as the Caribbean Development Co., Ltd., which proposed to erect factories for the manufacture among other things of paper, glass, plywood, beer, nails and caustic soda.

**Trade Unionist's Visit to Trinidad.** Asked by Mr. Arthur Lewis, on March 12th, if he would consider arranging for a Parliamentary delegation, with members who had trade union experience, to visit Trinidad, Mr. Creech Jones answered that he appreciated his hon. Friend's suggestion, but after careful consideration had reached the conclusion that at this juncture

the interests of the workers in Trinidad would best be served by a visit from an experienced trade unionist for informal local conversations. After consultation with the Trades Union Congress, he had arranged for Mr. F. W. Dalley, lately assistant secretary of the Railway Clerks Association, to visit the Colony for that purpose.

**Unemployment in Trinidad.** Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many persons and in what trades were now unemployed in Trinidad; how much of this unemployment it was estimated was due to the cessation of military construction work; and what steps he proposed to take to provide a remedy for it.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying on March 19th, said that as regarded the number of persons unemployed, he would refer his hon. Friend to his reply to his hon. Friend, the Member for St. Pancras, South-East (Dr. Jeger), on March 5th. Employment on United States bases in Trinidad had declined from a peak of 26,600 to 5,300 at present, but many of the men no longer employed there had, of course, returned to their previous employment, and there was no basis for estimating how many of them were still unemployed. Measures to counter any tendency to growing unemployment were being considered locally with special reference to the Colony's long term development plan.

**Trade Union Advisers in the Colonies.** Mr. Gibson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many trade union advisers had been appointed by his department; for which Colonies they had so far been appointed; and whether it was intended to extend the practice of appointing trade union advisers to encourage and advise on the development of trade union organization among the workers in the Colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer, dated March 19th, stated that in 1942, as an experiment, six experienced trade unionists from this country were recruited for labour appointments in certain Colonial territories. This proved to be most successful, and since 1945 thirteen other appointments of this type had been made. The territories in which these officers were serving were Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Malayan Union, Singapore, Palestine, British Guiana and the Windward Islands. As regarded the last part of the question, the further selection of trade unionists for this type of employment would most certainly be encouraged.

**British Teachers in the West Indies.** Mr. Henderson Stewart asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware of the delays that occurred between the appointment of British teachers for service in the West Indies and their arrival there; that during these delays, which frequently amounted to six months, excessive strain was placed upon the depleted teaching staffs in the West Indian schools; and what action he was taking.

Mr. Creech Jones in a written answer, on March 26th, stated that he was aware that delays occurred due partly to passage difficulties but also to the numerous arrangements which have had to be made in regard to the fixing of terms and conditions, medical examinations and inoculations, collection of kit, and so forth. He assured the hon. Member that everything possible was done to minimize the delays, which he regarded with concern.

**Sugar wage dispute in Jamaica.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that Mr. Bustamante, the leader of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, had demanded publicly that the Governor must go; if he would make a statement on the issues involved; and if he proposed to comply with Mr. Bustamante's demands.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer, on March 26th, said that Mr. Bustamante had been reported in the Press as making this demand in public speeches during the recent strike of sugar workers, but he had not made any official representations to this effect to him, and the last part of the Question did not arise. The strike in question arose out of a wage dispute in the sugar industry, and lasted for six weeks following a breakdown in negotiations; but he was glad to say that Mr. Bustamante had now agreed that the dispute should be referred to arbitration.

**Development and Welfare in the West Indies.** Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, how many people were employed in the department of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies; what were the qualifications of the senior staff; and what were their salaries.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer, on March 26th, stated

(Continued on page 90)





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

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

**A** MEETING of the Federal Legislative Council was held on March 19th to consider the matter of the federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands. The meeting was adjourned until the island Councils have dealt with the matter separately.

Dr. Harold Moody, founder and president of the League of Coloured Peoples, visited Antigua recently and addressed an enthusiastic crowd at a public meeting. At a large social gathering, held at the Methodist Mission House, he met many prominent Antiguans and spoke concerning the object of his West Indian tour.

## BARBADOS

**The Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on March 19th, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The weather during February was dry with periods of hot sunshine and drying winds. These conditions were favourable for the ripening of the old cane crop, which had put on an appreciable amount of growth with the frequent showers which fell during December and January.

**The Sugar Crop.** "The harvesting of the old crop was begun during February, and all the mills are now under way. There are 27 factories making sugar; six of these are also making part of their crop as fancy molasses, and 19 other plants are manufacturing fancy molasses only. The factory estimate of the crop amounts to the equivalent of 115,000 tons of sugar. This amount includes approximately 69,000 puncheons of fancy molasses, the equivalent of 23,000 tons of dark crystal sugar. There have been a certain number of cane fires, but so far reaping operations have been proceeding smoothly. The young cane crop is in good condition.

"Dr. Harold Moody, founder of the League of Coloured Peoples, addressed a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce during February. He appealed for funds for his projected cultural centre in London, and a committee has been appointed by the Chamber to collect subscriptions from members for this fund.

**Airport Facilities.** "The Chamber recently took up the question of having passengers' baggage at Seawell Airport dispatched with less delay, and has been informed that the whole question of facilities for passengers at the airport is under review. Mr. D. G. Leacock, jnr., informed the Council of the Chamber that while in England recently he had been made to understand that if the runway at Seawell were lengthened by another 300 yards to 2,000 yards, there was every possibility of British trans-Atlantic planes calling at Barbados. As a result of this information, a committee has been appointed to interview the Colonial Secretary on the matter.

"The cost of living index figure at the end of February was 224, 1939 prices being taken as 100. In an effort to reduce the cost of living, the percentages of mark-up allowed to merchants on the landed costs of commodities other than the main items of food have

been reduced by approximately 10 per cent. on the whole. The prices of the main items of food are still specifically controlled.

**The Estimates.** "During recent weeks, the main business of the House of Assembly has been consideration of the Estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1947-48. The estimated Treasury surplus on March 31st, 1947, is £970,976 made up for the most part by increases in revenue over the original estimates in respect of import duties, taxation on motor spirit, income tax and death duties and licences. The estimated revenue for the coming year is £1,574,793, while the estimated ordinary expenditure is given as £1,419,726.

**Water Shortage.** "There has been a shortage of water in recent weeks and the introduction of a resolution in the House for £2,520 to supplement the provision in the Estimates of expenditure for 1946-47 under the head 'Waterworks' presented members of the House and the Legislative Council with an opportunity of criticizing the Government and voicing their views on the necessity for an improved water supply. The additional money was needed to replace 900 yards of 5 in. main pipe leading from the Belle reservoir by 9 in. pipe so as to improve the supply position in reservoirs fed from the Belle.

**Bay Estate.** "The House passed a resolution for the sum of £65,000 to purchase the Bay Estate and to meet legal and incidental expenses in connexion therewith, but it has not yet been announced to what purpose the land will be put.

**Amendment to Governor's Act.** "The House rejected a resolution which sought to carry out a recommendation of the Secretary of State to increase the duty allowance of the Governor from £500 to £1,000 per annum and to supply the Governor with a car at public expense.

**General News.** "Sir William Rook, Director of Sugar Purchases in the Ministry of Food, accompanied by Lt.-Col. R. E. Liddiard, visited the Colony early in March. During the course of his visit, he held discussions with the British West Indies Sugar Association and the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association.

"A Social Welfare Conference, attended by social welfare officers from the British West Indian Colonies and others interested, is now in session at Hastings House, the headquarters of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

"Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, has returned from long leave and resumed his duties.

"A children's museum has been opened at the headquarters of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Garrison, under the supervision of Mrs. F. A. Sweet.

"In his speech at the recent meeting of the diocesan Synod, Bishop Hughes stressed among other things the desirability of the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. After the address, the Synod by a 50-25 vote passed a resolution moved by the Bishop empowering him to inform the Governor that in the event of the



address now before the House of Assembly being passed and the Government taking action to disestablish, the Church desired to be consulted on the terms of disestablishment."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Sir Clement Malone**, Chief Justice of the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived in the Colony on February 16th to take part in a sitting of the West Indian Court of Appeal. The other members of the Court were, Sir Allan Collymore, Chief Justice of Barbados, and Mr. Justice Boland, acting Senior Puisne Judge of British Guiana.

**New vessel for timber trade.** A vessel of the Landing Craft Tank type arrived at Georgetown on February 16th. She will be known as the *Pal Sherlock* and has been purchased from the U.S.A. by Booker Bros. for their timber trade. Her voyage to the Colony occupied 54 days—14 of which were in dry dock for the repair of a torn plate—and covered 3,620 miles, a record, it is stated, for this type of vessel.

**Dr. Harold Moody**, among recent visitors to the Colony, was welcomed by the Georgetown Municipality at the Town Hall, on February 17th. After explaining the object of his visit to the West Indies, he expressed opinion that young men should pursue engineering and such like professions rather than law and medicine.

**New Headquarters.** The report of the president of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society presented to members at the recent annual meeting, showed that the Society's new building would be erected almost on the same site as the old premises, which were destroyed in the fire of February, 1945. The report continues: "It is intended to erect a two-storeyed building with the library and reading room, committee, smoking, and ladies' room, on the upper floor. On the ground floor we shall accommodate the British Council and also, it is hoped, the Chamber of Commerce, Tourist Bureau, and Self-Help Depot, and we should like to run a tea room on the premises. I do not think that we should estimate the cost of the building at less than \$90,000.

**Hotel Woodbine**, a new building with over 20 rooms, was opened in Georgetown recently. Seventeen kinds of British Guiana timber were used in its construction.

**The British Guiana Teachers' Association** was registered recently as a trade union.

A committee has been appointed to go into the question of profit margins in Price Control. Its members are Mr. Stanley Heald, chairman, Mr. R. A. Dummett, Mr. G. F. Messervy and Mr. K. S. Stoby.

**Sugar Price and Wages.** Following the increase in the price of sugar by £4 15s. per ton, with the manufacturers receiving £2, and the remainder being apportioned between a price stabilization fund, a capital rehabilitation fund, and a local welfare fund, a conference was held at the Department of Labour between representatives of the Sugar Producers Association (employers) and the Manpower-Citizens Association (workers). The parties agreed that out of the £2, the war bonus on wages should be increased from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. (The basic rates of wages as compared with 1943 are 45 per cent. up, while the increase since 1939 is nearly 100 per cent.) There will also be a

levy of 5s. per ton on export sugar and this will contribute to paying the Government's bill for meeting the increased cost of subsidizing essential commodities.

### GRENADA

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

The conference of representatives of the Legislatures, supply controllers and Chambers of Commerce from Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica, held at St. Lucia, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the chambers and other sections of the community or public against the Prices Control Order, was adjourned in unfavourable circumstances. The position was very tense due to the chambers' intimation that it was impossible to proceed with the appeals on account of the uncompromising hostility of several members of the conference as evidenced by their statements from the beginning of the conference and that their case was pre-judged. The chambers contended that the conference had been used as a forum to intensify illwill between the two sections of the community. The Hon. F. Paterson, chairman, invited reconsideration by the chambers' representatives who adhered to their decision. The chambers further contended that the mark-ups contained in Professor Beasley's report would work undue hardship.

The representatives of the Grenada Chamber, Captain Earle Hughes, Mr. A. I. Thompson and Mr. R. O. Williams, returned on March 23rd as a result of the aforementioned protest, they and all other representatives of Chambers having withdrawn from the conference.

**The Tourist Committee.** Mr. Gerald Smith, chairman, informs us that a Bill to place the Grenada Tourist Committee on a statutory basis has passed its third reading, and that the development of tourist amenities in this beautiful island is under consideration.

### JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *March 15th.*

Lady Huggins, wife of the Governor, left the island on March 6th for England.

Mr. H. C. Cork, a member of the House of Representatives, has resigned from the Labour Party following a castigation by the Labour leader Mr. Bustamante.

Mr. C. C. Campbell has been elected a provisional member of the Executive Council to fill the vacancy created by the absence in London of the Hon. H. E. Allan, Finance Minister.

A considerable order for bitter orange pulp has been placed by the Ministry of Food.

Pan-American World Airways began a direct Miami-Montego Bay air service on February 15th.

A draft has been published of the franchise to be granted to Jamaica Utilities Ltd. to operate an omnibus service in the corporate area.

A committee has been appointed by the Governor to inquire, and make recommendations, into the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Talks between sugar manufacturers and Mr. Bustamante's Industrial Trades Union, broke down on March 6th. The parties were unable to agree on wage increases. There were strikes on various sugar estates.

Banana workers have been granted a wage increase. Growers have been offered twopence more per count bunch.



Effective from March 1st the price of bread has increased.

The Government ceased bulk purchasing of dry goods on March 1st.

The Crown Agents' consulting engineers have submitted an electrical frequency report. The forty-cycle frequency used by the Jamaica Public Service Co. is favoured.

### TRINIDAD

**Air Service to Jamaica.** On Friday, February 7th, British West Indian Airways opened a new and speedier service between Port-of-Spain and Kingston, Jamaica. The scheduled time of the flight, including a call at the Dominican Republic, is 4 hours 20 minutes. The established service via Barbados and the Leeward Islands will continue to operate. Fares have also been reduced. That between Trinidad and Jamaica is now \$150 one way, \$270 for the round trip; Barbados-Jamaica \$150 one way, \$270 for the round trip; Tobago-Jamaica \$150 one way.

**Cocoa.** In the February issue of the CIRCULAR we recorded prices for cocoa in Trinidad which became effective on December 24th. On February 25th new prices came into force which are stated to be the highest ever to be paid in the history of the Trinidad cocoa industry. The price for plantation grade is \$34.20 per fanega of 110 lb., and for estates ordinary \$33.95 per fanega.

The issue of the *Trinidad Guardian*, dated February 26th, reports the discovery by the Department of Agriculture of a few cocoa trees, infected with virus, in Maracas. Survey is proceeding to ascertain the area affected.

**Piarco aerodrome.** The total length of the main runway at Piarco has been increased to 7,000 feet by the completion of a 2,000 foot extension.

**First Helicopter in Trinidad.** On March 3rd, a Sikorsky Helicopter with the Second Task Fleet of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, visiting Trinidad, landed on the Queen's Park Savannah, Port-of-Spain. Next afternoon the Acting Governor, Sir Errol dos Santos, and Lady dos Santos made a flight over the city in the aircraft, which afterwards gave "flips" to a number of passengers. This was the first occasion on which a helicopter had landed in Trinidad, and the *Trinidad Guardian* states that the ease with which the aircraft hovered and made vertical ascents and descents captured the imagination and afforded an indication of the possibilities ahead of this type of transportation in the West Indies.

The cost of living index figure on March 1st was 221, showing no change from that at February 1st.

(Continued from page 87)

that there were 23 senior staff and 25 subordinate. Apart from five administrative officers, the senior staff comprised advisers and their assistants on agriculture, economics, education, engineering, labour, medicine, social welfare and town planning. All the advisory staff held high professional qualifications and several, in addition to the Comptroller himself, had Colonial or related experience. The salaries of the advisers ranged from £1,200 to £1,700 a year, with certain allowances in addition. The salaries of their assistants and of the administrative staff averaged £650 a year, with allowances in addition. Full particulars were given in the Colonial Office Estimates, subhead C.

## Publications Received

*Sugar*, February, 1947. This issue contains particulars of a new form of sugar futures contract (Contract No. 5) drawn up by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., in anticipation of the resumption of trading in sugar futures on the Exchange, and an interesting note on new cane varieties developed in Puerto Rico, outstanding among which is a variety (P.R. 902) resulting from the accidental crossing of M.28 with P.O.J. 2878.

*The Times Review of Industry*, March, 1947, contains an account of the experimental production of the truly synthetic textile fibre produced last year by the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries, to be known as Terylene. West Indian cotton producers will be interested in this fibre as by its use fabrics similar in appearance and handle to cotton can be made. It is not, however, anticipated that the fibre will be marketed on a large scale for several years, in view of the work which remains to be done in making the processes of production, and of the manufacture of the chemical intermediates, industrially efficient.

*The Crown Colonist*, March, 1947, prints a letter from Mr. E. C. Joysey, of the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd., on the need for replacement of lost tonnage of banana-carrying ships of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association's fleet, and expressing the hope, which all concerned with Jamaica will endorse, that the excellent editorial comment of that publication will help to convince the Colonial Office and the House of Commons that sympathetic consideration of the matter is not enough, practical assistance being required.

*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (incorporating the Ross Institute), Report for the year 1945-46.*

The last annual report described the efforts to re-establish work which was perforce largely suspended during the war, and the difficulties created by the lack of staff and temporary accommodation. This report records the progress made in those efforts. Teaching and research have both been resumed, and in some directions extended, but the School still faces difficulties in completing staffs, and the progress of building operations to restore war damage has been disappointingly slow. Despite these handicaps a useful amount of work has been done, and the various departments have kept abreast of the latest advances in all directions.

*Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*, Vol. 6, No. 2, March 28th, 1947. The statistics published in this issue are still incomplete, but the gaps are gradually being filled, and a table for Czechoslovakia, covering the period 1937-38 to October, 1946, and including the war years, has now been added. For some countries it has still been necessary to use calendar year figures, but it is hoped to give quota year figures later.

*Glimpses of Jamaican Natural History, Vol. II*, by members of the Natural History Society of Jamaica, published by the Institute of Jamaica, 1946 (price not stated). This follows a successful first volume published in July, 1945, and is a collected series of short papers on various natural history subjects. As a contribution to Jamaican natural history the volume will be welcome, and should easily achieve the success of the first.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Jamalca Sugar Estates, Ltd.

In their report for the year to August 31st the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges, including depreciation, amounted to £15,023 and the balance brought forward to £22,741, making a total of £37,764. After transferring £10,000 to general reserve there remains £27,764, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 6½ per cent. free of income tax, which will absorb £6,713, leaving £21,051 to be carried forward.

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

The annual report covering the year to December 5th, 1946, shows that the profit amounted to £25,036, which added to £65,376 brought forward, makes a total of £90,412, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent., free of income tax. This will absorb £22,750 leaving £67,662 to be carried forward.

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

The profits for the year ended June 30th, state the directors in their report, amount to £116,562. After making the allocations and providing for the final dividend of 5 per cent. and bonus of 4 per cent., both free of tax, there remains a balance of £48,669 to be carried forward against £47,078 brought in. The directors report that good trading profits have been maintained.

The 1945 sugar crop, they state, while greater than in the preceding year, was still well below the peak production of 1938.

MAJOR A. F. V. MCCONNELL, the chairman, presided at the annual general meeting, held in London, on March 27th. After dealing with the accounts and balance sheet, Major McConnell said: "Apart from the rehabilitation of our sugar estates, which is our outstanding commitment, we are faced with considerable expenditure in other directions. The steamer which a year ago I told you was being built was launched on February 15th, 1946, and began her maiden voyage from Liverpool on July 10th. I am pleased to report that she is giving very satisfactory service, and although her primary value lies in securing independence in the matter of carrying our own produce and supplies for our estates and stores, we hope that a profit will result from the operation of this vessel. It has now been decided to restore the pre-war strength of the Booker Line by building a second ship in 1948. Meantime, we have been fortunate enough to charter a vessel to give us a full service until the second ship is ready.

"Progress in our plans for rebuilding in Georgetown, following upon the fire of February, 1945, has unavoidably been slow, but most careful investigations have been made and certain estimates prepared, and we hope shortly to be able to begin the work of reconstruction. Meantime we are threatened with a heavy cut in normal supplies of cement and unless this can be restored it will mean delay not only in our rebuilding in Georgetown but also in our heavy programme of sugar factory rehabilitation.

"Turning now to other developments, in recent years shareholders will have observed several indications of an increase in the number of our activities, and, during the past year, a small subsidiary was registered under the name of Bookers Shipping & Trading Company Ltd., with the object of co-ordinating services demanded by our own business and also of carrying on the general business of a shipping, forwarding and passenger agency. I invite particular attention to the fact that we are now actively operating as passenger agents for all forms of transport, and our agencies include British Overseas Airways Corporation, British South American Airways and British European Airways."

Major McConnell then dealt briefly with the African subsidiary companies and continued:—

"As the principal company operating in British Guiana, we are anxious to play our part in assisting the further development of that Colony which would seem indispensable to its future prosperity. Much has been written in the Press and elsewhere on the subject of the interior and I think it is fair to say that opportunities for development, while substantial, are by no means so straightforward as might appear from recent publications. However, much more preliminary experimental work must be carried out before we can begin to formulate any programme or decide in what form our interest in interior

development shall be expressed. For the present we can at least say that we welcome and will take the keenest interest in any sound scheme which may be proposed.

"Turning now to sugar, which, of course, forms the foundations of our business, I have to report that the agreement with the Ministry of Food for the purchase of our export sugar has been extended to the end of 1949 and negotiations are proceeding with the Ministry for fixing the price of export sugar for the 1947 crops on a new basis, the main object of which is to reserve part of the increase in price, first, against future periods of difficult adjustment, and secondly, to assist in defraying the cost of factory rehabilitation, and thus to counter any tendency to local inflation.

"Meantime, plans for rehabilitation of our sugar factories and estates are making what must in present circumstances be regarded as reasonably satisfactory progress, though we fear that those concerned are suffering from a sense of frustration by reason of repeated delays in delivery of the plant and equipment ordered. However, these estates have made a very good recovery from the low level of 97,583 tons, to which, owing to wartime difficulties, production fell in 1944. In 1945 our factories made 111,288 tons and 120,347 tons in 1946, as against a high level of 139,444 tons in 1938. On the other hand, while the Ministry of Food continue to press us to make every endeavour to achieve our target of over 150,000 tons, this exhortation has been accompanied by an intimation of an appreciable cut in the supply of nitrogenous fertilizers, so that, while there is reason to hope that production will show a further increase in 1947, the position thereafter must deteriorate unless our fertilizer requirements are met in full.

"In the mechanisation of field operations, we are now passing beyond the experimental stage and developments in this direction, combined with greater efficiency due to the present programme of factory improvements, will, we hope, tend to offset the rising costs of almost everything employed in sugar production. Unfortunately we have had to decide to close down our smallest estate, Cane Grove, when it became evident that sugar could no longer be produced there economically. Nevertheless, we expect our total production figures to continue to rise, and shareholders will be glad to know that we have been in full consultation with the Government of British Guiana with the object of reducing to a minimum the social repercussions following the abandonment of the estate. Lastly, results from our Demerara stores' operations during the year under review were on the whole satisfactory, particularly having regard to the severe restrictions on supplies which have been the common experience of everyone engaged in commerce in recent times.

"In another direction, however, we confess that we are not without misgivings. In these days of controls we see grave danger to the freedom which in normal times we in the British Colonial sugar industry have always enjoyed and which we regard as vital to our future, and I invite the attention of all who have the interests of the industry at heart to the wise remarks of Lord Lyle in his recent address to the shareholders of Tate & Lyle Ltd. Agreeing that import control and rationing were necessary under present conditions, Lord Lyle emphasised the importance of the removal of all restrictions, the abandonment of Government bulk buying, and the reinstatement of normal purchasing channels as soon as the world shortage of supplies comes to an end. Lord Lyle went on to emphasise the need for expansion of the Colonial sugar industry, the danger of interference with that expansion should the International Sugar Agreement be renewed in its present form, the importance of the continuance of preferential duties on Empire sugar, the dependence of many Colonies on sugar production to provide for the livelihood of their peoples, and the strength of their claims in this connexion by reason of the high efficiency of their operations. All this, and his remarks on the value of the London Sugar Terminal market and the evils of sugar subsidies, I commend to your earnest attention. It is a timely warning which we cannot afford to ignore. At the same time, we join with Lord Lyle in expressing our warmest thanks to the Sugar Division of the Ministry of Food for their invariable willingness to help and for their ready and sympathetic understanding of our problems. We are equally indebted to the officials of the



Colonial Office for their most helpful advice whenever we have sought it and for the courtesy we have received in all our dealings with the Department."

#### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

Brigadier R. S. G. Stokes, the chairman, in his statement (continued from last issue, page 64) says:—

"Exploration drilling has been accelerated during the year in the hope of replacing oil resources, too heavily tapped throughout the long phase of lavish over-production during the war. Exploration footage drilled was increased 50 per cent.

"Barrackpore Field: Further drilling has been undertaken to test the Herrera Sands, which lie at a geological horizon below the main producing wells in this area. Encouraging results were obtained in one new well, but it now appears that the oil sand is of an irregular character both in oil content and disposition. Work is being continued.

"Guayaguayare Field (South): Two exploration wells were drilled and were abandoned after failing to produce any commercial oil. In the light of present knowledge, further drilling, in the hope of finding another field similar to the neighbouring Beach Field, is no longer justified.

"Guayaguayare Field (North): Exploration work in this area, known as Mayaro, has been confined to stratigraphic tests, from which, to date, no conclusive results have been obtained. Work is difficult and costly, but it is of pressing importance that the possibilities of the whole Guayaguayare region, once so promising and in which so much work has been done within the last 20 years without any conspicuous success, should be tested exhaustively.

"In addition to exploratory drilling, considerable expenditure is now being incurred upon geophysical surveys. Seismic work is proceeding in the Southern area of the Barrackpore Field, and will be extended later to other areas.

#### Outside Ventures

"TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS LTD., in which we hold a one-third interest in partnership with The United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd. and D'Arcy Exploration Co. Ltd., is preparing for the resumption of field activities during 1947. Further leases on land have been acquired, and a licence for the exploration of 19,500 acres in the Central Range has been granted to the company. To date, marine areas allocated to the company through the partnership agreement amount to 95,000 acres within the three-mile limit and 85,000 acres of 'high seas' area, adjoining the territorial waters off the south-west coast of the island. Geophysical work by seismic and gravity methods is planned for the near future. It is also intended in 1947 to start sinking a well off-shore at Point Fortin, to test the extension of an existing field on land.

"Geological and other exploratory work, including the drilling of a test well, has also been undertaken in the Naparima area, upon ground held since 1945 in equal partnership with The United British Oilfields.

"NORTH VENEZUELAN PETROLEUM CO. LTD.—This company, in which we hold a big interest, has recently concluded a satisfactory agreement with the Creole Petroleum Corporation for the joint exploration of the North Venezuelan Petroleum Company's large concession. This agreement, which overcomes the company's immediate difficulty of obtaining sufficient foreign currency to enable it to undertake an active programme on its own account, provides for the drilling of several wells. The company has also acquired, under the agreement, an additional interest in a concession, adjoining the Cumarebo Field, controlled by the Creole Petroleum Corporation.

"BRITISH BAHAMIAN OIL DEVELOPMENT LTD.—We hold an interest in this new venture, which is one of seven British and American companies engaged in the exploration of concessions, covering in all some 48,000 square miles of territory of which the sub-surface geology is practically unknown. Results of work to date are too limited to warrant the expression of any conclusions as to the commercial possibilities of the region. Geophysical survey work is in progress upon the company's land and marine areas. The other Bahamian companies are similarly engaged in geophysical exploration, and one of these—the Bahamas Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Superior Oil Co.—is drilling a deep test-well on Andros Island.

"In our main refinery, changes were effected in the scale of operations, sources of crude oil supply and types of final production, upon relaxation of the war-time pressure for maximum yield of 100-octane aviation spirit and Navy fuel.

#### Marketing of Products

"When the oil companies return to the marketing of braided petrol and other products in the United Kingdom, we must realize that trading conditions will be found to have changed materially after several years of distribution through the Petroleum Board. For instance, the big consumers from whom we received support have grown accustomed to obtaining all their requirements through one supplier. Further, before the war we could conduct successful business by retailing 'Regent' Spirit and Diesel Oil alone, and over only a part of the United Kingdom. In future we shall be compelled not merely to expand our distributing services throughout the Kingdom, but at the same time to provide a full range of oil products. These demands will necessitate considerable capital expenditure and impose unusual difficulties upon a company of our capacity, with a limited quality-range of crude oils for processing.

"With a view to strengthening still further the Company's long-term marketing position and to spreading our commercial risks, should difficulties of competition become acute, your Directors have thoroughly explored the possibility of entering new markets beyond the United Kingdom and the Caribbean Islands and preferably in the dollar zone. The natural outlet for Trinidad oil products lies geographically in the Americas, and we have long recognized that the Dominion of Canada, with its bright prospects of expansion and prosperity, offers the highest chances of reward. That country is linked with Trinidad by strong commercial ties.

"I can now report that we have been successful in acquiring an active and profitable oil business near Toronto, on the shore of Lake Ontario. This established concern comprises a small refinery, with adequate terminal and storage equipment and with distribution facilities for the sale of petroleum products within a radius of about 200 miles. We are confident that this transaction, falling well within our financial resources, not only represents a sound investment as a going concern, but promises to provide good opportunities for major expansion when the complementary resources of the Toronto and Trinidad refineries have been effectively integrated.

#### Gross and Distributable Profits

"Every possible aid and encouragement should be given to the taker of risks in the Trinidad oil industry. Despite this truism, it is to be noted with concern that popular pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government administration in Trinidad to increase still further those direct financial burdens which must inevitably tend to rob the Industry of much speculative initiative. Public consideration is rarely given to the narrow margin of distributable profit upon which even the more successful oil companies have to work. Inadequate attention is paid to the higher cost of exploration essential for the maintenance of oil reserves and to the vital necessity for replacement of obsolete plant by modern equipment which becomes progressively more complex and expensive.

"Analysis of the accounts of leading oil companies in the western hemisphere shows that an average of only 8 to 9 per cent. of total revenue remains as available profit, and of this only one-half is distributed to shareholders.

"For Trinidad Leaseholds, a similar analysis of profits reveals the heavy strain put upon our disposable resources to keep abreast of modern technical requirements and to improve the life prospects of our oil resources. Total oil profits and other income before depreciation, for the seven years ended June 30th last, amounted to £10,178,212. Net dividends available to shareholders amounted to £1,130,981—or only one-ninth of the gross profits so frequently and misleadingly quoted in evidence of financial prosperity.

#### Colonial Influence of Trinidad Leaseholds

"It is several years since the attention of shareholders was directed to the big part played by the company in the life and development of the Colony. The subject is a matter of increasing practical importance as the common interests of the company and the community become, each year, more closely linked.

"Trinidad Leaseholds is the only fully integrated oil company operating to-day in the British Colonial Empire, with its own fields, refineries, ocean transport facilities and retail markets. It is a factor of major importance in the economy of the island. The company refines almost 60 per cent. of the Colony's entire production, and by purchasing and refining crude oil from outside fields and by marketing the products, it has played a significant part in the development of smaller ventures.

"The building up of additional business in the form of processing imported crudes has resulted in the Government gaining



additional revenue.

"Due in no small measure to the pioneer work carried out by Trinidad Leaseholds in the production of commercial fuel oil and aviation spirit, the Island has become a centre of the network of air and shipping lines operating in the Caribbean area, and between North and South America. The fuel oil available for shipping has made Trinidad a major international bunkering station, bringing prosperity to shipping concerns and waterfront workers alike.

"Petroleum accounted for 30 per cent. of the Colony's total exports in 1924, rising steadily to 80 per cent. by value before the end of the war. The Oil Industry's direct contributions to colonial revenue amount to 17 per cent., of which Trinidad Leaseholds is responsible for half. Some £2,200,000 is disbursed annually by the Company in salaries, wages and local purchases, which also results in substantial direct and indirect contributions to the Island's exchequer. Our labour force exceeds 8,000 persons, of whom 10 per cent. are of official status. There is no colour bar, and coloured West Indians have opportunities for advancement to any technical or administrative positions for which they may become qualified by training and experience.

#### General Situation and Outlook

"In conclusion, I will briefly summarize the outstanding features of the position, as it appears to-day, in relation to each of the company's main activities.

"Exploration: The need for discovery of new oil resources, to check the decline in our proven and probable reserves, is of primary importance. Results of recent exploration have been disappointing. Extensive territory remains for exploration, by geophysical survey and drilling, upon our own properties and upon those held jointly with other interests in land or marine areas.

"Production: Our field operations still suffer from the effects of war-time practice, under which the richest areas had to be pressed imprudently for maximum production and long-term policies were secondary. Re-organization and re-equipment are to-day inevitably difficult. Supplies of plant are still short, and costs have materially advanced.

"Refineries: We must envisage the need of erecting, in the near future, modern refinery equipment to manufacture a wide range of oil products and derivatives, suitable in specification and volume to hold our position in the competitive markets of the future. In return for heavy capital expenditure, the increased utilization of our crudes would result in substantially greater profits.

"Ocean Transport: The war losses in the company's tanker fleet (owned and chartered) were four vessels. Partly by new building and partly by long-term charter, the carrying capacity of 'Regent' tankers has now been fully restored.

"Markets: We hope to be in a position to cover the United Kingdom more widely in area and more fully in range of products, when unit company operation has been re-established. In Canada, we have acquired a small, but prosperous oil business, comprising refinery and market, with good prospects of expansion.

"These developments promise to give the company greater commercial strength in meeting the keen competition envisaged in future years.

"The most favourable factors in our general outlook are the incidence of higher prices for our products, the prospect of ultimately realizing greater profits from our oil and gases and the establishment of a small though promising new market in the dollar zone.

"The most unfavourable factor is the rising cost of exploration and production, tending to reduce both our capacity and inducement to embark on the speculative expenditures, in field and refineries, essential to the attainment of long life."

### 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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E.  
Mr. W. L. Alston  
Rev. A. E. Armstrong  
Mr. G. M. Bethune  
Mr. C. A. Bloomfield  
Hon. G. P. Boon  
Miss D. P. Burslem  
Hon. H. A. Cuke, O.B.E.

Mrs. Eva De Roux  
Mr. G. M. Eccles  
Mr. A. C. Gomez, A.I.C.T.A.  
His Hon. J. D. Harford, C.M.G.  
Mr. H. A. Lake  
Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.L.Mech. En.  
Dr. C. E. E. Stevens

## An Empire Boxing Championship

CLIFF ANDERSON, of British Guiana, received a great ovation from a large crowd at the conclusion of his fight, which he lost by less than a point, against Al Phillips for the featherweight championship of the British Empire. The contest, of 15 rounds, took place at the Albert Hall on March 18th, and a running commentary was broadcast by the B.B.C.

The crowd indicated their disagreement with the referee's decision in no uncertain manner, and all the principal Press boxing critics were unanimous that Anderson was the winner.

A few days after the fight, the *Evening Standard* invited Mr. Anderson to their office for the purpose of making a telephone call to his father in British Guiana. The photograph, which is reproduced below, was taken



while the conversation was in progress. The other figure in the photograph is Mr. John Harding, manager of the National Sporting Club, and Anderson's sponsor. A representative of the CIRCULAR, who was also present, was assured by Anderson that he was looking forward to a further bout with Phillips.

## Colonial Appointments

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

AGOSTINI, C. (Deputy Aerodrome Superintendent, Trinidad), Director of Civil Aviation, Trinidad.

MARCH, E. W. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ceylon), Conservator of Forests, Jamaica.

SIOLV, A. H. (Permanent Way Superintendent, First Class, Jamaica Government Railway), Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, (Civil), Jamaica Government Railway.

#### First Appointments

HOAR, B. E. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.P., Pathologist, Grade B, Trinidad.

MURPHY, Miss A. B., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.

SPREULL, D. W., A.R.I.B.A., M.M.T.P.I., Town Planning Officer, Jamaica.



# West Indian Passenger List

# The Markets

April 3, 1947

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), at Liverpool, March 9th:—

Mr. A. Bell	Mr. G. O. Goad	Miss B. Mitchell
Miss O. Bruce	Dr. M. Lethem	Miss I. Vieira
Mr. & Mrs. G. O. Case	Mr. J. S. Mitchell	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), from Liverpool, March 21st:—

Mr. J. Alexander	Mrs. A. Houston	Sir Charles Woolley
Mrs. E. M. Barker	Mr. J. Milliken	Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Worley
Dr. A. M. Fulton	Mr. B. L. Shaw	

## Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, March 11th:—

Mr. H. Aitchison	Mrs. A. Fowler	Mr. J. Manchild
Miss P. Madham	Miss C. Fowler	Mr. L. Moss
Miss C. Bower	Mr. & Mrs. A. Gosset	Mr. T. McCarthy
Mr. S. Bell	Mr. W. Haldane	Mr. J. McIntosh
Mr. & Mrs. C. Barby	Mrs. C. Henzell	Cdr. D. Neish
Hon. G. Boon	Capt. J. Havercroft	Mr. R. Nunes
Mr. S. Boulton	Mr. L. Higgins	Mr. L. Pasmore
Mr. V. Chen	Mr. W. James	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sudbury
Mr. D. Dawson	Mr. O. H. Keeling	Miss M. Sherlock
Mr. H. E. Dear	Mrs. S. Lindop	Mr. & Mrs. I. S. Stoby
Mr. H. Ducille	Mr. C. Lewis	Mr. L. Squires
Mr. & Mrs. J. Edwards	Mr. H. Lauritzen	Mr. F. Warwick
Cdr. J. L. Edwards	Mrs. F. Marks	Mr. P. Whittie
Miss I. Edwards	Mr. W. Mieville	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, March 20th:—

Mrs. M. Bernard	Mr. T. J. Gurney	Miss J. M. Perry
Misses (2) Bernard	Mr. A. Haldane	Mr. A. H. Richards
Mrs. H. J. Buck	Mrs. M. E. Lopez	Mr. W. A. Trotter
Miss M. H. Buck	Miss Y. Lopez	Mr. & Mrs. H. Tucker
Miss M. Campbell	Mrs. E. Millhouse	Mrs. M. M. Vyse
Mrs. E. A. Connolly	Mrs. D. March	Misses (2) Vyse
Mrs. M. A. Downs	Mr. M. A. Mayne	Mr. L. C. Wallford
Miss P. A. Downs	Mr. & Mrs. H. Mucklow	Mr. A. H. Waddanis
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Elches	Miss E. J. Newman	Mrs. G. H. Whalley
Lt. B. Finkle	Mr. & Mrs. R. Palmer	Miss M. J. Whalley
Mrs. I. Gentles	Mr. & Mrs. J. Perry	

## French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Garoche), at Southampton, March 5th:—

Mrs. Augrain	Miss P. de la Mothe	Mr. J. Longford
Miss Augrain	Mrs. S. Edgehill	Mr. & Mrs. A. McShine
Mr. H. Codrington	Mrs. D. Kay	Mr. A. H. Thompson
Mr. L. Cummings	Miss P. M. Lang	Mr. C. E. Widdling
Mr. L. L. Daniel	Mr. T. Longford	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Garoche), from Southampton, March 12th:—

Mr. H. V. Clark	Miss V. M. Hill	Mr. H. H. Popham
Mr. Y. Djemal	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hodges	Mr. & Mrs. G. Price
Mrs. M. A. Griffiths	Miss P. M. Lightbody	Miss J. Price
Misses (2) Griffiths	Mr. & Mrs. S. Lord	Mrs. D. S. Ray
Mr. N. Clay	Mr. & Mrs. K. McA.	Miss G. Scargall
Mrs. E. Goodinan	Nicholson	Mr. N. Torode
Miss G. Goodinan	Major A. M. Overman	Mr. I. Tovey
Mr. S. Gross	Mr. A. J. Pritchard	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Vercher
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hartley		

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at London, March 3rd:—

Mr. A. W. Acworth	Mrs. C. Hudson	Mr. E. A. Sole
Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Booth	Miss S. E. Karmody	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Suook
Mr. G. B. Crowe	Miss A. Knight	Miss G. P. Suook
Miss M. C. Dyball	Miss M. A. Layne	Mr. K. W. Street
Mrs. P. Gibbons	Miss L. E. Patterson	Miss E. M. Vieruel
Miss E. Hudson	Mrs. F. Powell	Mrs. S. Ward

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Eros (Captain Vigurs), from London, March 12th:—

Miss E. D. Ayres	Mr. D. Mackay	Mr. E. Shaw
Mr. P. H. Bnuier	Mr. E. R. Martyn	Mr. & Mrs. Y. de Souza
Mrs. O. Cox	Mr. F. F. Mitchell	Major Sutton
Mr. R. J. Ellingham	Mr. B. J. Perry	Miss J. M. Whittaker
Mr. P. J. Galvin	Mr. W. M. Plummer	Miss J. M. Wilson
Mrs. M. Lopez		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Liverpool, March 13th:—

Mr. W. D. Brown	Mr. J. H. Ferris	Miss M. A. Jefferson
Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Bailey	Mrs. A. A. Hurdie	Mr. R. Plaster
Mr. & Mrs. H. de Pass	Mrs. J. E. Jefferson	Mrs. E. F. Syfret
Mr. J. Fawcett		

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Liverpool, April 6th:—

Mrs. A. Baddelcy	Dr. M. M. Manley	Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Oram
Sister Benigna	Mr. H. C. Powell	Captain R. M. Price
Mrs. J. Croc	Mrs. M. A. Powell	Misses Philpotts (2)
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. Corney		

(Continued in next column)

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
	94	94	93	94
2) Consols	106	107	105	105
3) War Loan				
25	105/-	110/-	60/-	67/-
10	44/-	46/-	43/6	46/-
6	30/-	30/6	22/-	23/-
26	43/6	44/8	28/6	29/6
5	72/-	76/-	65/6	68/6
6	100/-	105/-	70/-	75/-
14	28/9	31/3	27/6	30/-
6	2/3	2/9	2/6	3/-
3	4/-	5/-	2/6	3/-
6	24/6	26/6	22/-	23/-
6	5/7	6/7	4/-	5/-
8	8/1	8/7	4/3	4/9
8	56/3	60/-	52/6	55/-
174	5/-	6/-	3/6	4/6
4	153/-	175/-	110/-	115/-
174	82/6	92/6	65/-	70/-
4	22/6	23/6	17/9	18/9
10	25/6	26/6	18/-	19/-
—	4/9	5/9	7/3	8/3
13	105/7	110/1	96/3	98/9
13	31/6	32/6	28/9	31/3
6	23/8	24/8	22/3	23/3
7	7/-	8/-	5/6	6/6
7	27/-	29/-	17/6	18/6
6	31/3	33/9	23/3	24/-
6	25/6	27/-	23/6	24/6

\* Paid on 1 shares.

**Honey** continues under Government control. The price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K. It is reported that the Jamaica crop will not be as large as that of last year.

**Pimento.** Buyers have shown more interest and sales have been made on the spot at 1/0 1/2 per lb. For shipment the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f.

**Ginger.** Prices are unchanged, sellers asking 85/- c.i.f., U.K., for No. 3, 90/- for No. 2, and 100/- for No. 1.

**Spices.** The market is very quiet. **Nutmegs** are nominal and unchanged at: 80's 4/- per lb., c.i.f., U.K., sound unassorted 3/6, defective 3/-. **Whole Mace** continues to be quoted at 6/9 per lb., c.i.f., U.K., No. 1 Pickings at 5/-, and No. 2 Pickings at 4/6.

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, March 29th:—

JAMAICA		
Mrs. V. E. Harris	Miss M. C. Hamilton	Sir Herbert Ogilvy
Mr. J. G. Beauchamp	Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Miss M. Pershad Singh
Mr. H. W. Bolton	Mrs. A. F. Jordan	Dr. & Mrs. V. K. Kobb
Mrs. J. Brown	Lt.-Col. A. C. Kimpton	Mrs. L. S. Robertson
Miss J. Carberry	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Lake	Justice R. Roope Reeve
Mr. V. A. Corcoran	Miss K. C. Leeper	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Rose
Miss S. Cox	Mrs. A. S. Lynch	Mr. G. C. Sell
Mr. F. E. Field	Mrs. J. W. Lywood	Hon. J. Fox-Strangeways
Mr. J. Forshaw	Mrs. H. Mason	Mrs. R. G. Taylor
Mrs. Foster-Davis	Mrs. C. E. Masters	Mr. T. Threlkeld
Mrs. J. Foster-Smith	Mr. V. Matalon	Miss M. R. Verney
Mr. J. G. Gillies	Mr. W. P. Nelson	Mr. C. L. White
Mr. A. Grant	Mrs. E. Nicholais	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. T. Anderson	Mrs. M. P. Macrath	Wing Cdr. M. Snowball
Mr. F. N. Bell	Mr. R. T. McClung	Mr. S. D. Stewart
Mr. B. Callender	Mr. J. M. Milne	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Symes
Mr. A. P. Christie	Mr. & Mrs. E. I. Minors	Dr. C. A. Thorold
Mrs. D. Clearkin	Mr. D. J. O'Brien	Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Terry
Miss M. A. Elliott	Mr. K. W. Patterson	Mr. L. G. Unch
Mrs. R. Field	Mr. L. C. Preau-Hill	Mr. S. T. Waite
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Forbes	Mrs. M. A. Ross	Mr. R. A. Wilson
Mr. A. C. Gomez	Mrs. R. Rostant	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wright
Mr. H. W. Hall	Miss M. E. Sanderson	Mr. R. J. Wright
Mr. G. Henderson	Mr. B. C. Seltton	Mr. E. A. Young
Miss A. J. James	Miss N. Shaw-Williams	

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain Marger), at Plymouth, March 17th:—

Mrs. E. A. Adamson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. S. Watson
Mrs. L. P. Busch	Miss M. H. Gordon	

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain Meijer), from Dover, March 7th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Beckett	Mr. H. R. Guy	Miss M. Zitmaa
Miss D. G. Beckett	Mrs. J. M. Sturgess	



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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May, 1947.

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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 Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1947, at 11.30 a.m.

By order,  
R. GAVIN, Secretary.

### AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1947.

(ii) The Deputy-Chairman to move that Mr. J. Gordon Miller be appointed a Vice-President of the West India Committee.

(iii) To elect thirteen 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.

MAJOR S. T. S. CLARKE, M.C.	ADMIRAL SIR ALAN HOTHAM, K.C.M.G., C.B.
LIEUT.-COL. H. M. DAVSON, C.M.G., D.S.O.	MR. O. H. KEELING
LIEUT.-COL. J. ALAN DE PASS	SIR NORMAN LAMONT, BART.
MR. E. CASSLETON ELLIOTT	COMMANDER H. V. LIVINGTON, R.N. (Retd.)
MR. T. GREENWOOD	SIR EDWARD STUBBS, G.C.M.C.
LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B.	MR. H. ALAN WALKER
HICKLING, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	MR. L. B. WHITAKER, M.I.E.E.

(iv) Any Other Business.

## The Shipping Inquiry

READERS will find in this issue the full statement of evidence which the West India Committee recently submitted to the Imperial Shipping Committee in connexion with the latter's inquiry into the West Indian shipping services. The general conclusion which the West India Committee reach is that cargo services are, or will be in due time, reasonably satisfactory, though there are still many complaints of irregularity of service, of unsuitability of ships, for example, for loading sugar from the Jamaica outports, and of withdrawal of pre-war facilities, for instance, of the through bills of lading to the smaller islands of the Leeward and Windward groups. As for passenger services, the conclusion is quite the opposite. Nowhere can they be regarded as adequate even for the most pressing needs. Indeed many would say that the present situation is a disgrace to the authorities concerned. Those who have the responsibility to see that, amid the competing claims for ships with passenger

accommodation, the West Indies get their full share, can have no satisfaction as to the result of their efforts. Only a broody hen could remain complacent in present circumstances and her attitude is at least justified by the reasonable certainty that she will hatch something out. There is no prospect, however, that similar inertia will produce ships for the West Indies.

The priority system operated by the Colonial Office has become a farce and merely tends to confirm the official mind in its belief that as long as those intending travellers who qualify to come within its charmed circle can be provided with a passage within a few months of the date they would wish to travel, then all is well, shipping is sufficient and the ordinary unsponsored traveller does not, in Mr. Shinwell's unfortunate phrase, "matter a tinker's cuss." How does this priority system work in practice? In the case of passages from Jamaica our information goes to show that 50 per cent. of the very limited accommodation available is reserved for the military authorities and 25 per cent. for local government priorities. The remaining 25 per cent. is supposed to take care of the hundreds of hard-working men who, with their wives and families, have not had a term of leave in a cool climate for upwards of 10 years, and of all those "little" people who want to make a trip to the United Kingdom and who cannot afford to travel by air to the States and thence by a ship like the *Queen Elizabeth* to breathe whose air costs a guinea a minute. Manifestly such people are not taken care of. And nobody on this side seems to worry very much. Yet the situation does not differ materially for the other West Indian colonies, except that in the case of the smaller islands it is just a little worse. The question may also be particularly asked—how can the War Office justify laying claim to 50 per cent. of all accommodation? The prior question is, of course, how it can justify the monstrously swollen garrisons in the West Indies, particularly in Trinidad and Jamaica, at a time when it has so many more important commitments and so few personnel with which to meet them.

Confronted with the present parlous situation the Committee could not do otherwise than make the strongest possible plea for something to be done right away, not only as regards shipping to and from the focal point—Jamaica—for the north and western Caribbean, but also for the lower Caribbean with Trinidad as its centre. It did right also to insist that enough passenger shipping, equipped with reasonably comfortable accommodation, should be provided now for potential settlers in the West Indies and for a partial

(Continued on page 97)



## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE homecoming of the King and Queen and the Princesses from South Africa has been the biggest event of the month. The nation's welcome started early on Sunday evening when to the hundreds of thousands of people thronging the waterfront at Portsmouth the grey shape of *Vanguard* loomed up off the harbour entrance. It reached the climax next day when the crowds, pressed round the railings of Buckingham Palace, cheered the Royal Family as they waved from the centre balcony. Londoners have lost none of their love for a Royal show and, when their hearts are genuinely touched and their feelings aroused by appreciation of a job well done, they are always ready to let themselves go. Coinciding, as it did, with the date of the Coronation ten years ago, this welcome was also a nation's tribute to a job well done in its widest sense. Many minds went back to that other sun-drenched day in May, 1937, when the new King and Queen went to Westminster Abbey to be crowned.

\* \* \*

Behind-the-scenes reports reaching London from South Africa confirm beyond any doubt the overwhelming success of the Royal Tour. To us at home, accustomed to Royalty in our midst, it is difficult to realize what an Empire visit by the King and Queen means and how long its effects last. This was proved in Canada, when I visited the Dominion in 1945. Though the Royal visit was then six years old, and all the stirring events of the war had intervened, people still recalled incidents of the tour as though it had happened yesterday. It was well, however, for Mr. Churchill to stress in the House of Commons what a strain these tours are on the Royal Family. In the past, this has sometimes been forgotten.

\* \* \*

During one phase of the debate on the Conscription Bill in the Commons, the House was sitting from 2.30 p.m. one day until 11.47 a.m. the following morning. It reassembled for the next day's business less than three hours later. This marathon Parliamentary performance did not assist in clearing up the mystery of how the Government could say one day that a minimum call-up period of 18 months was essential on the highest national grounds and then, after opposition from its back benches, promptly cut it down to twelve. The Opposition's heavy howitzers aimed at this weak point in the Government defences were met with no more than an agitated chorus of pop-guns.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. V. Alexander, who bore the brunt of the onslaught and showed clearly by his demeanour how little he liked it (Mr. Churchill labelled him as "Minister of Defence until attacked"), won universal respect for his work as First Lord of the Admiralty during the war. He was liked by everyone and Admirals are not always the easiest people for a civilian Minister to get on with. His poor showing has therefore come as a shock. I am told by someone who should know that Mr. Alexander, like many others in less responsible

jobs, is a first-class No. 2 but cannot make the grade as a No. 1. Mr. Churchill was, in fact, the No. 1 for all the Service Departments during the war.

\* \* \*

The appeal for a United States of Europe, powerfully put forward at a Grand Rally at the Albert Hall, is one that will stir the hearts of men the world over, though in their minds there may be wonder how it can ever be achieved. One fact, however, stands out. What is at this moment no more than an ideal brought together on the platform men and women of conflicting parties and divergent sects—Conservatives, Liberals, Labour Trade Unionists, Socialist-intellectuals, and leaders of the different Churches, united in a common aim.

\* \* \*

The starving condition of Germany grows worse, not better, and a recent visitor to London by air has been Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Sholto Douglas, Military Governor of the British Zone, who came with members of his staff to discuss the situation with the Government in the light of fears of widespread riots. As Chief of Fighter and later of Coastal Command of the R.A.F. during the war, Sir Sholto believed in seeing things for himself and only seeing the things that mattered. A brief 'phone call would precede his arrival at an aerodrome flying his own aircraft and he was impatient of formalities that delayed him meeting the people who mattered—the pilots. Ground Officers, "wingless wonders" as the R.A.F. called them, did not always stand very high in his esteem. I hear he employs the same direct methods in Germany.

\* \* \*

Surprise has been caused by the revelation that the R.A.F. destroyed substantially fewer German aircraft in the Battle of Britain than were claimed in official communiqués at the time. The general belief, in the R.A.F. and outside, was that the figures would finally show that the claims had been over-cautious. Inevitably, there have been a few people who have asked each other whether the claims were purposely inflated for propaganda reasons. In fact, in the R.A.F. this was never done and the War Cabinet took the view from the beginning that the only wise long-term policy was to tell the truth. Every pilot was cross-examined on his claims, intelligence officers worked to a rigid set of rules and the figures were continually challenged and probed at higher levels. The truth is that, in big-scale air fighting, measured in seconds, it is impossible to assess the damage inflicted. Only a rough estimate can be made.

\* \* \*

A sidelight on this was the position in which the Russians found themselves after a season of air fighting on the Eastern Front. They admitted to no idea of how many German aircraft they had shot down and asked for the R.A.F. estimate. It was given and, in fact, proved remarkably accurate. How the R.A.F.



could know the German air losses in Russia is another story—but they did.

\* \* \*

To smoke or not to smoke remains a big question in many people's lives. Cigarettes at twopence a time—"Yes, but I shall spend it on something else." After a month good resolutions show signs of wavering and tobacconists report sales creeping back. There has been a big run on small supplies of tobacco seed and home-grown may help to balance the countryman's budget. England once used to export considerable quantities of tobacco and it is still grown in Cornwall. But, as mentioned in the House of Commons, it can be dangerous unless properly cured.

(Continued from page 95)

resumption of the tourist trade, as well as for the ordinary travellers to and from the islands. For the type of person now interested in the West Indies as a possible place for settlement has capital and, in many cases, skills and experience unknown there and could do much to broaden the basis of life in the Caribbean by developing new industries. Equally the tourist industry affords the best chance of raising the West Indian standard of living on a wide front. But ships are essential and in assessing competing claims to the pool of passenger ships available the contribution which settlers and tourists can make now to raising living standards in the West Indies should be given full weight alongside the claims of the Dominions for ships for immigrants. What is also essential is that those ships that are provided should maintain regular schedules and give full publicity to their movements some time ahead so that intending passengers may book round trips. It is ridiculous to expect people from the West Indies to come to England now in any numbers unless they can be given some assurance that they can get a return passage later in the year when they want it. They have seen too many people held up for months, even years, awaiting passages with all the resultant expense and inconvenience. But that merely means that the need for regular sailings is all the more pressing and we hope that the Imperial Shipping Committee may see the situation in that light and act accordingly.

As for the future permanent passenger services, the West India Committee's conclusion is that while there is a reasonable expectation that for Jamaica adequate services may be provided in due course by the shipping lines now or formerly operating, no such expectation can be entertained as regards the lower Caribbean. There the pre-war dominance of the French, German and Dutch lines has created a major difficulty which the wartime loss of the *Inanda* and *Inkosi*, the only two British passenger ships of any size operating in the area, transformed into a disaster. Some form of Government assistance, Imperial and local, is therefore considered necessary, probably both to build and to maintain a line of British ships to serve the area. The important thing now is action and it is for the Imperial Shipping Committee to make the recommendations upon which the Government can act and act quickly.

[Since the above was written we understand that the priority system operated by the Colonial Office has been terminated, the assumption being, we presume, that the passenger shipping position is now satisfactory!! Ed.]

## British Industries Fair

AT the time of going to press the British Industries Fair is in full swing. The 5,000 overseas buyers and the as yet unnumbered home buyers are making and renewing friendships with the 3,131 exhibitors, and from the point of view of numbers this year's Fair beats all previous records.

There is, moreover, much to see. The range of manufactures now under production by British industry, so soon after the termination of the war, is astonishing, and in no section of the Fair is this varied range better exemplified than at Olympia, where the exhibits range from toys for the child and brooms, china and cutlery for mama, to equipment and stationery for father's office, instruments and appliances for the family doctor and specialist surgeon, and beyond to the most advanced scientific, photographic and radio apparatus, and the latest developments in lighthouse beacons.

There is no doubt whatever that "Britain can make it." What every overseas buyer asks is: "Can Britain deliver it?" Sir Stafford Cripps, the President of the Board of Trade, is reported to have stated, at the opening of the Fair, "that in general, prospects of delivery varied from reasonable to good in the case of most manufactured goods—that was, reasonable in the light of general world circumstances and shortages."

Sir Stafford also stated that "the Fair was designed for buyers and not merely for sightseers." The public, in fact, are not admitted till the evening, and the austerity lines on which the stands have had to be constructed has not permitted of elaborate display. The goods are there, and the prospective buyer can find what he wants, but often the article he has just inspected has to be removed to permit an inspection of the next. This lack of elaboration, however, is by no means unpleasing, and gives a business-like aspect to the Fair. It has, moreover, to be remembered that while the number of exhibitors has increased, the three buildings available for the exhibition have remained the same size. Finally, the general public can have but an academic interest in most of the exhibits, since the emphasis is on export.

Each evening, however, sees an influx of interested visitors to the British West Indian stand, attracted by the tasteful display of all the good things that come from the West Indies, and all anxious to know how soon these are to be made generally available.

Business inquiries have been many, made by prospective buyers from places as far apart as Iceland and Australia, and as different in setting as Damascus and Norway.

Queen Mary, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Royal, and attended by Sir Stafford Cripps, visited the British West Indian stand on Wednesday, May 7th, and was received by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman, and Mr. Thomas Souness, assistant secretary, the West India Committee. Viscount Addison, Dominions Secretary, and Lady Addison, the Lord Mayor of London, and Sir Geoffrey Evans and the following members of the British Guiana and British Honduras Commission also visited the stand: Sir Kenneth Mitchell, Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, and Mr. Markham (Colonial Office), secretary.



## Closer Association Conference

### At Jamaica in September next

THE Colonial Office announced recently that, in consultation with the Governors of the British West Indian colonies, further progress has been made with the proposal mentioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on October 30th, 1946, that a conference of delegates from the legislatures of those colonies should be held to discuss the question of closer association of the British West Indian colonies.

The Secretary of State now proposes that this conference should be held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September, 1947. A despatch on the subject which he has addressed to the Governors of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands, will be laid simultaneously before Parliament and the Colonial legislatures as soon as possible.

A conference of delegates from the Leeward and Windward Islands legislatures met at St. Kitts in January this year and adopted resolutions which, while advocating certain constitutional reforms on the lines generally suggested by the West India Royal Commission (Cmd. 6607), proposed the federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands with a central government.\* The Royal Commission suggested that the combination of the Leeward and Windward Islands in one federation would offer a practical test of the advantages of federation of the British West Indies as a whole, but in view of the general interest which has been shown throughout the British West Indies in the possibilities of closer association, it is not considered desirable to postpone the holding of a conference on the wider question.

The resolutions of the St. Kitts conference have been endorsed by the Legislative Council of Dominica and are shortly to be considered by the Legislatures of the other Windward Islands and the general Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands. It is hoped that general acceptance of those resolutions by the Legislatures concerned will enable delegates from the Leeward and Windward Islands to take part in the conference in September next on the basis that those islands would enter as one group into any scheme which may be devised for the closer association of the British West Indies as a whole, although the actual method of their representation will naturally be a matter for consideration at the September conference.

### New Puisne Judge for Trinidad

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Henry Irwin, District Magistrate, Gold Coast, to be Fourth Puisne Judge, Trinidad.

Mr. Irwin was born in Augnacloy, Co. Tyrone, in 1907, and educated at Belfast Royal Academy, the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar of Northern Ireland in 1932, and in October, 1936, was appointed a District Magistrate in the Gold Coast.

\*See the CIRCULAR for April.

## The University College

PROGRESS is being made with the preliminaries for the establishment of the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica. A suitable site has been selected on the Mona lands in St. Andrew. The site is healthy and convenient, being handy for Kingston and such necessary amenities as electric power, water supply and other ancillary services. The Hope Botanical Gardens, the Jamaica School of Agriculture, and the Department of Science and Agriculture are close by, as will be the Medical school to be given temporary accommodation at Gibraltar Camp.

The University Architect, Mr. Graham Dawbarn, hopes to return to Jamaica from this country before the end of September with plans which will enable building construction to commence shortly after.

### Dean of Medical School appointed

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. Bernard Warren Williams, B.A., B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., to be Medical Adviser and Dean of the Medical school of the University College of the West Indies. The appointment took effect from January 1st, 1947.

Mr. Williams was born in 1895 in Westmoreland, Jamaica, and was educated at Oundle School, Exeter College, Oxford, and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. He won the Radcliffe prize for Medical Research at Oxford in 1926, and was Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1927.

He has been Sub-Dean of the Medical School at St. Thomas' Hospital, London; consulting surgeon to the St. Albans and Mid-Hertfordshire Hospital and to the London County Council Hospital Service; and examiner in Pathology to the Royal College of Surgeons and in Surgery to the University of Oxford.

During the first world war he served in the Royal Artillery. In 1940 he acted as temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C., in charge of the surgical divisions of the 22nd General Hospital, B.E.F., Norway. From 1940-45 he was a surgeon in the Emergency Medical Service at St. Thomas' Hospital, London.

## A Cambridge University Club

A meeting of the Cambridge University West Indian Club was held in St. John's College, on May 2nd, to re-start the club after a period of inactivity during the war. Before the war the club held an annual dinner, and there were also occasional social meetings at which topics of West Indian interest were discussed.

Mr. Bryan King, of St. Kitts, the only pre-war member at the meeting, spoke of the former activities of the club, and read an account of the inaugural meeting from an old copy of the CIRCULAR.

Officers of the club were then elected, Mr. L. A. Seemungal, of Trinidad, being made chairman, Mr. I. W. V. Gale, of Barbados, secretary, and Mr. Bryan King re-elected as treasurer. A committee was formed to serve for the following year, care being taken to make it as representative of the various colonies as possible. The meeting broke up after it was decided to hold a coffee party on June 6th, to which Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, principal of the West Indian University College, would be invited.





THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, OLYMPIA—PART OF THE WEST INDIAN EXHIBIT





THE RODNEY MEMORIAL, SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA  
[See Page 108]



WATERFRONT PORT-OF-SPAIN—LAVENTILLE BEYOND





# The West India Committee



## Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1946-47

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 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 28th, 1947

THE Executive Committee presents to the members of the West India Committee its Annual Report for the year ended April 30th, 1947.

The officers of the Committee, elected by the Executive Committee at a meeting held on June 18th, 1946, were: *Chairman*: Mr. J. Gordon Miller; *Deputy Chairman*: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; *Treasurers*: The Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. T. Greenwood and Mr. H. Alan Walker. During the year Mr. Greenwood intimated his desire to retire from his *Treasurership* at the end of this term.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Committee held on May 28th, 1946, Sir Ivan Davson, Chairman from 1936 to 1945, was elected a *Vice-President* of the Committee. It was with deep regret that the Executive received the news of his sudden death while on a visit to British Guiana on January 27th, 1947. He rendered great services to the West Indies and British Guiana and to the Committee on whose Executive he had served since 1909. His wise counsel will be greatly missed.

During the year the following members of the Executive visited the West Indies: Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. Harold de Pass, Sir Norman Lamont and Mr. H. Alan Walker. The Secretary made an extended tour which is referred to later.

**Membership.** The total membership for the year 1946 again showed an increase over the previous year.

Year	Members		Year	Members	
	New	Total		New	Total
1937	111	2,032	1942	56	1,782
1938	111	2,045	1943	89	1,802
1939	81	1,997	1944	92	1,828
1940	46	1,924	1945	115	1,860
1941	41	1,790	1946	144	1,918

**The West India Committee Circular.** While paper restrictions continue to limit the appearance of the CIRCULAR to once a month, it has been increased in size both as regards reading and advertising matter. Higher printing costs forced an increase in charges for advertising space but advertisers recognized the necessity for this and have continued their support.

Mr. W. G. Freeman, who has been a pillar in the production of the CIRCULAR for many years, has recently been forced to curtail his activities and Mr. E. A. Andrews, who has served on the staff since 1940 and who has had previous experience in editing technical journals, will in future concentrate largely on articles for the CIRCULAR. The Executive Committee wish to record its appreciation of Mr. Freeman's long and valued services which it hopes may continue to the extent of his ability.

**Correspondents.** The Honorary Correspondents throughout the West Indies have performed their duties ably and indefatigably and to them the Executive Committee again records its grateful thanks. During the year arrangements were made for Mr. H. F. Alkms, Secretary of the B.W.I. Sugar Association, to act as Honorary Correspondent in Barbados, and for Mr. W. C. Rennie, Secretary of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, to act similarly for Trinidad. Thanks are also due to Miss Joan Kysh and Mr. Wilson Minshall for tourist information concerning Barbados and Trinidad respectively.

**Library.** There have been frequent requests for the use of the facilities of the Library from members, research workers and others and the Committee is always willing to help responsible

enquirers. The thanks of the Executive Committee are due to Mr. A. W. Armour for the gift of MSS. relating to British Guiana and to Mr. J. Gordon Miller for a number of early historical works relating to the West Indies.

### Sugar.

**Price.** The guarantee by H.M. Government to purchase all Colonial exportable sugars on a target basis—the B.W.I. target being 771,000 tons—which had been extended a year before from the end of 1946 to the end of 1947 was continued for another two years till the end of 1949. As before, the guarantee was given in return for undertakings by producers to make all their exportable sugars available at prices to be adjusted in the light of conditions from time to time. It was made clear by Sir William Rook, on behalf of the Ministry of Food, that this extension of the guarantee had nothing to do with considerations of long-term Government policy on sugar but was intended to encourage producers in regard to the next two or three years.

Discussions as to an appropriate price for export sugar of the 1947 crop took place at the B.W.I.S.A. Annual General Meeting in October, 1946, and thereafter at meetings of the Executive Committee. Submissions as to the price were made by the Committee to the Ministry of Food on behalf of the industry at the end of that month. It was not until December 23rd, however, that price proposals were finally made by the Ministry to the Committee and the form in which they were made resulted in several months' negotiations before they were finished. Indeed, they cannot yet be said to be completed as for their full implementation legislation in each of the Colonies concerned would appear to be necessary.

It will be recalled that the 1946 crop price was £19 10s. per ton c.i.f. which includes Imperial Preference but not the proceeds of the Special Colonial Preference Certificates. The price increase over 1946 offered for the 1947 crop was £4 15s. per ton which it was agreed should be made up as follows (except for Jamaica):—

	£	s.	d.	
Price increase	2	0	0	per ton
<i>To Funds for</i>				
Labour welfare ...	10	0	..	..
Rehabilitation ...	1	0	0	..
Price stabilization ...	1	5	0	..
	£4	15	0	..

In the case of Jamaica the division of the price agreed on between the Colonial Office and the Government of Jamaica was: Price increase, £2 10s.; Labour welfare fund, 5s.; Rehabilitation fund, 15s.; and Price stabilization fund, £1 5s.

Local discussions continue as to the methods of establishment of these various funds and payment of the monies to them. It has been made clear, however, that the local sugar producers organizations should be associated with the local Governments in the administrations of the various funds, representatives of the workers being also brought in in the case of the labour welfare fund. The purpose of the price stabilization fund has been expressed to be to offset any adverse balance which may occur in future years and it is contemplated that it may be added to from the 1948 and subsequent prices, and will not be disbursed at least till after the price guarantee expires at the end of 1949. The rehabilitation fund is intended as a reserve to be held available against evidence of expenditure of a capital character either on major replacements and deferred maintenance or new capital development. The original proposal was that it should be available only to factories but this point has not been finally



determined. The labour welfare fund is to be used for welfare projects particularly associated with sugar workers.

**Production.** The efforts which the industry has been making to meet the Ministry of Food's desire for increased production are now yielding results as the following figures show, though much remains to be done before the "target" figure of 771,000 tons exports is reached:—

Quota Year	Production (B.W.I.) tons
1943-44	466,355
1944-45	504,162
1945-46	587,936
1946-47	647,339 (estimated)

**Special Sugars.** The purchases by the Ministry of Food of yellow crystallized sugar, which were limited to 7,000 tons for the quota year to August 31st, 1946, were this year increased, in the first instance, to 8,000 tons and after discussions between the Committee and the Ministry to 15,000 tons. The Ministry's accumulated stocks of yellows were largely distributed through a special issue of sugar at Christmas and it is to be hoped that this will enable a return to be made during the 1947-48 quota year to pre-war rates of production.

**Sugar Research in the B.W.I.** Proposals which were under discussion for the past two years for the co-ordination of research in the sugar industry in the B.W.I. and in which the Committee have been concerned throughout have now crystallized in a scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts under which research into sugar technology will be concentrated at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture under a Director of Sugar Technology Research of professional calibre and status and with a suitable qualified staff. The capital cost will be fully met from Development and Welfare Funds up to a limit of £35,000 and to the extent of 75 per cent. of any cost above that up to £50,000. Present estimates put capital expenditure around £39,000. The recurrent costs which are expected eventually to be about £20,000 a year will be met to the extent of £10,000 a year each from Development and Welfare Funds and by the B.W.I.S.A. through a cess on the industry. The Executive Committee consider this to be a most excellent outcome of protracted negotiations and that it reflects great credit on all concerned—the Colonial Office, the Treasury, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and B.W.I.S.A.

**Ad Hoc Colonial Sugar Committee** On the suggestion of B.W.I.S.A. the following have been nominated to represent B.W.I. sugar producers in London for consultation in regard to any matters on which the Secretary of State might wish their advice:—

Mr. J. M. du Buisson (representing Antigua).  
 Mr. Cecil Murray (representing Barbados).  
 Mr. H. Alan Walker (representing Jamaica).  
 Mr. M. Moody-Stuart (representing St. Kitts and St. Lucia).  
 Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling (representing Trinidad).  
 Mr. T. H. Naylor (representing British Guiana).  
 Mr. Robert Gavin, Secretary of the West India Committee.  
 Mr. W. J. Blanchard and Mr. J. M. Campbell will serve as alternates to Mr. Walker and Mr. Naylor respectively.

**Cocoa.** In November, 1946, the Secretary of State for the Colonies presented to Parliament the awaited statement on proposed future policy in regard to West African cocoa. The statement appeared as a white paper which was summarized in the December, 1946, issue of the CIRCULAR.

The policy laid down in the white paper issued in 1944 has been adopted, all alternative proposals, designed to stabilize prices to the producer without departing in essentials from the purchasing system prevailing before the war, being rejected. The basis of the 1944 policy was the breaking of the direct link between the producer's price and world market prices. To achieve this the purchase and sale of West African cocoa will be controlled by a Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and a Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, who will lay down the prices at which licensed buyers shall buy from producers and sell to the Board. Sales to consumers will be effected through a joint organization in London. By this machinery it is hoped to insulate producers from market fluctuations and ensure to them a steady and remunerative price, through the establishment of a stabilization fund which would be added to when prices were high and drawn upon when prices were low.

The proposals are to operate as from the beginning of the 1947-48 season, in October next. Meantime sales continue to be negotiated by the West African Produce Control Board on the basis of the allocations made by the International Emergency

Food Council.

The final International Emergency Food Council allocations for the period October 1st, 1946, to September 30th, 1947, were published in February, the British West Indian exportable surpluses being as follows:—

	Tons
Trinidad	4,500
Grenada	2,500
Jamaica	1,560
St. Lucia	225
Dominica	145
	8,930

From these quotas there is an allocation to the U.K. of 925 tons from Trinidad and a like quantity from Grenada. The purchase price of the Ministry of Food is 132s. 6d. per 50 kilos c. & f. for Trinidad and 131s. per 50 kilos. for Grenada cocoa. The decontrol of cocoa in the U.S.A. has rendered these prices unattractive. From Trinidad, however, cocoa has continued to come forward against the Ministry's purchase, but in Grenada there has been difficulty which has held up shipments to some extent. The Colonial Office convened a meeting on March 21st to discuss these difficulties, which was attended by Mr. Elder of Gillespie Bros. and Co., Mr. Thompson of Jonas Browne and Hubbard, Mr. Campbell of D. J. Scott and Co., and the Secretary, Mr. Gavin. The main causes of the difficulty with regard to Grenada appear to be, first, a short crop; second, the later announcement of the final quotas; third, the fact that not all Grenada producers have been given a U.K. quota. A short crop means that the producer who fills his U.K. quota must sacrifice part of the more remunerative U.S.A. quota to do so. Contracts made on the basis of the interim quotas will not permit of fulfilment of the enhanced final U.K. quota in face of the reduced expectation of crop. It is inequitable that some should have to fill a U.K. quota at 131s. while others enjoy the advantage of selling all their cocoa at much better prices elsewhere.

At the meeting the formation of a cocoa pool in Grenada was suggested to meet this situation; that the whole proceeds of the 1946-47 cocoa crop should in some way be credited to this pool, including cocoa already shipped or bought. After distribution from this pool of an agreed profit to merchants, the remaining proceeds should be distributed on a *pro rata* basis to producers so that all would get the same for similar quality cocoa. The Colonial Office proposed to communicate with the Government of the colony along these lines.

It is doubtful whether such a proposal will be acceptable to producers, but there is as yet no news of any move in the matter by the local Government.

Resulting from the general rise in cocoa prices, those for local sales of cocoa in Trinidad have reached record high levels, and a levy of 2 cents per lb. has been re-imposed to be applied to the rehabilitation scheme for cocoa and to encourage other industries.

**Cotton.** Total production of Sea Island Cotton for the crop season 1945-46 amounted to 3,466 bales, compared with 4,045 bales in 1944-45. Exports of clean lint amounted to 2,344 bales, which were purchased by the Ministry of Supply. Production of Marie Galante amounted to 296 bales as compared with 480 bales in the previous season.

There was a notable decrease in the area planted in Sea Island cotton, amounting to 16 per cent., while Marie Galante cotton is being replaced by Sea Island cotton in the St. Vincent Grenadines.

During the year the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association have had under review the future position in regard to sales of B.W.I. Sea Island cotton, when the U.K. Cotton Purchasing Commission becomes established. Now that the war is ended this product is no longer required for Government purposes, and enters again into competition with other cottons for the special purposes developed in the few years before the war. Since all cotton entering the United Kingdom will be purchased by the Commission, it will be desirable for growers in the B.W.I. to be represented in England by a single negotiating body which can act for them collectively. After examination it was agreed that the Advisory Committee, as constituted, could not perform the functions of such a negotiating body, and in July last a memorandum was circulated to all the B.W.I. cotton associations, setting out the points for consideration and suggesting the appointment by the island associations of a Negotiating Committee in the United Kingdom to act on behalf of all in the sale



of their cotton in the United Kingdom. This Committee has now been constituted, and has already discussed with representatives of the Cotton Control some of the matters likely to arise when the Purchasing Commission begins to function. The composition of the Negotiating Committee is as follows:—

Mr. T. A. Twyman (Montserrat) chairman.  
Mr. Alex. Elder (Antigua).  
Mr. J. W. Pearl (Barbados).  
Lt-Commander F. P. Hart, R.N. (Nevis).  
Mr. M. Moody-Stuart (St. Kitts).  
Mr. E. H. Brown (St. Vincent).  
Mr. John Cook (Secretary Advisory Committee) secretary.

**Rum.** During the past year the Ministry of Food has given permission for the import into the United Kingdom of rum from British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados distilled in 1942 and 1943, representing about 14,000 tons of spirit, much of which has arrived.

In consequence of the larger supply available, it has been possible to increase allotments to licensed houses, hotels, and other distributors, but the demand is still greater than the supply and is expected to remain so while there is such an acute shortage of whisky and gin.

The distribution of rum, as in the case of many other products, is retarded owing to the lack of bottles and packing material.

**Bananas.** As from February 3rd, 1947, the net price payable to growers for all Jamaica bananas exported was increased from 6s. to 7s. per count bunch, this price, subject to unforeseen circumstances, to be maintained for the remainder of 1947 and the whole of 1948. Surplus proceeds are to be devoted solely to purposes which will benefit the banana industry.

Banana shipments to the United Kingdom, which were resumed in December, 1945, continued and increased during 1946, the actual imports being as follows:—

1945 22,530 cwt., value £64,346.  
1946 2,072,922 cwt., value £5,856,605.

An undertaking has been given by the Ministry of Food that the purchase price for the year 1947 will be £32 per gross ton f.o.b. Jamaica ports and that the f.o.b. price for 1948 will be between £25 and £27 per ton.

**Oil.** Production of crude oil in Trinidad in 1946 was 20,232,641 barrels, as compared with 21,092,608 in 1945. There were a few minor difficulties with labour arising out of Uriah Butler's attempt to gain membership for a union which he recently formed but the officially recognized union, the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, loyally abided by their wages agreement with the Employers' Association. This agreement expires at the end of 1947, and no doubt negotiations for a new agreement will be undertaken in the autumn.

**Cigar Industry of Jamaica.** The remarkable advance in the cigar industry of Jamaica has continued and the Committee has maintained contact with the industry through the Imperial Association of Jamaica. Recently the help of the Committee has been sought in regard to refusals of import licences to firms which have secured supplies of Jamaica cigars, on the ground that they were not pre-war importers of Jamaica or Havana cigars. It appears that this is part of a policy designed to limit the imports of Jamaica cigars into this country and to encourage the production of good quality cigars. It is questionable whether the action taken will necessarily secure the objects in view. The Secretary is in communication with the Jamaica Imperial Association on the matter.

**Passenger Shipping to and from West Indies.** The acute shortage of passenger shipping to and from the West Indies continues and it is still virtually impossible for any except priority passengers to travel by any of the normal routes in British ships. Even for priority passengers delays have frequently been considerable and the ordinary person who wishes to return for health or family reasons from the West Indies has been prevented from doing so by lack of accommodation or discouraged from travelling by the standard of facilities offered and the uncertainty of getting back at the necessary time.

Repeated representations brought no result until March, 1947, when the Imperial Shipping Committee was asked to enquire into the situation with the following terms of reference:—

To survey the shipping needs of the British colonies in the Caribbean area and Bermuda; to consider what shipping services will be required to meet the needs of the area in future and to make recommendations how these services can

be provided taking into account air services, existing or contemplated, in the area.

The Committee took immediate steps to inform overseas associations and to obtain the views of members likely to be interested, and on March 31st Lt-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling (deputy chairman), Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. A. Elder and Mr. M. Moody-Stuart and the Secretary met the Imperial Shipping Committee. Mr. Gavin, on behalf of the deputation, submitted a memorandum of the views of the West India Committee which was supported by oral evidence and is published in full in the May issue of the CIRCULAR.

**International Conference on Trade and Employment.** The second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment is now in progress at Geneva and may last for some months. It was preceded by Trade Talks held in London between representatives of the various countries of the British Commonwealth including the colonies. The representatives from the British West Indies were Mr. H. E. Allan (Jamaica), chairman; Mr. G. P. Boon (Leeward Islands); Mr. H. A. Cuke (Barbados); Mr. L. P. Spence (Trinidad) and Lt-Colonel O. Spencer (British Guiana). Mr. Allan and Mr. Spence have gone to Geneva as advisers to the United Kingdom delegation. During their stay in London members of the Executive as well as the Secretary had several opportunities of discussing matters with them and of exchanging ideas on subjects connected with the work of the conference, including imperial preference.

**Colonial Employers' Federation.** Lt-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling and Mr. Robert Gavin have continued to represent West Indian interests on the Executive of the Colonial Employers' Federation. The former remains a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee of the Colonial Office, while Mr. Gavin represented British Employers at the I.L.O. Conference in Montreal in September-October, 1946, as Technical Advisor (along with Mr. A. R. J. Mellor) to Sir John Forbes Watson, the British Employers' delegate. The subject under discussion was Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories and took the form of a First Discussion on matters suitable for an International Convention. The final discussion will take place in Geneva in June-July, 1947, when it is expected that a series of conventions on various aspects of social policy will be adopted.

**Empire Fruits Council.** This Council, on which are represented the fruit growing interests of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies (represented by Mr. Gavin) met infrequently during the year. The Council's future activities must naturally be shaped largely by the outcome of the proposals for setting up an International Trade Organization, now under discussion in Geneva. Meanwhile it is of interest to report that the representative fruit growers' organization in the U.S.A. has indicated that it would be willing to join the Council provided the U.S.A. is not penalized by the continuance of Imperial Preference. No action has so far been taken towards its admittance.

The Council is to co-operate with the Imperial Economic Committee on a statistical enquiry relating to developments in the fruit trade, particularly Empire countries, since 1939.

**Trade Representation.** The proposed schemes of future trade representation of Jamaica and Trinidad in London which had been submitted to the respective Governments have been under consideration for some time. In the case of Trinidad the Committee has now been informed that the Government is not prepared to increase its present contribution of £600 a year. This will curtail severely the services which the Committee can perform in the general interests of the colony though every effort will be made with the limited finance available. As regards Jamaica no final decision has yet been taken. Meanwhile the Committee is being swamped with inquiries from people here, many with considerable financial resources, who wish to settle in the West Indies and in many cases to set up businesses there and much time is spent by the Secretary in giving personal interviews to these people, discussing the prospects and suggesting avenues of approach. But in the case of really serious inquiries personal inspection of conditions in the Colony concerned is an essential preliminary to positive action and so far the lack of passenger shipping accommodation precludes such visits except via the States, or by air.

**British Industries Fair.** The Committee, as so often in pre-war days, is making all the necessary co-ordination



arrangements in connexion with the West Indian exhibit at the British Industries Fair, the Empire Section of which is to be held at Olympia, London, from May 5th to 16th. The colonies exhibiting are British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago, and there are to be special exhibits of Sea Island cotton and of the bauxite industry.

**Secretary's visit to West Indies.** Mr. Gavin made an extended tour of the West Indies between October and December following on a visit to Montreal as a member of the British delegation at the International Labour Conference. Starting his tour in British Guiana he subsequently visited Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Jamaica, returning by way of Washington and New York where he discussed developments in the international sugar world with Government officials and business leaders.

During his West Indies visit he addressed meetings of various Chambers of Commerce and other agricultural and business organizations. While in Jamaica he attended a meeting of directors of B.W.I.S.A. In Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica he gave broadcast talks on the work of the Committee, and everywhere had the fullest opportunities for discussing current affairs and problems with every section of the community. The Executive Committee desire to thank all those organizations and individuals throughout the colonies who co-operated to enable him to see so much and meet so many people in the time at his disposal.

**Staff.** The staff has again been subjected to heavy strain as a result of absences through illness and repeated changes in personnel among juniors. The return of Mr. Durrad and Mr. Wyatt from the Forces has eased the position however. The Executive Committee wish to thank them all for their loyal co-operation during the year and for the efficient way in which the activities of the Committee were kept going during the Secretary's absence abroad.

J. GORDON MILLER,  
*Chairman.*  
ROBERT GAVIN,  
*Secretary.*

40, NORFOLK STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.2.  
May 9th, 1947.

## The Executive Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on April 17th, Major S. T. S. Clarke, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander H. V. Lavington, and Mr. L. B. Whitaker, M.I.E.E., were elected members of the Executive Committee.

MAJOR S. T. S. CLARKE was born in Sunderland, in 1895, and educated at Cordwalles and Tonbridge. During the 1914-18 war he served in Gallipoli and later in France with the Grenadier Guards. He subsequently served his time as a premium apprentice with Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast. Being forced to abandon shipbuilding in 1925, he joined Thomson Hankey and Co., and was admitted a partner in 1928. In 1940 he rejoined his regiment and was invalided in 1944, when he returned to business. He visited Jamaica and Grenada in 1931.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. M. DAVSON has succeeded his brother, the late Sir Ivan Davson, as managing director of Henry K. Davson and Co. Ltd., of London, and S. Davson and Co. Ltd., of British Guiana, in which colony he was born. He was educated at Westminster and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and commissioned in 1892. Colonel Davson was on active service throughout the South African war and the first world war, commanding in the latter a brigade of the R.F.A. He also acted as commander, Royal Artillery, and held other appointments. He served throughout the second world war as Military Inter-

viewing Officer. Colonel Davson is the author of several books and magazine articles dealing chiefly with military historical subjects. He has paid several visits to the family estate in British Guiana.

COMMANDER H. V. LAVINGTON joined the Royal Navy as a cadet in *H.M.S. Britannia* in 1902 and retired in 1922 as Lieut.-Commander. In the same year he joined the staff of Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. and, with the exception of 18 months as manager of Ecuador Oilfields, Ltd., in Ecuador, remained in Trinidad until 1946, being made general manager of the company in Trinidad, in January, 1935. Commander Lavington served as a nominated member of the Trinidad and Tobago Legislative Council from 1938 until 1946. In September of the latter year he joined the board of the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., in London as executive director.

MR. L. B. WHITAKER, who was born in London, in 1890, has been associated with the West Indies since 1919, when he joined the staff of the Usine Ste. Madeleine, Trinidad, as electrical engineer. Upon the formation of the Gray's Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory Ltd. in 1923 he was appointed general manager, which post he occupied until 1946, when he retired and returned to reside in this country. Mr. Whitaker was one of the directors of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. from its formation, a member of the Research Committee and also a vice-president of the Jamaica Association of Sugar Technologists since its inception. He was president of the latter body during the last two years of his residence in Jamaica.

## New Colonial Office

IN the House of Commons on May 2nd, the Public Offices (Site) Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Keeling said that the purpose of the Bill was to provide for the building of a new Colonial Office\* on the site occupied by the Westminster Hospital and the Stationery Office behind it.

Mr. Key, Minister of Works, said the buildings to be erected would not be as high as the commercial buildings which it had been proposed to place on the site, and the limitations imposed by the setting would be recognized. In the development of the site it was his determination to proceed in consultation not only with the planning authority but with the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

He had examined afresh the question of the choice of architects. The chief difficulties about competitions were that eminent architects did not compete, that there was no guarantee that any architect would be as good in practice as in design, and that competitions took a long time. In addition, the site was a difficult one. In the circumstances, it seemed quite impossible to hold a competition, and he had determined that an eminent architect should do the job, and that Mr. Tait, of Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne, should be asked to prepare a scheme.

The Bill after being read a second time was committed to a select committee. The Money resolution in connexion with the Bill was agreed to in Committee.

\*See CIRCULAR, October, 1946, page 192.



## Colonial Civil Aviation

### A Conference in London

**T**HE Colonial Civil Aviation Conference, which opened in London on April 14th, concluded its sessions on the 23rd.

The conference was not a plenipotentiary conference and its recommendations will, therefore, be subject to confirmation by the Governments concerned. It provided, however, a most valuable opportunity for the mutual discussion between representatives of the United Kingdom and Colonial Governments of the development of Empire Air communications.

The conference took note of the general policy of the United Kingdom Government which was outlined in Command Paper 6712, dated December 25th, 1945, and which was given statutory form in the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, and of the arrangements which were being made internationally for the exchange of commercial rights in Civil Aviation. Discussion took place with representatives of colonial areas on the plans for the operation by the United Kingdom corporations of trunk services to and through those areas and on the integration of those services with the local and regional air services, with particular reference to the development of feeder traffic and the avoidance of uneconomic competition.

#### Charter and private flights

There was also discussion of the policy to be adopted in colonial areas towards the regulation of charter and private flying, from the point of view of both safety considerations and the avoidance of uneconomic competition. The conference recommended the appointment of a committee, which should meet as soon as possible after the conclusion of the conference, to consider what further legislative provision, if any, is necessary to control the operation in the colonies of both scheduled and non-scheduled air services and to draft model regulations for the guidance of colonial Governments.

#### Personnel

It was agreed to recommend the establishment of a Colonial Civil Aviation Service, on the same general lines as other unified colonial services for the maintenance of the ground organization on the Empire trunk routes, and of an advisory board, to facilitate the recruitment and training of personnel to the uniform high standards required for the safety, regularity and economy of operations.

It was also agreed to recommend the organization of Colonial Meteorological services on a regional basis, with an advisory board in London to advise on the facilities required to be provided in each regional area and on the recruitment and training of staff. In some areas the services may be organized and controlled by the Air Ministry.

#### Allocation of costs

Agreement was reached on certain principles which might be followed in the sharing between the United Kingdom Government and the colonial Governments concerned the costs of ground facilities required in the colonies for trunk route purposes.

#### Airport administration

There was discussion of the principles to be followed in fixing charges to be made for landings at colonial airports and of the general subject of the economics of airport administration.

#### Technical problems

There was also discussion of the technical problems arising in connexion with the construction of airports, the provision and maintenance of air traffic control, telecommunication services and radio aids to navigation, the provision of search and rescue facilities and of facilities for the investigation of accidents to aircraft.

#### Future conferences

It was agreed that the possibility of holding further similar conferences should be considered in about twelve months' time, but that it was unnecessary at this stage to make definite arrangements for further conferences. In the meantime, the various problems discussed at the conference would be pursued with the colonial Governments concerned.

#### Visits and demonstrations

Arrangements have been made for those delegates who wish to do so to visit the London airport and the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, and to see displays of recent types of British aircraft and of radio and radar communication and navigation equipment.

## St. Michael and St. George

A large congregation attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral on April 23rd.

The banners of the late Knights Grand Cross, Sir Frank Swettenham and Lord Southborough, which had hung in the chapel of the Order, in the south-west corner of the cathedral, were removed, and those of Lord Harlech and Sir Campbell Stuart were affixed.

The service included the solemn commemoration of departed members of the Order during which the names of 112 Companions, 13 Knights Commanders, and six Knights Grand Cross, whose deaths had been notified during the past year, were read by Sir Alan Hlotham, Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.

Among those who took part in the procession were Sir Claud Hollis, a former Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, and Sir Gordon Lethem, until recently Governor of British Guiana.

## Large Grants for West Indies

Grants and loans for schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act approved during February totalled £488,424. The grants included £65,000 for the improvement of water supplies in the drier rural districts of Jamaica; £20,100 for the provision of additional medical facilities in the Cayman Islands; and £3,500 for the development of airfields in the interior of British Guiana. Grants and loans approved during March exceeded £2,000,000. The grants to the West Indies totalled £36,000 made up as follows: £10,000 for the provision and improvement of minor amenities; £5,000 for technical assistance; and £21,000 for medical scholarships.



## Cuban Sugar Preference

### Comment and Counter-Comment

A LEADING article in the March issue of *Sugar* discusses the conditions under which Cuba might be prepared to abandon the advantage of a sugar preference in the U.S. market.

Cuba's position is that the preference is of little significance so long as quotas are in effect, but might become highly important if the quota system were eliminated and she had to face free competition on a full duty basis. If, however, the State Department could persuade Congress to revise the Sugar Act of 1937 in such a way as to ensure a more favourable position for Cuban sugar in the U.S. market, she might be willing to sacrifice the long standing preference.

A method of bringing this about would be to make participation for the ten year period, 1936-45, the basis of new quotas as between Cuban and domestic sources of supply and to confine the new sugar act to fixing purely domestic quotas, Cuba's participation being made the subject of a treaty between the two countries.

It is considered that Congress is most unlikely to react favourably to any such suggestion, and *Sugar* suggests that "a more realistic approach to the problem on the part of the Cuban Government would be to request a new treaty setting forth the extent of Cuba's participation in the United States market to replace the Reciprocity Treaty of 1902. If this new treaty were based on an understanding that Cuba would be entitled to supply whatever quantity of sugar was required for U.S. consumption that was not assigned by Congress to domestic sources nor covered by the agreement with the Philippine Republic, and in addition, would supply any deficit in the quotas assigned to these sources, she would be assured of a substantial market in the United States and could well afford to dispense with the preference which has in fact been inoperative since the establishment of quotas by the Jones-Costigan Act." An additional advantage of such a treaty would be its acceptability to the U.S. domestic industry. For this reason it would be likely to persist far longer than a recasting of quotas which would come under constant attack by American sugar interests.

These observations appear to have been prompted by a contribution to the publication which emphasizes the need for some compensatory U.S.-Cuba agreement, on which to base consent by Cuba to the reduction or elimination of the sugar preferential, if the Cuban delegates to the Geneva Conference on trade and employment are to be briefed to support the U.S. demand for elimination of preferences. The contribution supports the first alternative suggested above, which *Sugar* rejects in favour of the second. As Messrs. Luis Mendoza and Co., of Cuba, in a note dated March 15th contributed to the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, write as follows: "The one point in which we do not agree is that there is any protection in permitting us to supply the difference between their [U.S.] production and total requirements because that is something unavoidable," there would seem small

likelihood of a favourable Cuban reaction to the second alternative.

At the time of writing, the Geneva Conference is in session, and further comment may be deferred until the decisions emerge, should sugar prove to be affected.

## Colonial Cocoa Production

In the House of Commons, on April 28th, Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the fact that the estimated supplies of cocoa, 500,000 tons, were 300,000 tons short of the estimated world consumption, and that swollen-shoot disease of cocoa, for which there was not yet a known cure, was devastating the cocoa plantations in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, the chief sources of the supply of cocoa, and that it took eight years to develop cocoa plantations, what was being done to develop cocoa in other British colonies.

Mr. Creech Jones, in his reply, said: "The future of cocoa supplies was considered by the Colonial Advisory Committee on Agriculture and Animal Health in December, 1941, and on their recommendation a despatch was addressed to the Governors of several colonies where cocoa production appeared feasible, to draw their attention to the prospective shortage of supplies and to discover how far production could be increased. As a result of this review it appeared that there were possibilities in some of the smaller colonies. These are being pursued. The largest area of potential new production, however, was in the Far Eastern territories. The war prevented immediate progress there but I have recently suggested to the Governments concerned that an expert investigation should be undertaken as soon as possible.

"Apart from new production, the best means of maintaining or increasing Empire production lies in the control of disease, improvements in cultural methods, a more intensive system of production and the replacement of inferior types of tree by selected high yielding strains. Grants have been made for the latter purpose in Grenada. But the programme as a whole involves continuing research. In 1945 therefore a Cocoa Research Conference was held in London which reviewed the whole field of research needed by the industry. In accordance with the conclusions of that conference a co-ordinated programme of research in the West Indies and West Africa has been worked out and is being intensively pursued. Measures for the control of swollen-shoot disease occupy a prominent place in the programme of West African research and in the operations of the agricultural departments of the colonies concerned."

## Cuban Sugar Crop

The March issue of *Cuba Económica y Financiera* reports that the exceptionally good growing weather before the crop was producing bigger and higher yielding cane to such an extent that a new estimate of the Cuban 1947 sugar crop was for an outturn of more than 6,137,000 short tons (5,479,464 long tons). The 1946 crop was 4,475,829 short tons (3,996,276 long tons).



## Sugar in United Kingdom

### Production and Consumption

IN the House of Commons, on April 2nd, Mr. York asked the Minister of Food the total production and importation in tons of refined sugar in 1938 and 1946; what amounts were consumed, respectively, by the domestic users or rations, by confectioners, bakers and other food manufacturers, and by other users, stating the use to which the sugar was put. In a second question he asked what was the total production and importation in tons of refined sugar, and the total consumption for each year, 1938 to 1946, inclusive.

Mr. Strachey in a written answer stated that the following table showed imports, home production and total consumption of sugar in each calendar year 1939 to 1946 inclusive, and the average of the five years 1934-38. For purposes of comparison with the pre-war years, the average of the five years 1934-38 was more satisfactory than the single year 1938.

#### IMPORTS, HOME PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

Thousand tons

Year	Imports (estimated refined value)	Home Produc- tion (as refined)	Con- sumption (as refined)
1934-38 average	2,019	451	2,468
1939	1,988	487	n.a.
1940	1,425	501	1,657
1941	1,537	419	1,550
1942	715	474	1,533
1943	1,327	557	1,540
1944	1,074	391	1,765
1945	992	449	1,761
1946	1,367	469	1,815

A detailed analysis of consumption before the war was not available, but the broad headings were as follow:—

#### ANALYSIS OF CONSUMPTION Pre-War

Thousand  
Tons

Human Consumption in U.K. (including manufacture for export)	2,113
Export (as such)	347
Industrial usage (miscellaneous)	8
	<u>2,468</u>

The provisional estimates for 1946 are set out below. It should be noted that the exports were not drawn from the supplies allocated to the U.K. by the I.E.F.C., but represented additional allocations for specific purposes.

#### ANALYSIS OF CONSUMPTION 1946 (PROVISIONAL)

Thousand  
Tons

Domestic ration (including special issues for domestic preserving and sugar taken in lieu of preserves)	795
Caterers	92
Services	43
Manufacturers (including manufacture for services and export)	727
Export (see preceding note)	158
	<u>1,815</u>

#### ANALYSIS OF ALLOCATIONS TO MANUFACTURERS Sugar—as refined

Thousand Tons

	Datum Year*	1946
Biscuits, cakes and flour confectionery	245.3	130.7
Canned fruit and vegetables	9.3	9.1
Condensed Milk	50.6	20.0
Preserves	157.5	187.7
Syrup and Treacle	55.7	76.0
Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	295.7	153.4
Brewing	76.6	61.4
Soft Drinks (including powder)	50.2	16.4
Bakers' prepared materials	16.8	9.0
Table jellies	17.2	11.3
Ice cream (including powder)	17.3	9.4
Coffee essence	4.1	4.2
Medicinal Preparations and Pastilles	9.5	8.6
Proprietary Medicines	—	—
Miscellaneous	52.2	29.5
Total	1,048.0	726.7

\* The datum year varies for each trade: it may be 1939, 1940 or a part of both years.

## West Indian Cotton

### Sales negotiating committee formed

RECENT changes in the Government's arrangements for purchasing cotton have a direct interest for growers of Sea Island cotton in the West Indies. The period of the war saw the elimination of the cotton broker as a factor in making sales, and the dominance of the Cotton Control purchasing the West Indies crops of cotton by way of the Colonial Office Marketing Division.

A Bill now before Parliament, which may be an Act before this appears in print, provides for the setting up of a Cotton Purchasing Commission which will be the sole importer of raw cotton into the United Kingdom.

Growers of Sea Island cotton in the West Indies have for some years been organized in the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Incorporated). The advisory committee in England of the Association is concerned mainly with publicity on behalf of Sea Island cotton and in stimulating the sale of goods manufactured from Sea Island cotton.

The new circumstances have called for another and different organization, so in addition to the advisory committee it has become necessary for a negotiating committee to be established consisting of one representative from each of the six cotton growing islands, the function of which will be to negotiate on behalf of West Indian cotton growers for sale of their crops directly with the Cotton Purchasing Commission here.

This committee has been duly constituted and consists of the following: Antigua, Mr. A. Elder; Barbados, Mr. J. W. Pearl; Montserrat, Mr. T. A. Twyman; Nevis, Lieut.-Commander F. P. Hart, R.N.; St. Kitts, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart; St. Vincent, Mr. E. H. Brown.

Mr. T. A. Twyman has been appointed chairman, and Mr. John Cook, the secretary of the advisory committee, has been appointed secretary of the negotiating committee also.

The committee has already met in Manchester with representatives of the Cotton Control to discuss procedure and other questions likely to arise as soon as the Purchasing Commission begins to function.



## Malaria Control in Guiana

IN a communiqué issued on April 15th, by the Empire Information Service of the Central Office of Information, London, a short account is given of the experiments carried out with D.D.T. against mosquitoes in British Guiana, to which reference was made when discussing the first report of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, on page 47 of the March issue of the CIRCULAR.

The account reads as follows: "D.D.T. investigations in British Guiana, which is very malarial in places, began in February, 1945, and have been continued by a Government malariologist. The work, though on a large scale, is still experimental but early this year the Yellow Fever Control and the Malaria Investigation Service were merged into a single Mosquito Control Service. An expanding campaign is now being conducted for the control of Malaria, Yellow Fever and Filariasis throughout the Colony and, incidentally, to eliminate all other house-frequenting insects. This work is being carried out in close co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Sugar Industry and some mining companies. Of the Colony's population of 376,000 about 266,000 live under conditions of severe endemic malaria. At the end of 1946 an area inhabited by 60,000 people had been brought under D.D.T. control. An independent spraying unit has been organized by the Sugar Industry but works in co-ordination with the Mosquito Control Service. Plans have been prepared for this year to bring under D.D.T. protection over 80 per cent. of the population of the Colony at present exposed to endemic malaria. The 1947 vote from local revenue for the Mosquito Control Service is about £35,000.

"Experiments show remarkable results following malarial control. D.D.T. was applied for the first time in a village of 3,000 people in July, 1945, and has been repeated twice. Between 1938 and 1944 the infant mortality rate ranged from 235 to 355 per thousand live births. Approximately 60 per cent. of the schoolchildren showed evidence of chronic malaria. In 1946 the number of births was twice as great as in any of the seven years 1938-44, but the infant mortality rate dropped to 96. In the last malariometric survey only 18 per cent. of the schoolchildren still showed evidence of chronic malaria."

The further trials of D.D.T. against mosquitoes and tsetse fly in Africa, and any subsequent trials of insecticides, now come under the control of the Colonial Insecticides Committee recently set up by the Secretary of State under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Ian Heilbron, D.S.O., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. This Committee will be responsible for insecticide research, including field work, and the distribution of the latest scientific information on the use of insecticides.

## Puerto Rico Sugar Production

The latest estimate of the current Puerto Rican sugar crop is 1,035,000 short tons (924,110 long tons). This is an increase of 126,000 short tons (112,500 long tons), or approximately 14 per cent., when compared with last year's outturn of 909,000 short tons (811,610 long tons).

## Colonial Transport

MR. GEORGE V. O. BULKELEY has many years of active service in the handling and control of colonial transport behind him. He was successively Port Manager, General Manager of Railways, and Director of Transport, in Nigeria, serving also on the Governor's Executive Council. Subsequently he lectured on transport in the Natal Technical College. He is, therefore, well qualified to write on *Transport Administration in Tropical Dependencies*.\*

This is a text-book for those who are to devote their careers to the service of transport in tropical colonies and dependencies. It deals with all types of transport, by water, rail, road and air, port control, statistical control, finance and accounting, and in twelve appendices gives forms for suggested returns, bulletins, progress reports, vital statistics and other relevant documents. The chapters on finance, accounting and statistical method have been written in collaboration with Mr. Ernest J. Smith, formerly Chief Accountant of the Nigerian Railway.

Mr. Bulkeley sets a high standard for tropical transport when he describes successful operation as largely a matter of filling "the unforgiving minute with sixty seconds' worth of distance run." His book contains a mass of information which may well help the student of transport towards the attainment of this ideal, and is well worth reading for its wise and understanding observations on the management of labour. While written primarily for colonial administrators and transport officers, others concerned with the management or use of transport in the colonies and dependencies will read the book with interest and profit.

## Social Welfare in the West Indies

In an address to the Dominions and Colonies section of the Royal Society of Arts, on April 15th, Professor T. S. Simey summarized the views on development and welfare in the West Indies which are set out in his book on *Welfare and Planning in the West Indies*, a review of which appeared in our March issue.

He again stressed the need for the development of a West Indian culture to stabilize West Indian self-esteem, and emphasized the dependence of progress in welfare on the solution of economic problems extending beyond the mere re-distribution of wealth as between various members of the community.

After paying tribute to the work of Jamaica Welfare, Ltd., in its restricted sphere, the professor turned to the need for industrial development, "for it is this, and this alone, which is sufficiently profitable to make any substantial difference to the standard of living in the West Indies. Something on the scale of the East African groundnut scheme is required, though not necessarily on the same lines." The professor suggested for Barbados, where supplies of labour are ample and the ties with Great Britain particularly close, the feasibility of a cotton spinning industry to supply the Lancashire textile industry with yarn.

\**Transport Administration in Tropical Dependencies*: by George V. O. Bulkeley, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., with contributions from Ernest J. Smith, F.C.I.S., 190 pp. London: *The Railway Gazette*, 1946. 20s. net.



## The Budget

MR. DALTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his third Budget in the House of Commons on April 15th.

His proposals included an increase in the earned income allowance of from one-eighth to one-sixth and an increase, for income tax purposes, of £10 (to £60) in child allowance.

Mr. Dalton announced a "steep increase" in the tobacco duty, the effect of which has been to raise the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d. "It is hardly to be believed," he said, "but the whole total of our exports to the United States at this time barely exceeds, in value, our own consumption of American tobacco. The thing has become fantastic, and must be stopped."

The new tobacco duties are as follows:—

Description of Tobacco	Rates of duty per lb.					
	Full rates		Preferential rates			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tobacco unmanufactured:						
containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof:						
unstripped ...	2	14	10	2	13	3½
stripped ...	2	14	10½	2	13	3½
containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof:						
unstripped ...	2	15	10	2	14	1½
stripped ...	2	15	10½	2	14	1½
Tobacco manufactured, namely:						
Cigars ...	3	4	5	3	1	5½
Cigarettes ...	3	0	4	2	17	11½
Cavendish or Negrohead ...	2	19	4	2	17	1
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond ...	2	17	4	2	15	4½
Other manufactured tobacco ...	2	17	7	2	15	7½

### West Indies not for sale

The Budget resolutions have been discussed on several occasions during the past month and are being debated at the time of going to press.

In the course of a discussion on April 17th, Mr. Norman Smith (Nottingham, South) who two days previously had declared that he was a "very strong supporter of Imperial preference," said: "There are certain assets with which we can part, which are of very little use to us, and which, I am credibly informed by people who understand military strategy and tactics better than I do, we could not hold for 24 hours if the Americans decided to take them from us. We have certain West Indian possessions, the sovereignty of which was parted with by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Woodford (Mr. Churchill) when, in 1940, he had a bargain—a swap—of destroyers for bases. We got 50 antiquated destroyers which had been lying in the Hudson River, heaven knows how long. I do not blame him. We wanted them badly, but is our need at the present time any less urgent? The sovereignty of these islands has gone. If at one end of Bermuda there is a foreign Power's naval base, and if at the other there is the same Power's air base, what is the use of saying that we have not parted with its sovereignty? Let us say to the American, 'Stick up the Stars and Stripes if you like.'"

At this point Mr. Birch asked: "What about the people who live in the islands?"

Mr. Smith continued: "The people who live there enjoyed the protection of the American fleet and of the American Air Force during the war. I would like to make the following suggestion about the people of those islands. There is a historical precedent for those worthy people. The loyalists, who in 1776 did not go in with George Washington, but remained in with George III, went in 1783 up to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is plenty of room in the British Empire for those people who still wish to live under the Union Jack."

Mr. Oliver Stanley (Bristol, West) in taking Mr. Smith to task for an unworthy suggestion said: "All of us in this Committee know the hon. Member for South Nottingham. We all like him, but we do not always take him seriously. The people of the West Indies, however, have not the same opportunities as we have, and they may take him, and in fact will take him, seriously. Nothing could be more insulting to these loyal subjects of the British Crown than that it should be seriously suggested in the British House of Commons that we should sell them to America as if they were cattle. I hope that the Chancellor, in replying, will find time to give a categorical denial to the possibility, which may be in the minds of Members of any party—except that, apparently, of the Douglas Social Credit Party—that this transaction could take place."

Mr. Dalton, in the course of his reply to the discussion said: "I did not hear the speech of my hon. Friend the Member for South Nottingham (Mr. Norman Smith). I do not know what he said—I shall read it with attention to-morrow in *Hansard*—about the West Indies, but, if I am asked to express the Government's view, it is, of course, our view that the West Indies are an essential, valued and ancient part of the British Commonwealth. I hope that is enough and all that I need say on the subject."

## World Trade Talks

The British Commonwealth delegations to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held a joint meeting in Geneva, on which consideration was given to certain articles of the draft charter of the proposed international trade organization.

This was the first joint meeting of the delegations since they met in London before proceeding to Geneva.

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar, for the quota year ending August 31st, 1947, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ...	114,000	Trinidad ...	124,258
Jamaica ...	164,490	Windward Islands...	7,000
Leeward Islands ...	59,000	British Guiana ...	178,593
		Total ...	647,339

The Barbados total includes 23,000 tons fancy molasses.



## A Jamaica Cocktail Party

Members of the Trade mingled with stars of stage, screen and radio at a Jamaica rum cocktail party given at Claridges recently by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., when Mr. C. A. Bloomfield, assistant manager of the Association, acted as host.

The most popular cocktail proved to be the Jamaica Swizzle—one of Jamaica rum, a dash of Angostura bitters, and one of lime juice. Second place was given to the Jamaica Lemon, which consists of one measure of rum, half a tumbler of fizzy lemonade, and a slice of fresh lemon. Third favourite was the Jamaica Rumhatten, which is a combination of rum and Italian vermouth mixed to taste.

Mr. Bloomfield presented bottles of Jamaica rum to seven guests who had placed the drinks in their correct order of popularity. In the accompanying photograph he is seen presenting one of the prizes to Miss Chili Bouchier, the well-known actress.

## The Pictorial Pages

The first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows a section of the West Indian stand at the British Industries Fair, Olympia. On the right is part of the Trinidad and Tobago exhibit, and on the extreme left the start of the display of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. A description of the stand and further photographs will appear in next issue.

The two photographs reproduced on the second page were taken by Mrs. Robert Gavin during a recent West Indian tour. The Rodney Memorial, on the north side of the Square at Spanish Town, was erected in memory of Admiral Rodney, who defeated De Grasse off Dominica, on April 12th, 1782.

## Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826)

At the regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.1., on May 6th, W. Bro. T. A. Gall, Master, presiding. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques was unanimously elected as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, treasurer, and Bro. F. G. Warren, tyler.

Among the visitors from the West Indies present were W. Bro. Lionel S. Davis (Mt. Olive, No. 385) and W. Bro. Dr. J. A. Waterman (Royal Philanthropic, No. 405).

The installation of Bro. Henriques will take place at the meeting to be held on July 1st next.

## Bermuda Not For Sale

### Secretary of State's Reassurance

There has been considerable concern in Bermuda during recent weeks regarding suggestions which have been made in certain quarters that the colony should be transferred to the United States.

Wing-Commander Robinson raised the question in the House of Commons on May 7th. Mr. Creech Jones, in his reply, said that the Governor of Bermuda was authorized on March 7th to state that His Majesty's Government did not contemplate any transfer of the sovereignty of the British colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere. Subsequently, the Bermuda

House of Assembly had asked for confirmation that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had not the right to transfer the sovereignty of a British colony unless the subjects of that colony requested it. The Governor had been asked to inform the House, in reply, that the cession of a colony to a foreign power would be a matter of the Royal prerogative, but that any instrument of cession would require the sanction of an Act of Parliament. In stating that a transfer of sovereignty by this means would be valid in law, the Governor had been asked to add that His Majesty's Government felt justified in stating that they regarded it as inconceivable that any Government of this country would be willing to agree to any such transfer without the consent of the inhabitants of the colony.

Mr. Creech Jones added that his answer would be given publicity because some disturbing statements had been made.

Sir William Rook, who was married at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, on April 23rd, to Miss Beryl Mary Rosalie Stait-Gardner, is Director of Sugar, Ministry of Food. Miss Stait-Gardner is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stait-Gardner, of Cromwell Road, Kensington.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, who, since 1936, has been the representative of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the Commonwealth Communications Council, relinquished his appointment at the end of March. As Sir Claud joined the Colonial Service in March, 1897—as Assistant Collector (Assistant District Commissioner) in the East Africa Protectorate (Kenya)—he has completed 50 years continuous service in or on behalf of the colonies.



A "prize" from Mr. C. A. Bloomfield.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

Idle man head is debil workshop.

\* \* \*

PROFESSOR E. E. CHIFFSMAN, Professor of Botany, and Professor F. Hardy, Professor of Chemistry, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, have arrived in London on leave.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT BARRY TUCKER, R.N., whose engagement to Miss Pam Harper was announced recently, is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Tucker, of Savannah, Barbados. Miss Harper is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harper, of Park Langley, Beckenham.

\* \* \*

MR. EVELYN ARTHUR ST. CLAIR DAVSON, whose engagement to Miss Helena Norah Lambton was recently announced, is the only son of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. and the Hon. Mrs. Davson, of Herbert Crescent, London, S.W.1. Miss Lambton is the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambton, of Chelsea.

\* \* \*

MR. A. W. EVANS, of Kingston, Ontario, has been appointed Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner in Trinidad to succeed Mr. W. B. McCullough who is transferred to Buenos Aires. Mr. Evans joined the Canadian Foreign Trade Service early in 1945 and has been Assistant Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City.

\* \* \*

MISS JEAN MULLER, of Whitchill, Bletchingley, Surrey, whose engagement to Captain Hector Gascoigne was announced recently, is the younger daughter of Colonel W. A. Muller, Commissioner of Police, Trinidad, and the late Mrs. Muller. Her fiancé is the youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. C. H. O. Gascoigne, and Mrs. Gascoigne, of Evanton, Ross-shire.

\* \* \*

THE King has been pleased to approve the award of the King's Medal for service in the cause of Freedom to Mr. J. H. Salvatori, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in recognition of outstanding work rendered in connexion with the recruitment of the Fighting French Forces and the establishment and maintenance of a Free French movement in the colony during the war.

\* \* \*

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. R. ROWBOTHAM, of Speen, Aylesbury, Bucks, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Director of Works, Dominica. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1925 and served in India. After retiring in June, 1939, he was recalled in September of that year and served until 1946. He was mentioned in despatches early in the war.

\* \* \*

MESSRS. THOMSON HANKEY AND CO., who have been trading in the West Indies for over 220 years, became a private limited company on April 11th. The style of the new company is Thomson Hankey and Co., Ltd. The partners at the time of the change became the first directors of the new company. There will be no change in the policy or method of conducting the business.

MANY West Indians, especially Barbadians, will remember Lieutenant (now Captain) C. S. B. Swinley, R.N., who has just been appointed Chief of Naval Information at the Admiralty. In 1921-22 he was A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir Charles O'Brien, Governor of Barbados, and in 1924-26 served in H.M.S. *Calcutta*, Flagship of the America and West Indies Station.

\* \* \*

CAPTAIN SWINLEY served in a number of theatres during the recent war. He commanded the demolition party at Calais, in 1940, for which he received the D.S.C., and for his work in the North Sea, Genoa, Greece, and Crete he was awarded, in 1941, the D.S.O. Early in the war, when commanding the destroyers of the Dover Patrol, he took the King to France in H.M.S. *Codrington*, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the troops. For the past few months, Captain Swinley has been commanding the Reserve Fleet at Devonport.

\* \* \*

SIR WILLIAM MACNAMARA GOODENOUGH, who was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of Barclays Bank Ltd., has resigned his chairmanship and seat on the board of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). Mr. Julian Stanley Crossley, a deputy chairman, has been elected chairman of the Board of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

\* \* \*

MISS ELIZABETH MACFADYEN, whose engagement to Mr. M. C. Fitzherbert was announced recently, is the eldest daughter of Sir Eric and Lady MacFadyen, of Meopham Bank, near Tonbridge. Her fiancé is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fitzherbert, of Millbrook, Abbeyleix, County Leix, Eire. Sir Eric MacFadyen is the chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

\* \* \*

MR. G. G. R. SHARP, who has been appointed by the Governor of Nigeria to be a member of the Cameroons Development Corporation for a term of three years, is the well known Jamaica citrus planter and commercial and public figure. He was Competent Authority for Jamaica, Food Controller, and chairman, Imports, Exports, and Prices Board, during 1945. The chairman of the Corporation is Mr. F. E. V. Smith, who will be remembered as the Competent Authority and Food Controller in Jamaica from 1939 to 1943.

\* \* \*

THE Corona Club is to hold, on July 1st, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, its first annual dinner for seven years. The Corona Club was founded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1900 to promote social intercourse between members of the Colonial Service, both past and present. Membership is open to all serving or retired officers of the Colonial Service, the Colonial Office, or the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The address of the secretary is Colonial Office, Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.



## Obituary

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

### SIR CECIL CLEMENTI

Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., who died at Holmer Green, High Wycombe, on April 5th, was distinguished not only as an administrator but as a traveller and scholar.

He was born in 1875, the eldest son of Colonel Montague Clementi, and educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford. He entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in 1899 and was appointed to Hong-kong where he remained until 1912, rising to Assistant Colonial Secretary.

In the following year he was appointed Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, and held that office for nine years, acting as Governor on a number of occasions. While in that colony he published *The Chinese in British Guiana*.

In 1922 Sir Cecil returned to the east as Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and three years later was appointed Governor of Hongkong. At the end of 1929 he became Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States, retiring in 1934.

### SIR HENRY POPHAM

Sir Henry Bradshaw Popham, K.C.M.G., who died at St. Vincent on April 15th, was Governor of the Windward Islands from 1937 to 1942.

Born in 1881, he was the son of Mr. Thomas Walton Popham, and educated at Tonbridge School. Joining the Somerset Light Infantry in 1900, he was seconded to the West African Field Force in 1905. He became private secretary and A.D.C. to the Acting Governor of the Gold Coast in 1909, and in the following year was appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service. He was invalided from West Africa in 1923, and spent the next two years on the staff of the Wembley Exhibition. Sir Henry was reappointed to the Colonial Service in 1925 as a Commissioner in Cyprus, and promoted Administrator of Dominica in 1933. In 1937 he succeeded Sir Selwyn Grier as Governor of the Windward Islands, and retired from that post in May, 1942.

### DR. HAROLD MOODY

Dr. Harold Arundel Moody, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), who died at his home at Queen's Road, Peckham, London, S.E., on April 24th, was the founder and president of the League of Coloured Peoples and the "father" of the coloured community in this country. Only 10 days before his untimely death he had returned from a visit to the West Indies—his first for 27 years—to secure contributions to a fund being raised for the building in London of a cultural centre for coloured peoples.

Harold Moody was born at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1882 and educated at Wolmer's School. He came to this country to study medicine and qualified in 1911, later proceeding M.B., B.S., and then M.D. After acting for a time as superintendent of the Marylebone Medical Mission he settled in Peckham and there built up a large medical practice.

Dr. Moody was a deeply religious man and was never ashamed to proclaim his simple evangelical faith. He had been chairman of the Colonial Missionary

Society, president of the Christian Endeavour Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and chairman of the London Missionary Society; in each case he was the first coloured man to occupy those positions. He was closely connected with several other religious societies, and stood high in the councils of the Congregational Union.

He founded the League of Coloured Peoples in 1931, and devoted much time and energy to its development. On its behalf he travelled thousands of miles throughout Great Britain.

The memorial service was held at Camberwell Green Congregational Church and conducted by the minister, the Rev. David A. Vaughan, assisted by Dr. A. M. Chirgwin, general secretary of the London Missionary Society, and Dr. Sidney Berry, chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

## Veterinary Conference

A conference of veterinary officers in the British West Indies was held in Jamaica under the auspices of Colonial Development and Welfare, from February 25th to March 6th. Matters discussed covered a wide range, but the particular value of the conference was an interchange of views and experience in regard to problems having a bearing on the West Indies as a whole rather than on any particular island, such as quarantine regulations, inter-island movement of stock, notification of outbreaks of contagious disease, paralytic rabies, equine encephalomyelitis, and so on.

The conference recommended the formation of a West Indian Veterinary Association, and annual conferences of veterinary officers of the entire Caribbean area, to be held in the different colonies successively. It was proposed that the next conference, in 1948, be held in Trinidad.

## New Trinidad Minor Industry

The *Trinidad Guardian* records the instalment of a small plant at a bamboo plantation in Champs Fleur, Trinidad, for the preparation of bamboo strips to be shipped to a firm in Long Island for the manufacture of rakes.

The bamboos are felled, cured, and cut into required lengths in such a manner as to have the joints of the bamboo at least six inches from the end of the cut stock to allow for the bend of the strip in forming the rake tooth. Each length is split into strips of three-quarter inch width, and each strip shaved by hand to an even thickness of about one-eighth of an inch, and slotted to about two-thirds of its length. This slotting enables the strips to be assembled to form a fan-shaped rake. This, and the fitting of a handle, is to be carried out in Long Island, and the straight slotted strips will be exported in bundles of 500.

Before the war, supplies of this rake came from Japan. It is a more efficient tool than the wire variety commonly on sale in this country, but the extent to which such an industry can be developed is possibly limited. It does not appear to be anticipated that, when production in Trinidad is in full swing, the labour requirement will exceed about fifty. One would, however, ask: Why not manufacture the complete article in Trinidad?



# Imperial Shipping Committee

## Inquiry into West Indian Services

*The following memorandum was submitted by a deputation from the West India Committee in support of oral evidence which it gave when it appeared before the Imperial Shipping Committee on March 31st. As reported in last CIRCULAR, the deputation comprised Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, deputy chairman, Mr. A. E. V. Burlon, Mr. A. Elder, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary.*

### I. INTRODUCTORY

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 agriculture 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 increase the general welfare of these colonies.

(2) Its membership consists of some two thousand individuals, firms and associations including commodity associations and Chambers of Commerce resident or situated both in the West Indies and the United Kingdom.

(3) As far as the West Indies are concerned its members consist of the main commodity associations, and a representative number of individuals and firms interested in the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the colonies, together with Chambers of Commerce. In regard to sugar it represents in London the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), which is itself an association of the sugar producers, organizations in all the colonies manufacturing sugar for export.

(4) As far as concerns the United Kingdom its members consist not only of individuals interested in the West Indies, but of the main firms and organizations interested in the shipment, handling or marketing of the products of the West Indies in this country, or of the exports from this country to the West Indies.

(5) While the representative status of the West India Committee is not therefore open to question we desire to make it clear that its evidence on this subject must in no way be taken as overriding that of the agricultural, commercial and trading interests in the West Indies. Equally, while its members include the main shipping lines trading between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, it does not claim to represent their views in this memorandum. Further, the West India Committee is not in a position to comment on the adequacy or otherwise of shipping services between the West Indies and Canada or the U.S.A. and references to these services will only be made in so far as they affect services to or from the United Kingdom. Though references are made to Bermuda and the Bahamas they are not intended to be exhaustive, as these colonies' interests are separately represented in London.

### II. THE GENERAL PROBLEM

(6) The general problem of providing adequate cargo, mail and passenger services by ship between the West Indies and the United Kingdom is complicated by the

geography of the region. In the past, shipping services have concentrated on two focal points—Jamaica for the north and west and Trinidad for the east and south. It is not suggested that these focal points can or should be altered. It is thought that in the future as in the past these two regions must be served in the main by a series of services largely distinct and separate from each other and they will be dealt with separately in this memorandum.

(7) A second complication is the character of the traffic. Outward from the U.K. cargo to all the colonies consists mainly of general goods, machinery, cement and fertilizers. Homeward, by far the most important cargo is sugar, followed by citrus, cocoa, spices and forest products. From Jamaica the basic cargo has, in the past, been bananas necessitating specially constructed ships. Exports of bananas are, at present, little more than one quarter of what they were immediately before the war and the general view is that they are unlikely to reach in the near future much more than three-quarters of the pre-war average of 20,000,000 stems. On the other hand exports of sugar from Jamaica have more than doubled in the last ten years and are likely to increase still further, while citrus exports both from Jamaica and Trinidad may also expand considerably.

(8) Bananas are exported all the year round and citrus also though the peak months are the first four months of the year but sugar, with the exception of British Guiana, is seasonal, being produced during the first six months of the year, and limitations of suitable storage space necessitate shipment largely within this period. As sugar forms the peak of the freight this means that cargoes are apt to be less during the latter months of the year.

(9) Trinidad also exports asphalt and petroleum. Asphalt (an all the year round cargo) exports immediately prior to the war were running at the rate of some 100,000 tons a year, but at present exceed that figure. Petroleum shipments are made in tankers belonging to the oil companies concerned or in chartered vessels and need not be further dealt with in this memorandum.

(10) Passenger traffic is largely of two kinds. There is a considerable annual movement of residents in the West Indies to the United Kingdom for vacation and business purposes. These may be either people permanently domiciled in the West Indies or persons working there (often with families) who regard the United Kingdom as their home. They normally seek to get to England around April or May and to return from September to mid-October. At these periods therefore accommodation is usually taxed to the utmost.

There was also, between the two wars, a steadily increasing number of persons who wintered in the West



Indies from November onwards till say March and of tourists whose visits to the West Indies were usually during the first three months of the year. These latter, however, though largely catered for by cruise ships specially put on for the purpose and not normally on the West Indies services, were also in increasing numbers carried by the regular passenger lines.

Thus there were two periods, in the spring and again in the autumn or early winter, when passenger traffic was at its peak. During the intervening periods there was usually plenty of passenger space available. There were virtually no air services prior to 1939 except from the United States.

### III. THE "JAMAICA" SERVICES

#### (a) Cargo Services

(11) The pre-war cargo services between the United Kingdom and Jamaica, some of which also served Bermuda, Nassau (Bahamas) and Belize (British Honduras) were generally regarded as adequate although there were complaints about the slowness of steamers returning to the United Kingdom with sugar and the shutting out of sugar from Jamaica owing to prior commitments to Haiti. Outward there was criticism of the infrequency of sailings from South Wales ports and the insufficiency of sailings from Glasgow and North-East ports.

(12) It is recognized that shipowners are only gradually being placed in a position to resume their pre-war services and shippers are prepared in present circumstances to make every allowance for their difficulties. At present, however, shippers say that the services to and from Jamaica are irregular and inadequate although they have improved. Long delays between completion of orders, for example of machinery, and date of shipment occur. Direct sailings from Glasgow in particular are much too infrequent, causing additional handling and extra carriage charges in forwarding to London or Liverpool for shipment. There are similar complaints of delay in regard to homeward cargoes.

(13) Shippers to Bermuda equally state that cargo services are still bad and that they would welcome more sailings from Liverpool while shippers to British Honduras complain that only an occasional ship goes there and they feel that unless something is done trade will go elsewhere.

(14) It may be that in regard to British Honduras the position could be improved both as regards cargo and passengers by a shuttle service to and from Jamaica to be run by Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Company, as their ships would be suitable for the carriage of citrus, exports of which are increasing.

(15) The Committee feels in general, however, that the shipping companies concerned fully appreciate the needs of this area as regards provision of cargo services, and, subject to anything it may wish to add, after the companies have laid before the Imperial Shipping Committee details of what they propose as their normal post-war services, does not wish to comment further.

#### (b) Passenger Services

(16) Up to the outbreak of war Jamaica was excellently served by passenger-carrying vessels. Elders and Fyffes maintained a weekly service between Kingston and Avonmouth. The Jamaica Banana

Producers' Steamship Co. had five vessels (12 passenger) on the run between Kingston and London while the Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., had two. In addition Royal Mail Lines and the East Asiatic Co. Ltd. had a monthly service from England while the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Hamburg American Line, Horn Steamship Line and Shaw Savill and Albion Line also called. Further, various other lines ran special cruises during the winter season with Jamaica as a port of call.

(17) Since the war the only regular passenger ships to Jamaica have been the *Jamaica Producer* of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co. Ltd., now with emergency accommodation for 48 passengers, and the two Elders and Fyffes ships *Tetela* and *Tilapa* each with accommodation for 18 passengers. More recently their *Ariguani* has resumed sailings. These have been supplemented with a few vessels carrying 12 passengers and with occasional trips by troopships or other vessels specially directed, often with very inferior, usually only dormitory, accommodation.

(18) The accommodation has been and is now hopelessly inadequate to provide even for those who must travel for business or health reasons. Delays of two or three months even for business men have been frequent, while wives and children of residents in the West Indies, or of men going out to take up appointments there, have had to wait three, six and up to twelve months or more for passages. It is recognized, however, that there has been tremendous pressure on available space for repatriation of service men and women both to the West Indies from the U.K. and vice versa. Nevertheless, after making all due allowances it must be asserted that present passenger services are neither sufficient in numbers, frequency, amount or standards of accommodation even for ordinary essential passenger traffic between this country and Jamaica. Furthermore, only passengers who can secure some measure of priority from the Colonial Office are carried and no account is taken of potential tourist traffic nor of the large numbers of people who wish to settle in Jamaica and who not only require passage accommodation to go there but who will wish to make trips to and from Jamaica in the future and will encourage others to do likewise.

(19) The tourist traffic by ship from the U.K. to Jamaica grew largely in volume in the years before the war, but its potential in the future will depend on a number of factors. Economic conditions in this country over the next few years will certainly affect the numbers of people who can afford to undertake such a trip. There is evidence, however, from the numbers of inquiries received by the West India Committee that large numbers wish to make such a trip now or in the near future. Fares must also play their part and if the traffic is to be encouraged careful consideration must be given to their amounts in relation to reasonably comfortable accommodation. Equally Jamaica must tackle the hotel accommodation question which is insufficient to meet even the present traffic at peak periods and which comes mainly from U.S.A. Further, hotel charges during the tourist season, which are geared to American standards, are too high for British purses and will discourage visitors from here.

(20) The Committee feels unable to make positive suggestions in regard to the future of the passenger



services in the absence of any indications as to the intentions of the various shipping companies concerned. It sees no reason to assume, however, that services along the lines of those operating pre-war—which it would consider satisfactory—will not eventually be provided. Meanwhile, however, it regards it as most important that sufficient passenger accommodation of a reasonable standard be provided to take care of the ordinary traffic plus settlers and if possible enough for at least partial resumption of the tourist trade, so important to the economy of the island.

#### IV. THE LOWER CARIBBEAN SERVICES

##### (a) Cargo Services

(21) The pre-war cargo services between the U.K. and the lower Caribbean were, generally speaking, regarded as satisfactory as far as tonnage space was concerned except for cold storage and fruit accommodation, which was proving inadequate for the growing citrus shipments.

To-day there are various criticisms offered by shippers to and from the different Colonies which will be separately detailed.

(22) *British Guiana*—Outward services from Liverpool and London, provided by Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd. and T. and J. Harrison, are fairly satisfactory but sailings should be at regular and reliable intervals. The direct service from Liverpool is preferred where possible to the London service, which has many ports of call. More frequent sailings from Glasgow would be welcomed because of comparatively large amounts of machinery orders now being placed with Scottish manufacturers. Certain users of fertilizers would also like to see more sailings from East Coast ports.

Homeward services, mainly for the carriage of sugar, though better in recent months, could be improved both in frequency and in regularity. At present there are sometimes heavy accumulations of sugar in store in the colony. Storage accommodation in Georgetown is limited and storage of sugar on the Estates involves double handling and is unsatisfactory. Further, it is now required for other purposes, mainly storage of rum which, in present circumstances, has to be held in the colony for three years.

(23) *Trinidad and Barbados*—The services to and from Trinidad are also regarded as fairly satisfactory subject to similar comments as for British Guiana, and in the case of Trinidad to provision of adequate cold storage accommodation for fruit.

(24) *Windward and Leeward Islands*—Present services are far from adequate. The Harrison service to Grenada is only once every two months and to the other islands is even more infrequent still. Normal shipment is therefore to Barbados or Trinidad with transshipment from there whence most of the cargo is carried to its final destination by schooner with consequent extra freight charges. Sugar factory supplies, however, often entail heavy lifts beyond the power of schooners and this frequently causes great delay either in shipping from the U.K. or at Barbados or Trinidad waiting for a steamer. Pre-war sailings from Glasgow were of great assistance to sugar concerns as that area is an important centre for manufacture of sugar machinery. These should be resumed and endeavours made to arrange for

more frequent calls at these smaller islands.

##### (b) Passenger Services

(25) Prior to 1939 by far the greater part of the regular passenger traffic to and from the lower Caribbean was in the hands of foreign lines—the Hamburg Amerika Line (German), Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French), Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (Dutch) and the Horn Line (German—12 passenger). The only British Steamship Line offering a regular service was the Harrison Line. But it had only two ships, the *Inanda* and *Inkosi*, and since they called at a number of ports the voyage took longer than the average.

(26) The usual ports of call of the foreign passenger vessels were Barbados and Trinidad which were as a result excellently served. Some of the Dutch ships also called at Demerara, as did the *Inanda* and *Inkosi*, but many British Guiana passengers preferred to transfer at Trinidad to or from one of the fast foreign passenger liners.

(27) At the end of July, 1939, the Harrison Line announced that the *Inanda* and *Inkosi* were to be withdrawn from the West Indian service since the service was uneconomic. Neither vessel survived the war.

(28) Passengers to and from the Windward and Leeward Islands who could not get a passage on one of the Harrison ships had normally to rely on getting a passage to and from Barbados and Trinidad on ships sailing between the West Indies and the U.S.A. or Canada.

(29) There may at present be said to be no regular passenger service to or from the lower West Indies. Priority passengers for Barbados, Trinidad, the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Guiana have all been dealt with by occasional runs of troopships, though three vessels belonging to Messrs. T. and J. Harrison and managed by them for the Ministry of Transport, each with temporary war-time accommodation for 56 passengers were, for a time, on this run. These have been, or are about to be, withdrawn. Recently several ships normally on the Jamaica banana run have been making calls outward with passengers at Trinidad. In addition, Demerara is now served directly by two ships of the Booker Line, the *Arakaka* and *Enid*, with total accommodation for 138 passengers *per annum* each way. Apart from the above, the only passenger accommodation is very limited accommodation on freighters and tankers sometimes only two or three persons per vessel.

(30) The Dutch and French Lines have also been making occasional voyages with ships carrying a limited number of British passengers. These alone are not subject to priority control but their sailings are irregular and the accommodation is mainly of the dormitory type. They provide no answer to the acute shortage of berths. The position on this route is in fact similar to that on the Jamaica route. (See paragraphs 18 and 19.) Facilities, such as they are, have usually enabled men travelling on business to get away either from the U.K. or the West Indies within a month to six weeks of the date they would have chosen. Women and children, however, have to be held up for many months. If travelling to or from the Windward or Leeward Islands, the bulk of passengers have had to make the trip between their homes and Trinidad or



Barbados by air. Priority restrictions have effectually prevented any movement either of settlers or of tourists.

(31) The fact that the pre-war passenger services to and from the lower Caribbean were mainly foreign has now created a most difficult position. It is unlikely that the German lines will again be operating for many years. The extent of future French and Dutch services is still in doubt and in any case cannot be on the same scale as in 1939 for some considerable time. The only British line operating pre-war, the Harrison Line, had, as indicated above, given notice even in 1939 of its intention to withdraw its two passenger ships. So far as the Committee understands, no step has yet been taken either by the Harrison Line or any other British shipowning firm which would result in the eventual provision of any ship or ships for this route of a carrying capacity larger than 12 passengers.

(32) It is essential, therefore, that something be done, and done quickly. The West India Royal Commission of 1938-39 commented on the situation then disclosed as follows:—

“We think it advisable, therefore, to record our opinion that British lines have been under such disadvantage, through direct and indirect subsidy to their foreign rivals, that it has been impossible for them to offer a passenger service to and from the West Indies which could compete with that provided by the modern and luxurious ships of the foreign lines. If, as seems to us to be desirable, the passenger traffic between this country and the West Indies is to be regained by British lines, it will be necessary for Your Majesty's Government to consider whether, on a return to normal conditions, they should not offer to pay a subsidy for the maintenance of a regular passenger service with Trinidad, Barbados and possibly a few of the smaller islands.”

In addition, the Commission recommended an inter-island freight service with possibly limited passenger accommodation, maintained by two vessels and, if run by private enterprise, in receipt of an Imperial Government subsidy.

(33) In the view of the West India Committee the minimum passenger service that should be provided in present circumstances is a regular fortnightly service by vessels of not less than 7,500 tons gross of suitable draught and speed. There should be comfortable accommodation for 80-100 first class passengers plus tourist class accommodation. Ample provision should be made for the cold storage of fruit. These vessels should call at Barbados, Trinidad and on alternate voyages at Demerara. We recognize the claims of the smaller islands to this direct service to and from the U.K. but we feel that we cannot at present press these unduly. Cargo vessels carrying 12 passengers may be expected to call at regular intervals. Resumption in full of the pre-war north-south services would help to provide transport between these islands and the key ports of Barbados and Trinidad, while an inter-island service of the type recommended by the Royal Commission plus the excellent air services which now exist would fill in the gaps.

(34) We would like to emphasize the importance of regularity of sailings for this as indeed for all services, both passenger and cargo. There must be speedy

handling of cargoes at intermediate ports so as to cut down the length of the voyage to a minimum.

(35) While we have recommended that the main passenger service to and from the U.K. should call only at Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, we think that the possibilities of trade both as regards passengers and freight with Venezuela, Colombia and Panama should be explored, with the possibility of the alternate sailings from the U.K. which are not to go to Demerara being used along the Spanish Main.

(36) We recognize that this fortnightly service may be uneconomic, taking into account present shipbuilding and operating costs, the standard of accommodation expected and the fares which the traffic can bear. We consider, however, that this fact should be boldly faced and the necessary assistance provided from public funds. His Majesty's Government are deeply committed to assistance to the West Indies for projects of development and welfare. The tourist traffic to that area can be an important factor in providing employment and raising the standard of life. Tourists from the U.K. at least, will, in our view, in spite of increasingly frequent and efficient air services, largely prefer to travel by ship for a number of years to come. But a fast, regular and comfortable service is essential.

We think that financial assistance towards the provision of such a service would be a practical way of stimulating a desirable economic development in the West Indies. We do not exclude, however, provision of part of this assistance from the West Indies (including British Guiana). If possible this passenger-cum-cargo service should be in the same hands as the main cargo liner service.

#### V. MAIL SERVICES

(37) With passenger and cargo services to and from the West Indies so irregular it follows that mails are equally irregular. In fact, the average time of transit for letters and parcels, particularly the latter, between the U.K. and the West Indies is two to two-and-a-half months. Further, there are no means of ascertaining when mails are likely to be dispatched or to arrive. The Post Office has discontinued the practice of announcing at the principal Post Offices and in the newspapers closing dates for mails and parcels for particular destinations. There seem to be long delays in distribution, particularly of parcels, on this side after arrival. Before the war, too, correspondents in the U.K. were allowed to “superscribe” their heavy steamer mail for whichever steamer they wished. This was naturally discontinued during the war but should now be resumed along with the other pre-war services offered by the Post Office.

(38) The air mail services are in general excellent, particularly the air letter service, but ordinary air mails could be speeded up and we would like to see reduction of charges. Firms should be allowed to use their own versions of the sixpenny air letter, provided they conform to general standards laid down by the Post Office as to size, weight, etc. At present they must be purchased from the Post Office and firms' printed letter headings can only be overprinted on Post Office forms.

#### VI. FREIGHTS

(39) While realizing that under existing conditions freights are bound to be high, we suggest that there



should be continuous examination of them with a view to reductions whenever and wherever possible.

In this connexion the West India Committee renews the suggestion made by it to the Imperial Shipping Committee in 1939 to the effect that a Standing Committee representing shippers and the Shipping Companies, the former to be nominated by the West India Committee, be set up to discuss the present freight rates on cargoes to and from the West Indies, to review them from time to time and generally to form a closer means of approach in regard to any matters which the one side might wish to bring before the other.

**VII. PASSENGER FARES**

(40) There are wide variations in the fares charged at present, but, of course, the standard of accommodation varies enormously, some of it being extremely poor in relation to the fare. Passengers have usually no option as regards the ship in which they travel. It does not seem that there has been any attempt to rationalize post-war fares and the West India Committee suggests that the Standing Committee referred to in the previous paragraph might discuss this matter. A few examples of fares now as compared with pre-war are given below :

Line	Fares	
	Pre-War	Now
Fyffes Line ... U.K.-Jamaica ...	35	40 - 60
Jamaica Producers ... do.	35	40 - 60
Dutch Line ... U.K.-Trinidad	37 10/- - 41	87
French Line ... do.	37 10/- - 41	82 - 100
Harrison Line ... do.	37 10/- - 40	56 - 60
Fyffes Line ... do.	32 10/-	40 - 60
Banker Line ... U.K.—Demerara	30	55 - 65

Accommodation provided in present circumstances is, for the most part, not at all comparable with pre-war standards.

**VIII. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS**

(41) We would again most strongly urge the importance, whatever the frequency of service provided for cargo or passengers, of maintaining regularity of service. Adequate notice should be given of closing dates for cargo and further efforts be made to adhere to them. Efforts should be made to speed up loading and discharge of vessels both in the U.K. and at ports in the West Indies. The possibility that better steamship services between the West Indies and Canada and the U.S.A. might tend to divert trade hitherto enjoyed by the U.K. should not be ignored.

(42) We would also suggest that in connexion with future passenger services to and from the lower Caribbean, the possibility of ships being fitted to carry as part freight low grade oil from Trinidad be considered. Owing to the quick turn round necessary for these ships the main homeward cargo, sugar, is not particularly suitable owing to the comparatively slow-loading speed. Oil is, on the other hand, quickly loaded whether from the special loading piers or from tank barges, and if it proved otherwise suitable would have the additional merit of being an all year round cargo. On passenger ships it would be necessary to arrange for the smell of the oil to be carried clear of the passenger accommodation.

THE Barbados Publicity Committee are now represented in the United States by the Wendell P. Colton Co., of Chanin Building, 42nd Street at Lexington Avenue, New York, 17.

**The Film World**

The photograph which appears below showing Sir Alexander Korda (left), Mr. Robert Adams, of British Guiana, and Mr. J. Arthur Rank, was taken recently at the Savoy Hotel, at a reception held in connexion with a Czechoslovakian film week in London.

Mr. Rank, Britain's film chief, was in the news recently in connexion with his decision to build 50 large



cinemas in the United States in which will be shown films produced by the J. Arthur Rank organization. Mr. Rank has also acquired a controlling interest in a chain of cinemas in Jamaica and two of his representatives are at present in that colony making arrangements for the supply of British films.

Mr. Robert Adams is to open a Negro Theatre in London in August. His first production will be an American play, "Native Son," which will shortly go into rehearsal. Mr. Adams has received many congratulations for his fine performance in "Men of Two Worlds."

**Another Georgetown Fire**

A serious fire broke out in the commercial centre of Georgetown on the evening of May 9th and caused damage preliminarily estimated at \$250,000.

With the exception of two buildings, two large blocks of premises situated between High Street, Water Street, Regent Street and South Street were completely destroyed. The temporary premises of the Sugar Producers' Association and the Accounts branch of the G.P.O. were wiped out but the Savings Bank records of the latter were saved.

According to Press reports, no lives were lost but a few persons suffered minor injuries.

This is the second serious fire to strike modern Georgetown. The last occasion was on February 23rd, 1945.

MR. ARCHIBALD MUNGO MUIR, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, whose engagement to Miss Ruby Thain Alexander was announced recently, is the only son of Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Muir, of Folkestone. His fiancée is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. T. Alexander, of Montrose, Grenada.



## West Indies at Westminster

**Sugar price.** Mr. Strachey informed Mr. Peter Freeman in a written answer on April 25th that the price of 1 lb. of granulated sugar at April 1st, 1947, was 4d. The price that would have to be charged without a subsidy, at the same date, would be 7d. In 1914 the price was 2d. per lb.; the highest price recorded between 1918 and 1925 was 1s. 2d.

[Since Mr. Strachey supplied this information, the price of granulated sugar has been reduced by 1d. per lb. to 3d. This cut will cost the Exchequer £8,680,000 annually.]

**Cassava Starch.** Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Minister of Food the amount of the post-war importation of cassava starch; the amount of pre-war importation; the chief sources of supply in each case; and what was being done to develop cassava starch in the British Colonies.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, replying in a written answer dated April 28th said that every encouragement was being given to the development of cassava starch production in the British colonies and it was hoped that those which had pre-war exportable surpluses and other colonies which were anxious to develop the cassava starch industry would soon be in a position to offer starch of the quality required by the United Kingdom and at competitive prices.

The pre-war imports of cassava (or tapioca) in form of flour or starch, other than foodstuffs tapioca, were as follows:—

	1936	1937	1938	1939
	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>
British Colonies	2,161	2,984	3,948	—
Germany	3,654	38,460	—	—
Netherlands	5,069	78,627	24,828	2,537
Java	143,488	2,062,164	1,756,206	739,799
Brazil	37,223	3,739	25,378	1,967
Other Foreign Countries	13,701	50,997	31,562	3,788
Total	205,296	2,236,971	1,841,922	748,091

Post-war imports of cassava (or tapioca) in the form of flour or starch, other than the foodstuff tapioca, were as follows:—

	1945	1946	1947
	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>
British Colonies	—	—	—
Madagascar	115,680	—	—
Brazil	—	6,000	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—
Total	115,680	6,000	—

**Dried Bananas.** Dr. Edith Summerskill, replying on behalf of the Minister of Food, in a written answer dated April 28th, to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, who asked the Minister if he would encourage the manufacture of dried green bananas for use as a poultry food, replied in the negative and stated that she was not aware of any supplies of green bananas available for this purpose and that dried bananas being almost entirely carbohydrate would not be a substitute for protein food which was mainly required.

In a further question, Mr. Hughes asked the Minister of Food if he was aware that bananas could be dehydrated; that there was a shortage of bananas in Great Britain and especially in Scotland; and if, in view of the shipping shortage, he would encourage the manufacture of dehydrated ripe bananas.

Dr. Summerskill, who replied, said that as stated by the Minister on April 23rd, she thought people preferred their bananas fresh. She could assure her friend that ample shipping was available for the transport to this country of all the fresh bananas we obtained, and that Scotland was receiving its full share.

**Groundnut Production in the Colonial Empire.** Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the risk that the production of groundnuts from the East Africa Groundnut Scheme might be appreciably reduced by drought or locusts or by outbreak of plant pests in

that region, he would consider developing the production of groundnuts in another Colonial area separated from East Africa by sea, such as British Honduras, British Guiana or Mauritius.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying in a written answer of April 21st, stated that the units under groundnuts in East Africa would be spread over wide areas and, therefore, the risks would be widely spread also. But it would, of course, be very useful if groundnut production could be developed in other parts of the Colonial Empire. He was exploring the possibilities in West Africa and the Pacific dependencies. He was advised, however, that in the three territories mentioned it was very doubtful whether there could be any considerable development of groundnut production for reasons of soil and climate.

**Bananas.** Replying to Mr. Hector Hughes, who asked the Minister of Food if, in view of the shortage of dried fruits, he would encourage the manufacture of dried ripe bananas, Mr. Strachey, in a written answer dated April 23rd, said that he thought people preferred their bananas fresh.

**Colonial Empire Export Duties.** Mr. T. Reid asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would issue a statement showing, in respect of goods imported into Britain, what export duties were levied on such goods in various Colonies; and what subventions were given by Britain directly or indirectly, by preferences or otherwise, to the prices of such goods at the expense of British consumers.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying in a written answer dated April 23rd, stated that as export duties were normal means of raising revenue in the Colonies there was a very large number of such duties levied by Colonial Governments on goods exported to this country as well as other destinations. He was arranging for a copy of an up-to-date list of such duties to be placed in the Library of the House. As regarded the second part of the question, Colonial exports did not at present receive any benefit from any subventions or price concessions in the United Kingdom market except in so far as those prices were increased as a result of preferential rates of import duty. Details of those preferences would be found in the United Kingdom Customs Tariff, but his hon. Friend should bear in mind that the preferences were to-day not having their normal effect on prices because in a number of cases the prices which this country was paying for the Colonial commodities concerned instead of being, as in normal times, higher than the world market prices because of the preference, were actually lower than the prices being paid currently for similar commodities sold by foreign producers to consumers outside the United Kingdom. It was, indeed, generally true that prices of Colonial commodities imported into this country were below the levels prevailing elsewhere.

**West Indian Sugar Subsidy Cost.** Replying to a question from Mr. Douglas Marshall, on May 5th, who asked what was the cost by subsidy on the importation of British West Indian raw sugar during 1947, and what would be the cost of the sugar per pound without subsidy, Dr. Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, said that it was not possible to calculate accurately the subsidy on sugar imported from one particular source. The average subsidy on raw sugar imported into the United Kingdom in the financial year 1947-48 on present price levels would be about £15 7s. per ton. Imports of raw sugar from the British West Indies into the United Kingdom in 1947 were estimated at 370,000 tons, on which the subsidy would be about £5,800,000. There was no reason to expect that the figure would be materially different in respect of the financial year 1947-48. Without subsidy, the retail price of sugar would be about 7d. per pound.

**British Guiana and British Honduras.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would consider appointing a West Indian to serve on the commission to investigate possibilities of settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras.

In a written answer dated April 2nd, Mr. Creech Jones stated that this commission was primarily a fact finding body, and it was not intended that its members should be regarded as representing particular geographical or other interests. The personnel would, however, include men intimately acquainted with the problems of the West Indies and he had added Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge who had wide experience in those colonies.

**Dominica exports.** Sir Ralph Glyn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 7th, whether in the case of the colony of Dominica, and with special reference to lime juice, cocoa and coco-nuts, he would make a further statement in regard to the products of certain colonies which were exported to the exclusive order of various Government departments in



the United Kingdom who also fixed the price to be paid for such products

In reply, Mr. Creech Jones stated that none of these products was exported to the exclusive order of a Government department. Lime juice was exported by producers in Dominica to their agents in this country, import licences being issued by the Ministry of Food on a quota system. Dominica could and did export lime juice elsewhere. The price was fixed by the Minister of Food in consultation with the Government of the Windward Islands and himself. All Dominica cocoa was at present being bought by the United States according to the allocation arrangements of the International Emergency Food Council. Coco-nuts were not being imported into this country from Dominica.

Replying to a further question from Sir Ralph Glyn, Mr. Creech Jones said that the serious decline in the Dominica lime industry after 1920 was due partly to hurricane damage and the inroads of plant diseases, but also to the development of cheaper sources of citric acid. Since 1934 there had been a partial recovery, principally owing to the increased value of juice and distilled oil exported. The years 1944 and 1945 were the best since 1920. The export of fresh limes remained small. The colony was free to export lime products where it wished. No price was fixed for limes exported to the U.K.

**Sugar Consumption.** Mr. Strachey informed Mr. Spence, in a written answer, on May 12th, that the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom in 1946 was 72 per cent. of the pre-war consumption. The estimated average supply of sugar, including sugar in all home-produced manufactured foods, moving into civilian consumption in the United Kingdom in 1946, was 74.6 lb. per head compared with 103.9 lb. per head in 1934-38.

**Trinidad Oil Output and Exports.** Replying to Vice-Admiral Taylor, on May 7th, Mr. Creech Jones stated that the total production of crude oil in Trinidad in the year 1946 amounted to 2,890,000 tons. For the same year, imports of Trinidad oil products of all types into the United Kingdom totalled 965,000 tons; imports into Canada totalled 25,000 tons. Trinidad oil was imported into Canada at a preference rate varying from a third of a cent to three-quarters of a cent per gallon, according to the type of petroleum product.

**Jamaica banana shipping.** Mr. Creech Jones, replying to a question from Vice-Admiral Taylor asking if he had considered representations from the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association for shipping for the export of the banana crop, answered in the affirmative and said that he would lay certain proposals before the Governor of Jamaica. Asked if that would increase the imports now, Mr. Creech Jones replied that it would not as it was a problem of shipping; the volume of exports did not arise.

In reply to a question from Mr. Skinnard who asked if it was intended to enable the Jamaica banana producers to maintain their own shipping line, as in the past, Mr. Creech Jones said that that was one of the points which the Governor was asking producers to consider.

(Continued from next column)

passengers for inter-island travel.

At December 31st, 1946, the company owned the following vessels:—

	Gross Tonnage	Deadweight Tonnage
Lady Nelson ...	7,970	6,370
Lady Rodney ...	8,194	4,665
Chomedey ...	6,136	8,600
Colborne ...	6,230	8,650
Canadian Conqueror ...	2,930	4,532
Canadian Cruiser ...	6,745	7,460
Canadian Observer ...	2,967	4,532
	41,172	44,809

In 1947 the fleet would be increased by the three "Park" and two diesel-powered vessels referred to above. The *Colborne* had been sold and the *Chomedey* might be sold later in the year. These changes made, the company will own ten vessels with a total deadweight of 56,075 tons.

## Canadian National Steamships

THE directors of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., in their annual report for 1946, state that the operating results for the year compare with the previous year as follows:—

	1946 \$	1945 \$	Increase \$	%
Operating Revenues	6,669,128.45	4,412,251.34	2,256,877.11	51.15
Operating Expenses	4,959,240.08	2,849,091.51	2,110,148.57	74.06
Operating Profit ...	1,709,888.37	1,563,159.83	146,728.54	

The number of voyages completed, they state, was 49 compared with 23 in 1945. Export tonnage increased 65,446 tons, of which flour constituted the largest increase, 19,515 tons. Import tonnage increased 85,030 tons, largely due to the increased sugar tonnage of 60,381 tons. Freight revenue for the year amounted to \$5,700,121, an increase of \$2,544,407 or 80.6 per cent. Passenger revenue increased from \$55,326 in 1945 to \$96,727 in 1946, but the limited passenger accommodation fell far below the increasing demands for passage.

Operating expenses amounted to \$4,959,240, an increase of \$2,110,148. This increase reflects the upward trend of vessel operating costs and cost of Cargo handling, particularly at West Indian ports where increased costs have been substantial. Provision was also made in the year's expenses for the cost of overhaul (on the owner's account) of the *Lady Nelson* and *Lady Rodney*. These two ships were released in December from their wartime duties and are in dry dock undergoing reconversion and overhaul preparatory to resuming regular freight and passenger service to the Eastern group of islands.

The net profit from operations for the year was \$1,709,888, an increase of \$146,728 over the previous year. After adding interest earnings to the operating profit and providing for fixed charges (including interest on government advances) there was an income surplus for the year of \$1,302,051. Of this surplus \$196,887, being the interest earnings of the vessel replacement fund, was retained in that fund and the balance, \$1,105,164, has been paid to the government in reduction of advances made for deficits in the development period 1929-34.

In line with the decision to dispose of certain of the older vessels, mentioned in last year's report, three vessels were sold during 1946, the *Cathcart*, *Cavelier* and *Connector*. Two 4,700 ton cargo vessels of the tween deck (Dominion) type were purchased from the War Assets Corporation during the year and three other similar "Park" vessels, on bare boat charter to the company at the end of the year, will be purchased in 1947. The first of the three diesel-powered cargo vessels being purchased from the War Assets Corporation was delivered late in 1946, the remaining two early in 1947. These vessels have a deadweight tonnage of 7,500 tons each, with over 15,000 feet of refrigerated space and a speed of 15 knots. They have accommodation for 12 first class passengers, and 70 deck

(Continued in preceding column)





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 29th*

**C**ONGRATULATIONS are due to the organizers of the health week which fully justified all the labour spent in its planning. Opened by the Governor, and followed by a talk by Lady Freeston, this health campaign offered to the public interesting instruction in public health, nutrition, and sanitation. Folk dancing by Girl Guides and physical culture displays by local clubs were items on the programme, and film shows were given by Mr. Clifford Palmer, Federal Education Officer, recently returned to the colony.

Visitors to Antigua include Miss Marion Moody Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Noot from Jamaica. Mrs. Noot was formerly Miss Joyce Henzel.

The weather continues very dry.

## BARBADOS

**The Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on April 21st, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The weather during March was very dry with hot sunshine and high winds. The harvesting of the old cane crop was continued during the month. The continued drought has caused rapid ripening of the crop and some fields in certain areas have a scorched appearance.

**Fire damage.** "There were a large number of fires during the month and, in several instances, owing to high winds, quite appreciable acreages were burnt. The Director of Agriculture, commenting on these fires in his monthly report, states: 'There was probably little loss in tonnage of cane reaped since the canes were harvested expeditiously but the loss of field trash for mulching and supplying humus to the soil, and cane tops for fodder, is extremely serious.' Planters are required by law to plant 26 per cent. of their arable acreage in vegetables during the crop year 1947-48.

**Irrigation scheme.** "A start has been made with the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for assisting peasants to develop irrigation. One 12 ft. windmill pumping unit was installed on a holding in St. Philip and work is proceeding on other installations.

**Chamber of Commerce.** "The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been fixed for April 30th. The Chamber at its last meeting appointed a committee to interview the Commissioner of Police and to make suggestions for the better control of traffic in Bridgetown.

"The cost-of-living index figure at the end of March was 228, 1939 prices being taken as 100.

**The Estimates.** "The Legislature has now completed its examination of the estimates for the current year and the necessary Appropriation Bill has been passed.

**Nationalization.** "Arising out of the debate on the resolution, proposed some weeks ago by Mr. J. A. Haynes, to nationalize the Barbados Electric Supply

Corporation Ltd., the House discussed the question of nationalization in general and passed the following address to the Governor: 'The House of Assembly are of opinion that the Public Utility services of the island should be nationalized and respectfully request Your Excellency to take the necessary steps to this end as soon as possible.'

"**The Governor,** Sir Hilary Blood, and the Labour Commissioner, Mr. G. Perrin, visited Washington to discuss an immigration quota for Barbados with the appropriate authorities in Washington, and as a result of these discussions it is learned that 1,500 Barbados emigrants will be recruited for work in the U.S.A. this year.

**General News.** "Now visiting the Colony is Mr. Daniel Ericourt, famous French pianist, who has given a recital already and will be giving another shortly.

"A duty visit to the Colony was paid by Professor C. Y. Shephard, who was appointed some time ago to undertake a full inquiry into the organization of the sugar industry in the island, and to make recommendations for any improvements or adjustments in the industry which he may consider desirable.

"A report has recently been published by Dr. Alfred Senn, Geologist to the British Union Oil Company, on Geological Investigations of the Ground Water Resources of Barbados.

"H.M.S. Kenya visited the Colony on her winter cruise and various entertainments were arranged for her officers and crew."

**Shipping.** Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, writing from Bridgetown, on April 31st, says: "Ships of the Harrison, C.N.S., Alcoa, and French Lines called at Barbados during the month, culminating with the very heartening spectacle of nine ships riding at anchor in Carlisle Bay on April 30th, the Harrison Line predominating. In spite of this, the lack of passenger accommodation continues. The C.S. *Lady Denison Pender* paid a short visit to the island.

**Communications.** "B.W.I. Airways have announced reduced fares to British Guiana of \$60 one way and \$108 round trip instead of the previous rates of \$66 and \$118. In line with this reduction, the new B.W.I.A. air express rate will be 23c. per lb. instead of 25c. per lb.

**General News.** "The water polo season opened with the first of the 1947 competition matches—Barracudas v. Congers and Flying Fish v. Y.M.P.C. This took place at the Barbados Aquatic Club, and was followed by a cocktail dance in the ballroom of the Casino.

"The Boy Scouts commemorated St. George's Day with a Torchlight Tattoo at the Garrison Savannah, which was appreciated by a large audience. The sixth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Mme. Fella de Kuh, held at the Pavilion, Hastings, in aid of charity, was continued in Bridgetown on April 1st and 2nd."



**JAMAICA**

By CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *April 15th*

The Governor recently appointed a tribunal to arbitrate in the sugar dispute. The members were Mr. C. W. Burrows, Labour Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, chairman; the Hon. Douglas Judah, the employers' representative; and Miss Iris Collins, M.H.R., the nominee of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union. The tribunal awarded in favour of the Union.

A number of Jamaicans have left for England to seek work.

The House of Representatives has passed the Transport Franchise Bill. The Excess Profits Tax has been abolished. Slight relief for income tax in the lower brackets has been granted.

Two inter-Colonial cricket matches between Jamaica and Barbados were drawn. Headley retired hurt in the second match. A. Roe, the Jamaican opening-bat, became the first player to score two separate centuries in inter-Colonial matches.

Four members of the House of Representatives, including the Hon. E. R. D. Evans, Minister of Agriculture, have resigned from the Jamaica Labour Party.

The J. Arthur Rank Corporation film unit has taken pictures, including some of the House of Representatives, for the Modern Age movie series.

Wing-Commander Lawrence Eggesfield, Director-General of Civil Aviation in the British Caribbean, and Mr. H. R. E. Browne, Deputy Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, have left for London to attend the Civil Aviation Conference.

**ST. LUCIA**

**New Administrator.** Writing from Castries on April 16th, our correspondent, Mr. J. Du Boulay, says: "Mr. J. M. Stow, Chief Secretary, Windward Islands, has been appointed Administrator of this Colony. The date of his arrival has not yet been announced but it is expected that it will be in the near future."

"The **sugar crop** has been in full swing for the past seven weeks and it is expected to finish in another three weeks. The yield of cane is above expectations but the juices have been lower in sucrose content than they have been for many years."

"**H.M.S. Kenya**, under the command of Captain L. A. K. Boswell, R.N., visited Port Castries and spent a very pleasant two days."

**TRINIDAD**

**Cocoa Cess.** The Trinidad Government has appointed a committee to make a factual survey of the administration of the cocoa subsidy and cess, and to make recommendations as to how the funds available may be better administered in the interests of peasant proprietors, who cannot find money to rehabilitate their lands and thus qualify for the subsidy.

Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture, is to be chairman, and the other members are the Hon. Albert Gomes, the Hon. C. C. Abidh, the Hon. H. E. Robinson, Mr. E. V. Wharton, and Mr. Partap.

**Bird migration.** A blue-winged teal shot at Caroni early in February, and bearing a marking band, has been identified as having been labelled on August 14th, 1945, at Orland Park, Illinois, U.S.A.

**B.W.I. Airways.** From April 2nd services between Trinidad and British Guiana were increased from two per week, on Sunday and Thursday, to three per week, on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

**Mora Seed Meal.** The Trinidad Department of Agriculture has carried out analyses of the seed of Mora (*Dimorphandra mora*) which give evidence of food value in the seed. Arrangements have been made for trials of meal made from the seeds as a food for cattle.

The **cost-of-living index** figure as at April 1st shows a downward movement, having fallen to 220 from the figure of 221 maintained during February and March.

**TOBAGO**

**Dry weather.** Writing on April 1st, our correspondent, Mr. Kenneth Reid, says: "At present we are suffering from a spell of dry weather—rather the opposite to your trouble in England—but we are hoping for rain before long."

**Cocoa price.** "The rise in the price of cocoa has made the outlook more cheerful and many acres of semi-abandoned cocoa trees are now being cleared and pruned but it will be some time before the crop recovers fully from the years of 'underspending' and one wonders how long these good prices will last."

**Thermal Protection by Whitewash**

Professor G. P. Crowden, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, recently commented on the insufficient use which is made of whitewash for thermal protection in the Colonies, probably because it is not thought durable enough to stand up to tropical rains. Tests have shown that the temperature beneath corrugated iron roofing sheets, covered with a durable whitewash as used on lighthouses, may be as much as 25°F. cooler than beneath unwhitewashed sheets similarly exposed to a tropical sun.

Professor Crowden gave several formulæ for durable whitewashes, of which the following, known in the U.S.A. as "Government Whitewash," is particularly recommended:—

Slake 38 lb. of good quicklime with boiling water, covering during the process to keep the steam in; approximately six gallons of water will be required. Strain the liquid through a sieve fine enough to retain all the unslaked lumps. Dissolve 1 lb. of clean salt in a little water and add to the solution; boil to a thin paste 3 lb. of rice and put the paste into the mixture while still hot, add 1 lb. of glue, previously melted over a fire, and ½ lb. of whiting. Mix well and then add five gallons of hot water, stirring well; cover closely and allow to stand for several days.

For durability the surface for whitewashing should be as thoroughly prepared as for painting. If the surface is dampened just previous to whitewashing it will help considerably.

**West Indian Club Golfing Society**

The first post-war meeting of the above Society will be held at St. George's Hill Golf Club, Weybridge, Surrey, on Wednesday, June 25th, when members will compete for the Henriques Cup.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

THE company announce that Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, their general manager in Trinidad, has been appointed manager (London). Mr. Murray took up his new duties on May 13th. He is succeeded in Trinidad by Mr. E. G. C. Marfall.

## Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.

This company, a subsidiary of the Kern Oil Co., announce that Mr. F. M. Ziegler has been appointed managing director.

## Cadbury Brothers, Ltd.

Mr. L. J. Cadbury, the chairman, presiding at the annual meeting held at Bournville, Birmingham, recently, said that during 1946 there were welcome increases in the ration of chocolate and confectionery from the war-time level of 3 oz. per week to 3½ oz. in June and 4 oz. in October. These figures compare with the pre-war average consumption of 7 oz. per head.

Basically, the amount of sugar which was available to the industry determines the size of the ration; that part of the ration which consisted of chocolate needed of course the necessary supply of raw cocoa in addition. The cocoa bean supply, as well, directly affected their possible sales of cocoa powder and, since cocoa was the source of cocoa powder, also the supply of fats to the industry.

Continuing, Mr. Cadbury said: "The price of cocoa beans to manufacturers was for several years based upon a formula agreed between the West African Produce Board and the Ministry of Food, and was mainly governed by the controlled price in New York. The removal of price controls in America last October altered the position, and market prices for supplies available in America have risen very substantially. The West African Produce Board have taken the view that they cannot operate a system of differential prices, and must, therefore, sell to all countries in the world at the price which can be obtained on the New York market.

"One result is that the price charged by the Ministry of Food to manufacturers in this country has been more than doubled, and further supplies will be about four times the pre-war price. The increased cost must, of course, result in an increase to the consumer in the price of cocoa and chocolate products. The new prices are still under consideration by the Ministry of Food, but it is likely that the price of a block of our blended chocolate will rise from 3d. to 4d. and the ¼ lb. packet of cocoa from 5½d. to 7d.

"As the price to the African producer was fixed for the season on a basis of 75s. to 80s. per cwt., duty paid in the United Kingdom, and the British manufacturer is now being asked to pay over 130s. per cwt., there are unprecedented gaps between the price of cocoa to the grower, the shipper, and the user. The new higher selling price will help to swell the already large surplus held by the West African Produce Board, who are likely at the end of the season to have something like £20,000,000 in their coffers as the result of their trading since the war began."

After dealing with the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Mr. Cadbury dealt with the question of cocoa research. In this connexion he said: "The recent large increase in price has been brought about by the lifting of American controls, but the underlying cause is, of course, the shortage of world cocoa supplies as compared with increasing world demands. The position can only be rectified by an improvement in cocoa production, aided by the results of the intensive research now being carried on in West Africa at the Cocoa Research Institute, and in the West Indies at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; also, of course, by the agricultural officers in both places.

"In order to assist this work we have transferred our estates in the Maracas Valley to the Trinidad Government, in exchange for which they have agreed to lease some 300 acres forming part of their River Estate to the Imperial College at a nominal rent for a period of 99 years. The members of the cocoa and chocolate industry in this country have also made generous contributions to supplement the funds which are being provided by the Colonial Office for the research programme at the college and River Estates.

"The raw cocoa allocated to this country for 1947 as agreed by the International Emergency Food Council will give chocolate

manufacturers about 55 per cent. of their pre-war consumption, plus further amounts for their cocoa powder production."

The chairman then dealt at length with the milk supply, export markets, government legislation, and the fuel crisis. In conclusion, he said: "The industry comprises 180 large and medium-sized factories and hundreds of smaller ones. Since 1940 they have all operated on allocations made on the basis of pre-war use. The Government's licensing system and the basic year allocations prevent the entry of new manufacturers or the expansion of any existing manufacturer's trade. Clearly such a system cannot continue indefinitely, and we are fast approaching the point when a decision must be made as to the eventual form of the industry's organization.

"There are only two alternatives—one is some rationalized scheme which would involve, probably under Government control, the concentration of manufacture in fewer units, and the other is return to the competitive system. I presume that it is not the intention of the Government that an industry such as ours should be brought within any form of nationalization, and I therefore believe it to be in the national interest that as soon as it is reasonably practicable our industry should revert to the system under which it rendered in the past efficient and popular service to all sections of the community."

## Colonial Appointments

RECENT new appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

- ANDERTON, R. S., B.Sc., Principal, Kingston Technical School, Jamaica.
- BIERZYNSKI, A., M.D., District Medical Officer, Dominica, Windward Islands.
- BOYD, A. I., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer (Institutions), Antigua, Leeward Islands.
- CONATY, F. N. G., Canning Officer, Jamaica.
- EWART, MRS. M. A., Principal Officer, Class I, Trinidad.
- FAWKES, MAJOR M. A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade B, Trinidad.
- LACH, LIEUTENANT S. J., M.D., Medical Officer, British Honduras.
- LYDON, D., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., District Medical Officer, Windward Islands.
- PERKINS, W. A., B.A., Geography Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.
- PRICE, R. C., L.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Dominica, Windward Islands.
- RICHARDSON, E. C., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.R.F.A. & S., D.L.O., R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, British Guiana.
- ROWBOTHAM, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. R., Director of Works, Dominica, Windward Islands.
- STEIGER, W., D.M., District Medical Officer, Dominica, Windward Islands.
- STUZIENSKI, Lieutenant S. M., M.D., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 277,613 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ending March 31st was 342,994 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for March amounted to 232,061 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil amounted to 574,399 barrels.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, by aircraft Star Light (Captain G. M. Allcock), from London airport, April 19th:—

Mrs M Cassidy	Misses Hawley (3)	Mrs V. Smith
Miss M Cassidy	Miss F. B. Ottewell	Mr. G. H. Samuel
Mr & Mrs. C. M. Hawley		

Passengers for West Indies-Caracas, by aircraft Star Land (Captain M. D. Deloford), from London airport, May 3rd:—

Mr P. Hall	Mrs J. J. Gaisford	Miss S. G. M. Sparrow
Mr J. Carmichael	Miss F. Gansford	Mr. E. Stroheim
Mrs D. Clopet	Mr. A. M. Graham	Mr. W. B. Tompkins
Mrs M. Ferguson	Miss P. D. Orton	Mrs. K. Unger
Mr. L. Freund		

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, by aircraft Star Dust (Captain W. G. Rees), from London airport, April 26th:—

Mr. C. A. Bloomfield	Mr. A. Cooper	Mr. G. L. F. Howe
Mr & Mrs. S. Brassington	Mr. F. M. Fieldhouse	Miss M. Trotman

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica in aircraft Star Light (Captain M. D. Deloford), from London airport, on May 10th:—

Mr. H. W. Bolton	Mr & Mrs. F. Dier	Miss D. Jafakis
Mr. H. R. E. Browne	Mr. D. Evans	Miss J. Panayotopoulos
Miss A. Capinas	Sqdn/Ldr. J. E. Jordan	Miss P. Stratou
Miss H. Cavadias		

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. C. Ooslow), from Liverpool, on April 26th:—

Dr. A. A. Alderdice	Mr J. G. Biss	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Mills
Mrs. X. Barnwell	Mr. & Mrs. L. Blackman	Miss M. Mills
Miss O. R. Barnwell	Mrs. A. M. Kenilo	Mr. A. P. Walker
Miss F. Beckles	Miss P. E. Kenilo	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Ooslow), at Liverpool, April 11th:—

Mrs V. Banc	Mr. & Mrs. R. Follett-Smith	Miss M. Patterson-Muir
Miss D. E. Banc		Mr. & Mrs. H. Payne
Mr. L. G. Crease	Mr. & Mrs. C. Matthey	Miss R. M. Payne
	Miss P. Meanton	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerne), at Liverpool, on May 12th:—

Mr. C. Alexander	Mr. J. Finney	Rev. & Mrs. Pattison
Mr. J. M. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. T. Parker	Miss M. Muir
Mr. J. M. Caupbell		Dr. & Mrs. J. Thouson

## Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, on April 22nd:—

Mr. S. Abrahamson	Mr. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. Mumford
Mr. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. John	Mrs. Neish
Mr. Anscott	Misses (4) John	Miss Neish
Mr. Brown	Mr. Knight	Mr. Norriss
Mrs. Browne	Mrs. Louth	Mr. & Mrs. Penso
Misses (2) Browne	Mr. Lyon	Miss Payne
Mr & Mrs. Chlup	Miss Markham	Mr. & Mrs. Price
Mrs. Connercher	Mr. & Mrs. Meggison	Mr. Rawlings
Mrs. Egglefield	Miss Mott Trille	Mr. Reul
Mr. Gardner	Mr. Mumford	Mr. Turner
Mr. Goldbach	Miss Mumford	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, on May 2nd:—

Mrs. Anderson	Miss M. Fielding	Miss N. Puckle
Mr. D. T. Bedford	Mrs. Forrest	Lt J. Robertson
Mrs. Calver	Mr. & Mrs. Gobles	Rev. & Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. E. Chambers	Mr. & Mrs. Groves	Miss M. Sharp
Mrs. V. Ubarley	Mrs. L. Haldane	Miss W. Taylor
Miss C. Coapes	Mr. & Mrs. K. Harvey	Mr & Mrs. Thomas
Mrs. M. Curling	Mrs. J. Hunting	Mrs. S. A. Tomlin
Mr. C. E. Curry	Mrs. D. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. Vuculik
Rev. & Mrs. Easton	Mrs. E. Lewis	Mrs. E. Valentine
Mrs. I. Fadden	Mrs. V. M. Morriss	Mrs. W. Waddam

## Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Strategist (Captain R. S. Phillips), at London, March 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. M. Birch	Mr. P. Elsip	Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Searle
Miss K. M. Boulton	Misses Fernandez (2)	Dr. R. W. Salmon
Mrs. M. Bevis	Miss M. Farnha	Mrs. D. A. Trestrail
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cooper	Rev. & Mrs. J. Hensel	Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Walker
Mr. R. F. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Howat	Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Weir
Mr. D. H. Cooper	Mr. H. P. McManus	Miss M. E. Wilkinson
Miss E. J. Cooper	Mrs. E. L. Maydon	Mr. L. Yates
Mrs. J. Da Silva	Hou. & Mrs. J. Rankau	

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Strategist (Captain R. V. Roberts), from London, April 14th:—

Mrs. J. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. R. Falouner	Miss D. P. Rateliff
Mrs. R. Bridgewater	Major & Mrs. M. Fawkes	Mrs. I. Ross
Mr. N. Bailey	Dr. J. A. Gallagher	Mr. E. C. Richardson
Mrs. B. Bonyum	Mr. T. Hosen	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Smiddy
Mr. R. F. Boyle	Mr. W. A. Lewis	Col. & Mrs. E. R. Rowbotham
Mr. F. L. Campbell	Mr. G. S. Lewis	
Capt. J. Carr	Capt. C. P. Lister	Mr. J. Strathearn
Mr. J. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. R. Morgan	Miss M. Trestrail
Miss J. Clarke	Capt. D. McIntyre	Mr & Mrs. N. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Clarke	Mr. A. Nevins	Mr. J. D. Whitmarsh
Mrs. M. M. Dines	Miss R. Kellett	Mr. & Mrs. Wright
Mr. P. N. De Groot	Mr. E. P. Ommer	Mrs. N. Webb
Mrs. M. A. Ewart	Mrs. D. H. Ratchiff	

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Company

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain Mager), from Dover, April 5th:—

Mr. J. S. Cannon	Mr. J. L. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. R. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cameron	Dr. J. D. Jones	Mr. G. P. Toukin
Mr. M. H. Green	Mr. A. L. Leckenby	

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Stuyvesant, from Dover, on May 10th:—

Mrs. H. W. Challenger	Mrs. M. K. Hale	Mr. H. E. Williams
Mr. H. A. Cuke	Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Rhodes	

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Stuyvesant, at Plymouth, on April 27th:—

Mr. H. Arrindell	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Murray
Miss E. Arrindell	Mrs. E. Gordon	Mrs. H. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. H. Culhane	Mr. C. H. Haywood	

## French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Garoche), from Southampton, on May 2nd:—

Mr. L. M. Brown	Miss M. A. Hoard	Mr. H. A. Nisbet
Misses (2) Edwards	Mr. F. Keevil	Rev. & Mrs. A. Sayers
Mr. A. G. Foster	Miss A. Keevil	Mr. E. J. Sinclair
Mr. L. George	Miss R. MacGillivray	Mr. A. J. Sinclair
Mr. W. H. Gill	Mr. C. R. Muntou	Dr. C. Trechmann

### TRINIDAD

Mr. A. Abrams	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hoppen	Miss J. Proft
Miss V. M. Barron	Mr. A. Hutchin	Mr & Mrs. E. G. Sealey
Mr. & Mrs. E. Chambers	Mr. D. S. Jenison	Mr. M. Rampersad
Rev. C. Cooke	Mrs. M. Karra	Miss E. M. Rigby
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Crowley	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. King	Mr. & Mrs. T. Watson
Miss M. Crowley	Miss King	Miss E. Watson
Mr. G. Dhanpal	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Martin	Mrs. D. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. Duncan	Mrs. J. C. Perry	Misses (2) Watson
Mr. P. E. Evans	Mrs. N. Proft	Rev. I. Whitehouse

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Garoche), at Southampton, April 9th:—

Mr. R. Austin	Mr. C. Gittens	Mr. R. Narayansingh
Miss M. Dardon	Mr. A. Gonsalves	Mr. E. Phillips
Mr. W. A. Cash	Mr. & Mrs. A. Gallifent	Misses Phillips (2)
Mrs. Challenger	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gardner	Mr. A. Potter
Miss Challenger	Medwin	Mr. H. Payne
Mrs. Danna	Mr. & Mrs. Greenhill	Miss S. Rowwick
Mr. C. de Abreau	Mr. S. Isaac	Mr. W. Raudhanie
Mr. H. De Gale	Mr. N. Joseph	Mr. & Mrs. Siderin
Mr. & Mrs. Donaldson	Miss M. Lang	Miss Siderin
Mr. W. Dykes	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mornu	Mr. & Mrs. E. Stohv
Mr. D. Evans	Miss G. Mornu	Mr. & Mrs. Urquhart
Mrs. N. Dolingh	Mr. G. Murray	Miss Urquhart
Mr. L. Dotton	Mr. A. Nyatali	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilson
Mr. L. Ferreira		

## Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Liverpool, April 14th:—

Mr. R. P. Arinout	Mrs. H. M. Hanlon	Mrs. E. Ricketts
Mrs. E. P. Baldwin	Mr. J. M. O'Connor	Mr. J. C. Smith
Mr. P. Hanlon	Mrs. E. M. Poll	Mr. W. H. Whiting

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chirripo (Captain A. G. Jones), at Liverpool, March 16th:—

Sir James Baird	Rev. I. B. Hughes	Mr. N. A. Rudolf
Lady Baird	Mrs. M. S. Jones	Mr. H. Samuel
Mr. & Mrs. E. Hallett	Mr. W. K. Mitchell	Mr. L. White
Mr. E. O. Hoppe	Mrs. N. B. Rodwell	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain F. Heald), at London, April 14th:—

Mrs. V. I. Chippindall	Mr. J. I. Hamilton	Miss A. L. Phang
Mr. F. A. Douse	Mr. E. G. Heatt	Mr. W. Smitke
Mr. E. S. Davidson	Mr. J. E. Ferron	Mr. H. A. Speight

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, April 8th:—

Mrs. D. Antonio	Mrs. R. Chivers	Miss M. Ryan
Mrs. E. N. Arundell	Mr. G. De Montaguac	Mr. T. F. Sandford
Mr. J. Bainbridge	Mr. W. E. Eden	Mr. F. Sharpe
Miss R. D. Barnett	Major R. L. Hill	Mrs. G. M. Shiple
Mrs. M. E. Black	Mrs. J. E. Milner	Mrs. V. E. Shuttleworth
Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Burns	Mrs. J. Morrison	Mr. J. R. Stevens
Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Butler	Dr. & Mrs. P. C. Murray	Major & Mrs. R. J. Watt
Mr. W. A. Calver	Mrs. M. Muschett	Mr. S. K. Watters
Miss M. Calver	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Parker	Mrs. K. Wollaston
Mrs. E. P. Chambers	Mr. W. I. Poocok	

(Continued on next page)



# The Markets

May 2, 1947

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year	Consols	War Loan	Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
			94	96	97	98
2 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
25	Angostura Bitters	110 1/2	110	68 1/2	72	72
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44	46	44	46	46
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	30	30 1/2	23	24	24
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	45 1/2	46 1/2	29	30	30
6 1/2	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	74 1/2	78 1/2	65	67	67
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	100	110	73	78 1/2	78 1/2
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28 1/2	31 1/2	27 1/2	30	30
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2 1/2	2 7/8	2 1/2	3	3
6 1/2	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4	5	2 1/2	3	3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	23 1/2	25 1/2	22	23	23
6 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5 7/8	6 7/8	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	8 1/2	8 7/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt. Ord.	56	60 1/2	56 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
10	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	5	6	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	145	165	115	120	120
17 1/2	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	87 1/2	92 1/2	65	70	70
4 1/2	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	24 1/2	25 1/2	18	19	19
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	25 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	4 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	108 1/2	111 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
13 1/2	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31 1/2	32 3/4	29 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
7 1/2	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
7 1/2	United British Oilfields 6/8	31 1/2	32 1/2	18	18 1/2	18 1/2
6 1/2	West Indies Sugar	32 1/2	33 1/2	23 1/2	24	24
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25 1/2	27	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

\* Paid on £1 shares.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

**Pimento.** Buyers are still showing interest and sales have been made on the spot at 1/1 per lb. For shipment the quotation is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f.

**Ginger.** Practically no business has been reported. Prices are unchanged at 85/- c.i.f., U.K., for No. 3, 90/- for No. 2, and 100/- for No. 1.

**Spices** continue very quiet. **Nutmegs** are nominal and prices are lower at: 80's 3/10 per lb. c.i.f., U.K., sound unassorted 3/-, defective 2/6. **Mace** is also lower with whole mace quoted at 6/6 per lb., c.i.f., U.K., No. 1 Pickings at 4/6, and No. 2 Pickings at 4/-.

**SUGAR.** The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of March		January to March			
		1946	1947	1946	1947		
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—		
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—		
Australia	—	—	—	—	—		
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—		
British West Indies	5,236	12,693	8,524	32,030			
British Guiana	9,593	7,779	37,251	33,482			
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—			
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—			
Cuba	42,905	96,094	66,916	107,008			
Haiti	—	—	—	—			
St. Domingo	—	—	—	—			
Peru	48,856	36,739	67,067	62,230			
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	4,719	3			
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,590</b>	<b>153,305</b>	<b>184,477</b>	<b>234,753</b>			
<b>Imports of Refined</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>			
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>106,593</b>	<b>153,313</b>	<b>184,489</b>	<b>234,788</b>			
Consumption	tons	Month of February		January to February			
		1946	1947	1946	1947		
Refined	2	79	4	95			
Unrefined	103,974	62,658	198,879	147,493			
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,976</b>	<b>62,737</b>	<b>199,883</b>	<b>147,588</b>			
Stocks (February 28th)		1938		1946		1947	
Honey Grown Bees	—	—	165,900	257,850	234,250	—	
Foreign Refined	—	—	1,400	950	—	—	
Foreign Unrefined	—	—	435,800	145,500	287,350	—	
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>602,800</b>	<b>404,600</b>	<b>521,600</b>	<b>—</b>	

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

# 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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E.	Mr. W. Grason
Mr. W. L. Alston	Mr. William Hall
Rev. A. E. Armstrong	His Hon. J. D. Harford, C.M.G.
Mr. Frank B. Armstrong	Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E.
Mr. G. M. Bethune	Mr. Robert Johnstone
Mr. N. Peyton Birch	Mr. E. D. Kernahan
Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.	Mr. H. A. Lake
Mr. H. Warner Bolton	Sir Carleton G. Langley
Miss D. P. Burslem	Mr. B. A. Melhado
Mrs. Eva De Roux	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Mr. K. T. Murray
Mr. David Evans	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith, B.Sc.	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
Mr. W. E. Foster	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. William H. Gilbert	Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mr. G. O. Goad	Mr. Gerald Wight
Mr. A. C. Gomez, A.I.C.T.A.	

(Continued from preceding page)

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. *Matina* (Captain R. A. Thorburn), from Liverpool, April 8th:—

Mr. R. S. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hayes	Mrs. G. J. Pawsey
Mrs. J. Conaty	Mrs. M. McInnes	Miss G. P. Pawsey
Rev. & Mrs. C. Dorsett		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Eros* (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at Liverpool, April 14th:—

Miss K. Ball	Miss R. Jackson	Mrs. G. Sturdy
Mrs. E. C. Blagrove	Mrs. Godfrey Smith	Miss Sturdy
Capt. & Mrs. P. Blagrove	Dr. & Mrs. H. Moody	Mr. & Mrs. Thomson-Evans
Mr. & Mrs. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. C. Roe	
Miss Harris	Mr. E. Steven	Lady M. Twysden
Mr. & Mrs. H. Haughton		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. *Eros* (Captain Vigurs), from Liverpool, April 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Bell	Dr. & Mrs. K. De Pass	Cpl. M. J. Mitchell
Mrs. H. A. Bogle	Mr. J. W. Forrest	Mrs. K. Pringle
Mr. A. J. E. Chambers	S/Sgt. S. Forrest	Mrs. T. L. Russell
Mr. J. Clennett	Mrs. M. A. Kite	Mr. I. V. Williams
Mrs. E. R. Cook-Bodden	Sgt. P. F. Maher	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Tetela* (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, on April 25th:—

Mrs. H. E. Andrews	Miss E. A. Callingham-Woods	Mrs. B. E. Perrett
Miss A. E. Andrews		Mrs. M. P. Phillips
Mrs. A. M. Baird	Lieut. C. G. Ellement	Mrs. M. E. Seymour
Miss L. J. Calder	Mr. A. McCurdy	Mrs. K. L. Wilkins
Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Callingham-Woods	Captain A. Mitchell	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Matina* (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Garston, May 5th:—

Mr. M. Cooper, C.M.B., O.B.E.	Miss E. A. Deon	Mr. P. M. Plaskitt
Mrs. K. M. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. G. Elliott	Mr. W. G. Steward
Mr. & Mrs. K. Dron	Mr. G. P. Hennessy	Mrs. D. H. Steward
	Mr. J. G. Kieffer	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. *Ariguan* (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, on May 10th:—

Sgt. R. A. Aldana	Mrs. E. Griffiths	Sgt. G. E. McKay
Mrs. J. D. Anderson	Mrs. R. Grubb	Mr. A. D. McLean
Rev. B. C. Askew	Mr. O. Haddaway	Rev. & Mrs. H. McTear
2nd Lt. C. Barwood	Mrs. M. L. Hall	Mrs. D. McWhinnie
A/C 2 W. T. Barrett	Professor & Mrs. Hardy	Mrs. E. Noonan
Rev. G. T. Bartholomew	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hendricks	Mr. & Mrs. K. Nunes
Mr. D. H. Bicknell	Mr. G. B. Hill	1/Sgt. R. K. Plummer
Mr. E. G. Bird	W/O. I. S. Jackson	Mrs. E. L. Powell
Major J. Blagrove	Mrs. W. M. Johnson	Miss Powell
S/Sgt. S. Bloch	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. R. Rigby
Mrs. B. E. Branch	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Keates	Rev. & Mrs. D. Rothnie
Capt. M. R. Calvert	Mr. C. J. Kemp	Mr. W. Ryle Davies
Mr. & Mrs. Cherrie	S/Sgt. & Mrs. F. J. Kingsford	Miss D. M. South
Mrs. C. M. Chisholm		Mrs. G. A. Spooner
Miss Chisholm	Mr. J. Kyffin	Mr. R. L. Stafford
Dvr. C. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lambert	Mrs. L. Tabbush
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Conduit	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lange	Mr. & Mrs. E. Thompson
Sgt. K. A. Cope	Miss C. B. Crutchley	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thyne
Mrs. E. Deacon		Mr. J. L. Toole
Mrs. R. D'Oyen Fitchett	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. E. Trafford
1/Lt. & Mrs. G. Dwyer	Mr. J. E. Mahibir	Mrs. B. Tucker
W/O 2 W. R. Ellenor	Miss S. D. Martin	Mr. Westmorland
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Escobee	1/O C. H. Miller	Mr. E. Willie
Mr. & Mrs. S. Fletcher	Mr. R. Moll	Mrs. E. E. Wiltshire
Mr. & Mrs. Forbes Dennis	Mrs. N. Munro	Mr. V. Wolfson
Mr. C. M. Graham	Miss Munro	Mrs. C. L. Wood
S/Sgt. L. Green	Mr. & Mrs. R. McDougall	Lieut. L. Young



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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## The West India Committee

**B**y the death of the Earl of Harewood, which we announce with deep regret elsewhere in this issue, the West India Committee has lost a vice-president who took a close personal interest in its work. The loss is all the greater, following closely as it does the recent death of another vice-president, Sir Ivan Davson.

The election of Mr. J. Gordon Miller to "higher office," to use his own term, when by a unanimous vote he was appointed a vice-president at the annual general meeting, will receive the hearty approval of members of the Committee at home and overseas. As a vice-president his mature experience and outstanding abilities will remain at the service of the Committee.

The new chairman, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, and the deputy-chairman, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, have both been connected with the West Indies and the Committee for a long period and their election will be popular in all quarters.

Mr. Thomas Greenwood, who has not sought re-election as a treasurer owing to pressure of other duties, has served in that capacity since 1920. Mr. Greenwood will continue as a member of the Executive Committee on which he has served for nearly 30 years.

## Agriculture and Federation

**L**AST month an event occurred which may prove to have been of great importance to the people of the British West Indies, though the connection, at the moment, may seem remote.

Two hundred delegates and observers from 34 nations attended the first annual general meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, at The Hague.

The agriculturist, the world over, is a sturdy individualist. His job has always been, and despite the march of agricultural science remains, one in which, in the ultimate, he himself must make the decisions and plan the operations on which his bread and butter depend. The chequered history of the National Farmers' Union of the United Kingdom bears witness to the difficulty of reconciling the individualistic views of agricultural producers and of obtaining concerted action in one country. What has impelled this voluntary federation of agriculturists of many countries?

The answer was given by the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, Mr. S. L. Mansholt, when he opened the

conference. He said (we quote from the *N.F.U. Record*): "The Food and Agriculture Organization could not fulfil its task adequately without a world organization of farmers. There was the need for increased production while there existed nations whose food consumption was quantitatively and qualitatively far below every reasonable minimum; but measures assuring the farmer of remunerative prices were also indispensable. Prices of agricultural produce would have to be stabilized internationally."

Assured and stabilized remunerative prices for agricultural produce, as an indispensable preliminary to assured supplies for the consumer. Such an aim is completely in line with the views and desires of producers of sugar, cocoa, copra, and other agricultural products in the British West Indies. To date, the struggle to obtain remunerative prices has been a hard one, and it must never be forgotten that if a remunerative price is to be stable, it must also be an economic one. The economic price, in these days of ready communication, is related to world production and world demand, and is not merely a question of how much one has for sale and how much it has cost to produce. The formation of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (I.F.A.P.) is due to appreciation of this fact, and to the importance of steering opinion on the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) in a direction which will instil the conviction that the producer is entitled to consideration as well as the consumer.

"Equality of trading partnership with other industries" was another object of the I.F.A.P. referred to by the president, Mr. James Turner, to whose prescience and drive the foundation of the Federation is largely due. This is an aim which must have the approbation of all agriculturists. Sir Bede Clifford, in an address to the Royal Empire Society which is reported elsewhere in this issue, called agriculture "the Cinderella of the industries." It is characteristic of the modesty with which farmers press their claims that Mr. Turner asks, not that Cinderella shall become a Princess, but that she should have equality with her ugly sisters.

The full report of the proceedings of the conference is not yet to hand. When it is made available, it will undoubtedly make interesting reading. The preliminary report refers to a message from Sir John Boyd Orr, F.A.O. Director-General, emphasizing the Federation's opportunity to advance the aim of establishing a new charter both for human welfare and farming, by making their influence felt in shaping the policies of governments.

(Continued on page 139)



## From a Londoner's Notebook

THERE is universal relief at the news that the conditions proposed for winding up British rule in India have been favourably received by the leaders of both the great religious communities of that country. It now seems at least probable that the last scene in the history of the British Raj may be acted out with a dignity becoming its illustrious past. Mr. Churchill has given notice in Parliament that the Conservatives, while reserving their right to criticize the details of the necessary legislation, will not oppose in principle the Bills required to set up in India two separate self-governing states, each enjoying the full status of a Dominion. Of these two Hindustan, comprising the areas where Hindus predominate, will be about four times as large as Pakistan, the country of the Muslims; but both will have equal standing and rights, including, of course, the right to withdraw altogether from the British Commonwealth should they wish, either when their new organs of government begin to operate, or at any later time. Complex as is the process of delimiting the boundaries of the new states, which is expected to entail the division of two of the historic provinces of British India, Bengal and the Punjab, it is now expected that the act of British abdication will be completed before the middle of August.

\* \* \*

By common consent a very great personal share in the credit for reaching an amicable settlement of the long Indian controversy belongs to Lord Mountbatten, last in the distinguished line of the Viceroys of India. It is no disparagement of Lord Wavell, who showed himself an administrator of the first order, to say that the result has justified the Government's decision, when the announcement of a time-limit for British rule converted the essential task of the Viceroy from government to negotiation, to change the occupant of the office and bring in a man with a special gift for diplomacy.

And so the title of Emperor of India, which Disraeli brought as an offering to Queen Victoria, will shortly come to an end. I do not think history can produce any parallel to the action of an imperial power which, of its own free will and not yielding to any kind of force, has released a great part of its Empire from its allegiance. The nearest precedent is that of 1910, when the complete self-government was restored to the Union of South Africa, only eight years after the defeat of the republics in the Boer war.

\* \* \*

The Whitsun conference of the Labour Party at Margate showed the Government in a chastened mood and their supporters decidedly more critical than in the exultation that prevailed at the end of their first year of office. There were many signs of possible conflict between the traditional trade unionism, ever intent of securing higher wages for shorter hours of labour, and the necessary policy proclaimed by the Government in the phrase of its posters "we work or want." On the other hand a great personal triumph was enjoyed by Mr. Ernest Bevin. He was assailed on many sides

by complaints all reducing themselves to various aspects of the demand for what is called "a Socialist foreign policy." His essential reply was that which must be made by a patriotic Foreign Secretary of any party—that foreign policy cannot be based upon theoretic political doctrine, but only on the defence of concrete British interests in the world—the greatest of which is peace—and that these do not change when one Government succeeds another. This doctrine Mr. Bevin applied to the whole field of international affairs with a complete mastery of the subject that made mincemeat of his doctrinaire and half-informed critics.

\* \* \*

Scotland Yard are having an anxious time in dealing with the threat to many public men—their names are not at present to be published—by so-called explosive letters. These letters are posted in Italy. As a rule there are two envelopes—the outer addressed to the victim by name, the inner marked "private and confidential," presumably to ensure that it is opened by himself and not his secretary. Inside the second envelope is a small infernal machine, designed to explode as the envelope is opened.

Evidence is accumulating that this unpleasant business is organized as a plot by Jewish assassins and rebels against the British Government of Palestine. Fortunately it was detected early; prompt warning was given; and there have been no casualties so far. It may be assumed that everyone is now on his guard against suspicious letters answering the police description and bearing an Italian postmark. But there is an obvious danger that these murderous people may at any moment vary their method of attack.

\* \* \*

For the first time in history the Derby was run on a Saturday—one of the minor revolutions brought about by the economic stringency and the Government's campaign against mid-week absence from work. Tudor Minstrel, the "unbeatable" favourite, failed to stay the course and came in a bad fourth, and consequently the champion jockey, Gordon Richards, cannot even now add a Derby to his portentous list of victories. Pearl Diver, the winner (at 40 to 1) is only the latest of a formidable succession of French horses which have carried off the classic British trophies since the war. Even so, the French themselves do not seem to consider him quite in their first flight. The post-mortem on the Derby is now in full swing among the racing community, and all sorts of mutually contradictory reasons for the apparent decline of British bloodstock are being advanced. The bookmakers, who were accepting innumerable bets at "odds on" Tudor Minstrel, are taking no part in the general lamentation.

\* \* \*

Eros is to be restored to its pedestal in Piccadilly Circus on June 28th, and tea is once again being served on the Terrace of the House of Commons. There is no connection between these events, but it shows that London is gradually returning to normal.



## The Earl of Harewood

THE Earl of Harewood, K.G., who, we deeply regret to announce, died at Harewood House, on May 24th, was the husband of the Princess Royal to whom he was married at Westminster Abbey in February, 1922. He had been a vice-president of the West India Committee since October, 1943, and was the eldest son of the fifth earl who was president of the Committee for 14 years.

Born in 1882, he was educated at Eton and at Sandhurst, whence he was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards. Later he became a lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars (Yeomanry). From July, 1905, to August, 1907, he was an Honorary Attaché to the British Embassy in Rome, and from 1907 to 1911 an A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada. On the outbreak of war in 1914 Lord Lascelles (as he then was) rejoined his old battalion, the 3rd Grenadier Guards, as a lieutenant, and went to France with it the next May. In the July he was appointed second in command of his battalion and in September was hit by a bullet which broke his left arm. In all he was wounded three times and gassed once. He was awarded the D.S.O. with Bar and the French Croix de Guerre.

The Lascelles family has been connected with Barbados for some 250 years, and for a long period they have held the "Belle" and "Mount" estates, now in the possession of the late earl's second son, the Hon. Gerald Lascelles. In 1936, when Lord Harewood visited Barbados, he purchased "Waterford" in St. Michaels for himself and his elder son so that the family connexion with the island might be maintained in the direct line.

Lord Harewood was a man of wide interests. He was Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge—the first Mason not of the blood royal to hold that position for over 70 years—a trustee of the British Museum, a leading member of the Jockey Club, president of the Suffolk Territorial Army Association, and Chancellor of Sheffield University.

He is succeeded by his elder son Lieutenant Viscount Lascelles, Grenadier Guards, now an undergraduate at King's College, Cambridge.

The King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth were present at the memorial service held at St. Marks, North Audley Street, London, W., on May 29th. The West India Committee was represented by Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary.

[A resolution of condolence with the Princess Royal from the West India Committee appears on page 127 in this issue.]

was responsible for 80 per cent. of the revenue, and was a wasting asset.

Lord Hailsham, president of the West India Committee, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Bede, who in his acknowledgment made certain observations on the political future of Trinidad which indicated that he, at any rate, would favour political development within a federation.

The warmth with which the vote of thanks was acclaimed testified not only to the interest of his talk, but also to appreciation of the manner in which he had overcome the handicap of a very bad throat.

## Sir B. Clifford on Trinidad

### Address to Royal Empire Society

THE post-prandial meetings held by the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday of each week have become an institution. Sooner or later all who have something to contribute to the common pool of knowledge of Dominion, Colonial and Commonwealth matters ascend to the rostrum in the Assembly Hall and expound their views to attentive audiences.

On June 11th the speaker was Captain the Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1942 to 1947, and his subject was "Trinidad." Colonel Oliver Stanley presided.

Sir Bede's talk was mainly factual and descriptive, and much of what he told is already well known to those acquainted with the British West Indies. He gave an account of the important contributions made by the colony to the war effort, both in respect of the special part it was called on to play on account of its strategic position, and as regards the supply of vital materials, and described some of the resultant problems now facing the colony; dislocation of the life of the community, the difficulties of agriculture, depletion of oil reserves, and so on.

He then stressed the urgent need for rehabilitation of the oil and agricultural industries, and for the firm establishment of a long-term price policy related to the cost of production and with the guarantee of assured markets. The problems of rehabilitation were receiving attention; the relations between the oil and sugar companies and the established trade unions were excellent; in addition to the sustained market for petroleum products there was a wide demand for sugar, cocoa and vegetable oils, which industries "lend themselves to development." For these reasons he regarded the future outlook for Trinidad as encouraging.

Sir Bede then gave an account of steps taken during the last five years to improve standards of living, health, and housing in the colony. After pointing out that expenditure on health services had doubled during the period, he made particular reference to encouraging results from the use of D.D.T. and penicillin.

The talk was followed by a short discussion, led by Colonel Oliver Stanley. Sir Wilfrid Jackson regarded Trinidad as one of the better examples of the Crown Colony system of government, and thought Sir Bede had rightly insisted on the importance of the economic development of the colony. This view was endorsed by Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, who, however, felt that the conditions laid down by Sir Bede as essential to progress were not being wholly fulfilled. As regards price policy, for example, the case of sugar might be quoted, for which product the Ministry of Food was paying at least £3 per ton less than for sugar from Cuba. At the same time the cost of living in the colony was maintained at a high level by the dependence of the inhabitants on imported flour and fish purchased at an unfavourable rate of Canadian dollar exchange. The preponderance of oil in the economy of Trinidad was important. Oil

*(Continued at foot of preceding column)*



## The Birthday Honours

THE Birthday Honours published on June 12th contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

### BARON

SIR ARTHUR FREDERICK RICHARDS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nigeria, for services to the Colonial Empire.

[Sir Arthur was Governor of Jamaica from 1938 to 1943.]

### K.C.M.G.

SIR JOHN VALENTINE WISTAR SHAW, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Trinidad.

MR. SYDNEY CAINE, C.M.G., a Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

### KNIGHT BACHELOR

MR. EUSTACE GORDON WOOLFORD, O.B.E., K.C. For public services in British Guiana.

### C.M.G.

MR. ROBERT DUNCAN HARRIS ARUNDELL, Colonial Administrative Service, Resident British Member, Caribbean Commission, Washington.

MR. RONALD HERBERT GARVEY, M.B.E., Colonial Administrative Service, Administrator, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

MR. JOHN DALZELL RANKINE, Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial Secretary, Barbados.

### O.B.E.

MR. VERNON FITZCLARENCE ANDERSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., Colonial Medical Service, Senior Medical Officer, British Honduras.

MR. HERBERT FITZ-ALLAN BRYAN DAVIS. For public services in St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

MR. JOHN EBENEZER CLARE McFARLANE, Deputy Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Jamaica.

### M.B.E.

LADY ADELAIDE GLADYS HALL. For public services in Bermuda.

MRS. OLIVE RUBINA KIEFFER. For welfare services in British Honduras.

MR. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, First Assistant to the Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

MR. ERNEST OTTEY PANTON, J.P. For social and public services in the Cayman Islands, Jamaica.

MR. CHARLES SWAIN THOMPSON, Postmaster, Bahamas.

MR. LAURESTON HEWLEY WHARTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, British Guiana.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER ARTHUR ERNEST WORBY, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. For services to aviation in St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

### BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

[CIVIL DIVISION.]

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Warrant Officer, Police Force, British Guiana.

### IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

[COMPANIONS]

MR. WILLIAM IRVING HOWELL, lately Marketing Officer, Nevis, Leeward Islands.

MR. BRYCE OTTERBEIN SMITH, Controller of Post Office Savings Banks, British Guiana.

### KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

[FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE]

MAJOR THOMAS NORMAN DRAKE, Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

### COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

AUSTIN BYERS HARPER, First Class Inspector, Jamaica Constabulary.

EDWARD ALFRED HAMILTON MELVILLE, Sub-Inspector, Trinidad Police Force.

MAJOR EDWARD OLIVER PLUNKETT, Senior Superintendent, Windward Islands Police Force.

WILLIAM EDGAR RYAN, Lance Corporal, Leeward Islands Police Force.

LABAN ESTLER STANLEY, Sergeant-Major, Jamaica Constabulary.

URIEL AUGUSTUS WATSON, Detective Sergeant, Jamaica Constabulary.

## A Zoological Society

### Formed in Trinidad

THE Zoological Society of Trinidad and Tobago, the first organization of its kind in the British West Indies, was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at the Library Hall of St. Mary's College, Port-of-Spain, on April 24th.

Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture, was elected president; Dr. H. Metivier, Dr. E. McCullum Callan and Mr. H. Neal Fahey, vice-presidents; Mr. R. L. Gwatkin, honorary treasurer; Mr. G. A. Jones, honorary secretary; and Mr. L. E. Ganteaume and Mr. Felix Duprey, auditors.

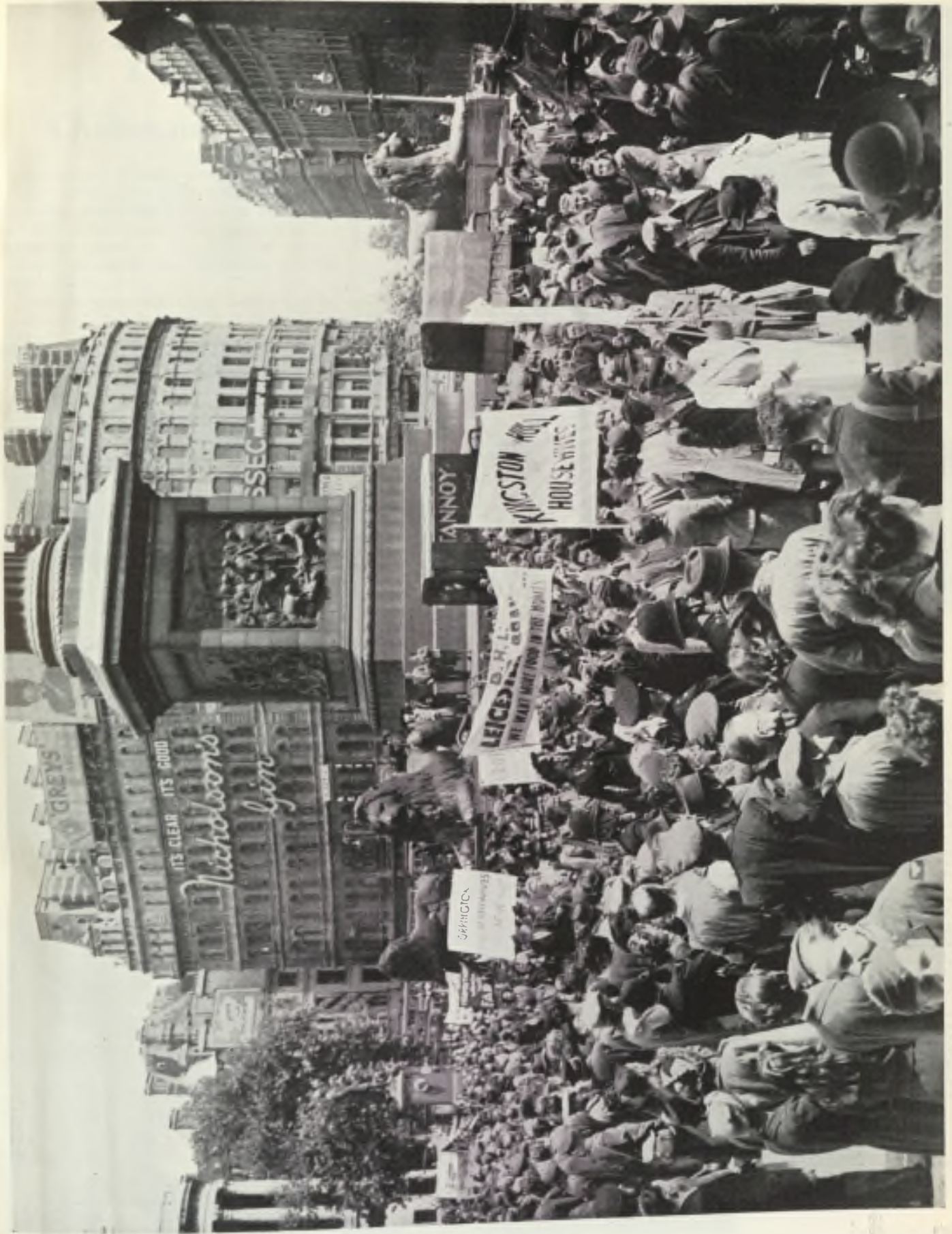
The management committee will consist of the officers, with the following: Mr. J. C. Cater, Mr. I. Moreland Hopkins, Dr. A. C. Thaysen, Mr. Joseph Fernandes, Mr. C. L. Williams, and Mr. A. T. Carr.

After a resolution calling for the formation of the society, proposed by Mr. C. L. Williams, vice-president of the Trinidad Field Naturalists' Club, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Cater, Assistant Conservator of Forests, had been unanimously accepted, Mr. Ludolf Wehekind, president of the Field Naturalists' Club, welcomed those present at the meeting and gave an account of the work done by the zoo sub-committee and co-opted members to bring about the formation of the society. The local Government has agreed that the sum of \$4,724.90, standing to the credit of the Wild Birds' Fund, as well as the revenue from the sale of hunting licences, approximately \$700 per annum, be placed at the disposal of the society. This welcome support from Government, however, will by no means suffice to meet the requirements for a zoo as planned, and every effort is to be made to enlist the assistance of the public in raising between \$40,000 and \$50,000, the sum regarded as the minimum necessary to start the project in conformity with plans laid down.

The aim is a membership of about 1,500, by whose co-operative effort interest may be promoted and revenue assured.

All will wish the society success in its endeavours. A well-found and well-run zoo is both an educational and recreational asset, and as an additional amenity for the enjoyment of tourists would be of high value.





A PROTEST MARCH BY BRITISH HOUSEWIVES



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

INSET—*left to right*—Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling (now chairman), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (now a vice-president) and Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary

[See page 134





# 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 28th, when Mr. J. Gordon Miller presided for the last time as chairman. His election as a vice-president is reported below.

Rising to move the adoption of the report, Mr. Miller said:—

It will be your wish that there shall be recorded, at this meeting, our deep sense of the loss suffered by the untimely passing of the Earl of Harewood, who died on Saturday last. As a vice-president of the West India Committee, his counsel and guidance were always available, and he had a deep pride in his long family association with the West Indies.

I have to report, also, the death of Sir Ivan Davson, a vice-president, on January 27th, while on a visit to British Guiana. He, also, rendered valuable service to the Committee and to the colonies. We miss his presence at the council table.

[The meeting stood while the following resolutions were read.]

Be it Resolved That the members of the West India Committee in annual general meeting this day assembled, desire to place on record the profound regret with which they learned of the death on May 24th, 1947, of the Right Honourable the Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., one of their vice-presidents from 1943, and to convey to Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and to the other members of his family an expression of their sincere sympathy.

Be it Resolved That the members of the West India Committee in annual general meeting this day assembled, desire to place on record the profound regret with which they learned of the death on January 27th, 1947, of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson, O.B.E., a member of the Executive Committee from 1909, a treasurer from 1927, chairman from 1936 to 1945, and a vice-president from 1946, and to convey to his family an expression of their sincere sympathy.

It is scarcely possible to begin a review of West Indian affairs without some reference, however brief, to conditions prevailing in the home country.

### The Crisis at Home

The troubles that afflict, on this side of the Atlantic, must be attributed to a combination of circumstances developing as the aftermath of war. Six long years of the fight for freedom have had their effect. We are short of food—and dollars. Men do not work well on meagre rations, and, like Pharaoh's dream of the "seven lean kine," the people of Great Britain begin to visualise a continuation of "short commons" over a period of somewhat similar duration. Even the elements have thwarted efforts to increase the national supply of home grown food. But, shortages of coal, of raw materials, and mal-distribution of manpower, threaten our very existence as an industrial country, a state of affairs which has brought forth the facetious reflection that, shortly, "our standard of living will be flying at half-mast"!

The financial and economic facts of the present situation have been explained and emphasised, but, apparently, have not yet penetrated deeply into the

minds of all in this country. I am reminded of the answer given by a trades union speaker to a workman who inquired, "what are economics?" He replied: "Economics are what you get for what you give!" Only when there is a full realisation, by the whole community, of the seriousness of the situation, and wholehearted response to the urgent appeal for continuous work and maximum productivity, will economic recovery be possible and the end of our tribulations in sight.

Great Britain's present plight will, of course, have some effect on trade with the West Indies. It will retard development work and hold back expansion of production there by reason of delay in manufacture and shipment of essential machinery and general supplies. Fortunately for the West Indian colonies, Canada is a source of supply for imported food and for many necessary articles still scarce in Great Britain, although revision of the Canadian dollar exchange rate has meant much higher prices, and dollar shortages necessitate the greatest possible purchases in sterling markets.

Within the British Commonwealth there is a family economy which stood the test during the years of world economic warfare, and, also in the recent period of actual physical conflict. It will stand all in good stead again if pressure to disintegrate that economy is not permitted to prevail. Never should it be forgotten that the Dominions and Colonies gave help and food freely to the mother country, in time of need, while others sought to reap a harvest of excessive profits, out of her dire necessity, in a world shortage and sellers' market.

International conferences are the order of the day, seeking agreed formulae in pursuance of the ideal of establishing a world of peace and plenty. The conference on trade and employment continues discussions on the need for expansion of trade by reduction of existing tariffs and other trade barriers. The Wheat Conference has not yet reached a workable agreement, nor is the proposed World Food Council yet at the operating stage. Progress, in all directions, is slow, and complete success uncertain by reason of the continued absence of representatives of certain nations from the councils.

### Sugar

It can be taken for granted that, sooner or later, the International Sugar Council will resume discussions and seek to regulate production and exports and deal with surpluses when a state of over-production again arises, as, some future day, it surely will. The countries embraced by the Caribbean constitute the world's sugar bowl, and the British West Indian colonies, although producing meantime under three-quarters of a million tons, are second to none, in that area, for yield of sugar per acre and efficiency production costs. There can be no doubt that, if there existed a genuine free



market for sugar, those colonies, given a "fair field and no favour," could compete successfully against a world production freed from all artificial aids. That is one of the "freedoms," however, which the world is likely to be denied. Self-sufficiency policies encouraged and protected uneconomic production for too many years, and no revolutionary change can be expected of industries thus established and fostered at heavy cost.

Therefore, preference will continue to be a necessity, and assured markets essential for the colonies' basic crop, and there should be pursued a policy such as will ensure expansion of production and maintain a degree of economic stability after the same manner as prevailed successfully during the recent emergency years. The bane of the primary producer, in pre-war years, was the wide fluctuations of, so-called, "free market" values and, for long periods too, abnormally low prices for his products.

Since the beginning of the war, the exportable sugar crops of the colonies have been purchased by the Ministry of Food. The 1947 British West Indies crop has now been purchased at a c.i.f. price of £24 5s. 0d. as compared with £19 10s. 0d. in 1946. The new price is still well below that of "dollar" sugar, the basic United States minimum price for 1947 crop Cuban raw sugar being £31 7s. 1d. per ton c.i.f. The difference is only partly accounted for by the higher freight and insurance charges included in the Cuban figure. The advance of £4 15s. 0d. per ton was offered with the proviso that £2 per ton would be the effective cash addition and the remaining £2 15s. 0d. per ton taken to create three separate funds, of which 10s. per ton would be applied to labour welfare, £1 per ton to rehabilitation of factories, and 25s. per ton to a price stabilisation fund. At the urgent request of the Jamaica Government, the effective cash price in their case was, exceptionally, increased to £2 10s. 0d., and the welfare and rehabilitation funds each reduced by 5s. per ton.

The proposal to establish these special funds is an innovation, and gives encouragement and incentive towards restoration and expansion of the colonial sugar industry which experienced a set-back in production from the circumstances of war.

Built up over the next few years, the price stabilisation fund will serve a useful purpose in the event of a recession in values, but it would be inadequate to meet any severe slump and cannot be regarded as a substitute for a long term market policy.

The welfare fund will provide desirable amenities in the sugar districts. Hitherto, only those companies, or plantation owners, with available finance, have been able to develop such schemes. Now, with such a fund available, it should be possible to spread these improvements over the entire sugar belt in each colony. Rehabilitation of factories, and the erection of new centrals, should now, also, proceed as rapidly as machinery is available for shipment from Great Britain.

#### Cocoa and Cotton

The recent satisfactory prices for West Indian cocoa should help planters to undertake the very necessary rehabilitation work on their estates, and encourage new plantings.

The prospects for Sea Island cotton are particularly promising, and it is to be hoped that production will be

substantially increased as soon as possible. The new fabrics made from West Indian Sea Island cotton shown at the British Industries Fair have created quite a sensation in the world of women's fashions, and indicate a rising demand for Sea Island cotton at reasonable prices.

Prices for the other main agricultural products have improved lately, though they have not kept pace with the cost of living in the Caribbean, which has risen steadily. Nevertheless, there has been a marked improvement in the standard of living of agricultural labour generally as compared with pre-war years. That can be maintained and improved only by a healthy and prosperous agriculture in these mainly agricultural colonies.

#### The University

Economic well being is important, but vital also is the need for education, in its widest sense, if the peoples of the colonies are to rise to new responsibilities in good citizenship. Much has already been done for improvement of educational opportunities, and an outstanding development is the plan for the foundation of a University of the West Indies, to be established in Jamaica. The curriculum will embrace the arts, science, medicine, and agriculture. The principal, two faculty heads and the architect have been appointed, and the Governor of Jamaica, Sir John Huggins, opened the first session of the provisional council on January 7th, 1947.

I have had the opportunity of conversation with Dr. Taylor, the principal, and share his enthusiasm for this new development. The need for an institution of higher learning in the West Indies is now generally recognised. Cultural and economic development can only advance if the young people of the colonies with mental capacity are properly trained to play their part, not only as scholars, but also as educated leaders and in the professions. Training, in the universities of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, has already shown what results can be achieved, but it is costly and is becoming increasingly difficult with the increased demand on the universities in those countries. But even if this factor were absent, there would still be an urgent need for a West Indian university.

A university is more than a teaching institution; it is a centre of learning making contributions to knowledge in the fields characteristic of the area and acting as a focal point in all that concerns the development of the arts, the sciences and the intellectual life of the Caribbean colonies.

The creation of such a centre will take time, but the work of planning it has begun. There will be many difficulties to face, especially in this time of disruption after war, but the project has been received with widespread enthusiasm in the colonies, and it is hoped that it will find support from all interested in the future welfare and progress of the peoples of the British West Indies and British Guiana, among whom I think we can number all the members of the West India Committee.

#### The Imperial College

I am glad to feel that adequate finance for the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture may, with the generous support of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, soon be assured, for the next five years at least. Par-



ticularly gratifying, also, is the recent decision, referred to in the report, to set up a Sugar Technology Research Unit at the College, the capital being mainly provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the annual expenditure being met jointly from that fund and by the industry through the British West Indies Sugar Association. Much credit is due to all concerned for the successful outcome of negotiations which started nearly three years ago. When fully staffed and equipped this new unit will have an important part to play in the advance of factory technique and efficiency, and in the exploration of the possibilities of new products from sugar and its by-products, and I am sure that the Committee would desire me to wish the venture every success.

### Shipping Position

The shipping position to and from the West Indies continues to be unsatisfactory particularly as far as a direct service of British passenger ships is concerned, and we look to the Imperial Shipping Committee, now in process of inquiring into the situation, to make recommendations designed to secure a reasonable long term solution. This may well involve Government assistance, both imperial and local, a fact to which we must reconcile ourselves. Meanwhile, the priority system operated by the Colonial Office for passages to the West Indies has been abandoned, which decision I fear will now involve a scramble for the limited number of berths likely to be available and reversion to the rule of first come first served. To avoid hardship more accommodation is, therefore, more than ever needed.

### The Accounts

I would refer to the report of the Executive of the West India Committee, copies of which are in your hands. It gives full details of our activities during the past year, and I need not further enlarge. So far as the accounts are concerned, I regret that these are not available to-day since the auditors have so far been unable, owing to heavy pressure of work, to undertake the audit. You will be pleased to know, however, that on this occasion, thanks to increased contributions, they are likely to show a balance on the right side. Membership has also increased, but there is scope for further improvement in that direction.

The thanks of the Executive are due to the honorary correspondents in the West Indies, who have continued to keep us regularly informed on local affairs.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, having had the privilege of addressing you from this chair on three occasions, my term of office expires. I am indebted to the members of the Executive, and to all, for kindness and consideration while I had the honour of serving as your chairman. It will not be invidious if I express my grateful thanks especially to Colonel Hickling, deputy chairman, Mr. Gavin, secretary, and Mr. Souness, assistant secretary, for their never failing support, and to every member of the staff for ready and willing help at all times.

The chairman then moved:—

That the annual report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1947, be and is hereby adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, deputy chairman, and carried unanimously.

### Mr. Gordon Miller elected a Vice-president

Proposing the election of Mr. J. Gordon Miller as a vice-president, Colonel Hickling said that the meeting would have heard with regret the news that Mr. Miller was leaving the chair in the very near future. "It is more than a duty on my part," continued Colonel Hickling, "to express the thanks due to him for the way in which he has carried out his duties as chairman. Mr. Miller, this year, is celebrating the diamond jubilee of his connection with the West Indies. He has been for over 20 years a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, during which he served nine years as deputy chairman and two years as chairman. He has held the latter position during some of the most difficult times during which it would be possible for any chairman to have to operate and I have sat at his feet in the last few years and wondered at the way he has led, what has sometimes been, an extraordinarily difficult team. West Indian interests are slightly divergent at times and the extraordinary way in which the chairman has directed our steps towards the right path warrants real thanks from the bottom of our hearts. He may have been born great—I don't know. That he has achieved greatness as the chairman of the West India Committee I am certain, and I therefore have very much pleasure in moving the following resolution standing in my name which has the unanimous backing of the Executive Committee:—

Be it Resolved That Mr. J. Gordon Miller be appointed a vice-president of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter of Incorporation."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. M. du Buisson and carried unanimously and with acclamation.

In thanking those present for his election to his new office, Mr. Miller said:—

"In relinquishing the responsible position as chairman, I am happy to realise that the members should find any labours of mine worthy of recognition by elevation to a higher office. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for that expression of your goodwill and confidence.

"No honour do I consider greater, nor one in which I shall have more pleasure, than the honour of election as a vice-president of the West India Committee.

"It enables me to feel that a long association can be continued and maintained, and the privilege still be mine of seeking to serve."

### Executive Re-Elections

On the proposal of Sir Lennox O'Reilly seconded by Sir Harold Tempany, 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: Major S. T. S. Clarke, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. T. Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. O. H. Keeling, Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., Commander H. V. Lavington, Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Mr. H. Alan Walker and Mr. L. B. Whitaker, M.I.E.E.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, carried with acclamation, was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie, and seconded by Mr. F. G. Harcourt.



The chairman in suitably responding referred to the number of members present from the West Indies and to the distinguished list of former Governors and Administrators also present.

A list of those present at the meeting appears on page 133.

### The Committee's New Officers

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on June 10th, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, on the proposal of Mr. J. Gordon Miller and seconded by Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, was elected chairman, and Mr. J. M. du Buisson, on the proposal of Mr. J. M. Campbell and Mr. H. Alan Walker, deputy-chairman, for the year 1947-48.

The following were re-elected treasurers for the same period: Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. Alexander Elder, and Mr. H. Alan Walker. As stated in the annual report, Mr. T. Greenwood did not seek re-election as a treasurer.

#### The New 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. Since coming to London he has visited the island on four occasions.

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 deputy-chairman for the past two years. A photograph of the new chairman appears in this issue.

#### The Deputy-Chairman

Mr. J. M. du Buisson, who was educated at Marlborough and Oriel, Oxford, joined the firm of Henckell du Buisson and Co., in 1910. He served throughout the war of 1914-18 in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment and on demobilization rejoined the firm, becoming a partner in the same year.

He has paid some 10 visits to the West Indies, his first being in 1912.

Mr. du Buisson, is chairman of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., and a director of Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd., Gray's Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory, Ltd., and of other companies not directly connected with the West Indies.

The table which appears at the top of the next column shows the names of the chairmen and deputy-chairmen of the Committee during the past 75 years:—

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 ...	1945-1947	"	June 21, 1945
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ...	1947-	"	June 10, 1947
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. ...	1945-1947	"	June 21, 1945
J. M. du Buisson ...	1947-	"	June 10, 1947

\*Additional deputy-chairmen elected under special war-time powers.

### New Members Elected

At recent meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee the following fifteen candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. GERALD ARNOTT (Country)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques { D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
Lt.-Col. A. C. W. Kimpton (Country)	{ Messrs. Paines & Reid { Mr. J. Gordon Miller
BRITISH TRANSIT LTD. (Country)	{ Lt.-Col. T. Wood, M.B.E. { Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. THOMAS EDWIN WENT (Sr.) (Barbados)	{ Hon. H. A. Cuke { Mr. T. E. Went (Jnr.)
MR. JOHN HAROLD WOOD (Country)	{ Mr. I. B. Whitaker { Mr. H. A. Lake
MR. EDWARD DOUGLAS GUINNESS (London)	{ Mr. Kenneth Reid { Mr. M. H. Short
Capt. CASPER SILAS BALFOUR SWINLEY, D.S.O., D.S.C. (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller { Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. RICHARD DANIEL SMITH (London)	{ Mr. A. T. Dudley { Mr. H. P. Sheldon
THE GEORGETOWN CLUB, LTD. (British Guiana)	{ Hon. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E. { Mr. W. S. Jones
ST. VINCENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INC. (St. Vincent)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller { Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. CHARLES KEITH CUKE (St. Vincent)	{ Hon. H. A. Cuke { Mr. J. Gordon Miller
SQUADRON LEADER C. MERCER (Country)	{ Mrs. Bromley { Mr. B. E. King
LADY WINIFRED GORE (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller { Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. JOHN OLIVER (London)	{ Mr. Paul Adorian { Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
MR. GERALD OSWOLD GOAD (British Guiana)	{ Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E. { Mr. N. P. Sherlock



# Closer Union in the West Indies

## Despatch from Secretary of State

ON May 28th there was published, simultaneously in London and the British West Indies, a white paper (Cmd. 7120) entitled *Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies*.

This paper contains the text of a despatch dated February 14th, 1947, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of a memorandum, on the subject of closer association between the British West Indian Colonies, and, in appendices; the text of a despatch dated March 14th, 1945, from the then Secretary of State; notes on the constitutions of those Colonies and on their financial position; and notes on the distribution of powers in Australia, Canada and India.

Five possible schemes for closer association between the British West Indian Colonies are reviewed in the memorandum.

(1) The union of all the colonies under one government with a single legislature and a single administrative machine.

(2) Continuation on present lines, but with encouragement to the development of central institutions, administrative, legal, medical, police, and so on, as has already been given to the office of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare.

(3) The establishment of an institution, on the lines of the East African Governors' Conference and the West African Council, to provide for joint consideration and administration of matters of common concern, while still avoiding the creation of any central constitutional authority.

(4) The establishment of a British West Indian Council, composed of territorial representatives drawn from the Colonies in agreed proportions, which, without having legislative powers, would debate and pass resolutions on matters of common interest and might exercise executive powers for the administration of certain common services. In course of time, such a Council might possibly be converted into a legislative body for the British West Indies as a whole.

(5) Federation.

Scheme (1) would secure the tackling of the administrative, social and economic problems of the area with larger services under unified direction. It would, however, require the disappearance of the existing colony legislatures, and there is no indication that the development of communications between the colonies is likely, in the immediate future, to reach the stage at which a unitary government would be easily workable in practice.

Scheme (2) would involve no immediate modification of the existing political and administrative arrangements in the several colonies, no sacrifice of the jurisdiction and power of the Legislature in each, and no immediate financial burden. It would in effect be a policy of waiting until such time as some form of constitutional integration might become acceptable. Such a policy is rejected on the ground that it is impossible in the modern world for small separate communities

to achieve and maintain full self-government on their own, to resist economic and cultural pressure, and to play an independent part in international discussions.

Scheme (3), delegating control of the area to "a stick of H.E.'s," or some similar body, would have no basis in popular representation, would not fit into the British West Indian political framework, and would in any case be unacceptable to public opinion.

Scheme (4) would, without committing the separate territories to the expense of maintaining a federal government, offer a regular means of contact and consultation between representatives of each colony who would recommend the Council's views to the colony Legislatures to secure common decisions, joint action, and unified control of common services. In time the Council might be converted into a legislative body for the British West Indies as a whole. "It cannot by any means be assumed, however," continues the memorandum, "that this simple evolutionary progress would ensue from the setting up of a British West Indian Council. In the absence of legislative powers, that is to say, unless something in the nature of a federal government were created, it would be impossible to ensure the acceptance of resolutions of the Council by the Colonial Legislatures; and in the absence of any real responsibility the debates in the Council might tend to be conducted in an atmosphere of unreality. Moreover, in the light of experience in the British West Indies, it also seems improbable that any authority would be in a position to operate joint services smoothly and efficiently if it had no power to raise its own revenue for the purpose and was dependent upon financial contributions from a number of Governments. On the whole, therefore, it may be thought that the expedient of a British West Indian Council should not receive consideration so long as the possibility remains open of securing agreement upon a federal constitution in some form."

Thus the preference clearly conveyed in the memorandum, and communicated in Mr. Creech Jones's despatch, is for discussion of the issue of political federation at a conference of British West Indian representatives, to be convened at some agreed place in the West Indies (Jamaica is suggested) in September next. To this conference it is recommended that each colony (the Leeward and Windward Islands being regarded for this purpose as two colonies) should send three delegates, nominated by the Legislature, and accompanied by the chief legal and financial advisers of the colony. The Secretary of State also proposes that the four members of the British Section of the Caribbean Commission be invited to attend as observers, unless (in the case of the unofficial members) already nominated by a Legislature as one of its representatives. He himself hopes to attend the conference, and in any case would be represented.

The terms of reference laid down for the conference are those originally indicated in Colonel Stanley's



despatch, namely, "to consider the formulation of proposals for closer association," to "enable the conference to debate without prejudice any form of closer association which may appear worthy of consideration." In anticipation that in the opening stages of such a conference the respective colonies will furnish their delegates with memoranda setting out their views, the Secretary of State concludes his memorandum with an outline of a possible federal constitution for the British West Indies.

"Such a Federal Government might be set up on the following lines:—

(i) A Governor-General with a central secretariat and separate departments administering the services coming under the authority of the federal legislature. The functions of the organization of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare could to the extent necessary be taken over by the Governor-General and his staff.

(ii) A federal legislature. It would be for consideration whether this should have one chamber or two. The Upper House might be elected on a territorial basis by the Colonial Legislatures (including the nominated and official members and the upper houses in existing bicameral Legislatures), and the Lower House by direct franchise. It might prove difficult to obtain a sufficient number of qualified persons willing to serve on two such legislative bodies in addition to the existing colonial legislatures, and for this reason, apart from consideration of possible friction between the two chambers, it may be thought desirable that the federal government should have a single chamber legislature. In any event it is desirable that there should be provision for a minority of official members so as to enable the federal government's policy and measures to be explained during the period until full ministerial responsibility is attained.

(iii) An executive council on the present Jamaican model, in which the Governor-General would have the same reserve powers as are provided at present for the Governor of Jamaica.

(iv) A privy council, again on the present Jamaican model, which would, *inter alia*, be the responsible authority for the federal civil service mentioned in (vi) below.

(v) It might prove useful to adopt the Jamaican system of standing committees electing their own chairman.

(vi) The federal government would require its own civil service for the administration of the services allotted to it.

(vii) A federal court which would possibly replace all existing supreme courts."

The services and subjects to be transferred to such a federal government should be a matter primarily for the projected conference to consider, but it is suggested that the administration of the following services at least could appropriately and profitably be centralised:—

"(a) *Customs*. Probably no other single reform would bring such benefit to the colonies concerned as the establishment of a full customs union, or at any rate a common customs tariff. The present position, in which for customs purposes each colony

treats the others as entirely separate territories, seriously restricts British West Indian inter-colonial trade as a whole and injuriously affects both the export trade in particular and the standard of living in general of all the British West Indian colonies.

(b) *Income Tax*. The principles of the taxation of income, once accepted, are very much the same wherever they may be applied. Income tax has now been accepted in principle in all the colonies concerned and there can be no doubt that its administration would be rendered easier and probably cheaper if it were entrusted to a central authority.

(c) *Control and Administration of Joint Services*. The arguments in favour of the unification of government services in the British West Indies—for example, the administrative, medical, legal and police services—have already been widely canvassed and there is general acceptance in principle of the desirability of unification. Although there is less complete agreement upon the need for a central authority to administer unified services such an authority would appear to be indispensable.

(d) *Penal Administration*. It is only by joint arrangements that the British West Indian colonies can hope to have the benefit of a full range of penal institutions, such as those now established in the United Kingdom.

(e) *Communications*. It is clear that the individual British West Indian colonies do not for the most part command the resources required to achieve the improvements in inter-island communications which are necessary to meet their real needs. Co-ordination under central control should at any rate secure more economical use of existing resources and might well be of advantage in other respects. This applies not merely to the means of transporting passengers and freight but also to communications in the widest general sense, including postal services, telecommunications and broadcasting.

(f) *Research and Planning*. There is great and manifest need in all the colonies concerned for improved facilities for various media of research, including surveys and statistical services, in order that plans for economic development and social welfare may be soundly conceived and wisely executed. Except in co-operation the colonies will not generally be able to afford or fully to employ the services of the experts required to fulfil those functions. This furnishes a further example of a common need which can be met only by joint action.

(g) *Defence*. The organization of local defence and security forces offers another field in which economy and efficiency are likely to be promoted by resort to a central authority."

In anticipation of the criticism which will be forthcoming from those who have taken note of the recommendations of the Moyne Commission in regard to constitutional and closer union in the British West Indies, the Secretary of State writes as follows:—

"I am aware that it has been widely assumed since the Royal Commission's report was published that consideration of the question of closer union of all the British West Indian colonies would be deferred until experience was available of the working of any closer union of the Leeward and Windward Islands. In



view, however, of the indications that public opinion in the British West Indies is now ready to undertake consideration of the wider question, I do not consider that it is necessary, or indeed desirable, to postpone the holding of the Conference which I have in mind. The closer union of the Leeward and Windward Islands, now accepted in principle at the St. Kitts Conference, is, in my opinion, most desirable in the interests of those Islands themselves, and not least since it will enable them to take part more effectively in any wider federation. Apart from this, however, the relations between those Islands do not affect the merits of closer association of the British West Indies as a whole."

The most potent argument for action is put in the following paragraph of the memorandum:—

"Possibly the most important reason of all for the view that closer association is necessary lies in the fact that it is clearly impossible in the modern world for the present separate communities, small and isolated as most of them are, to achieve and maintain full self-government on their own. It is not, for example, practical politics to suppose that communities of two hundred thousand souls, or in some cases even less, should play an independent part in international discussions. On the other hand, a community of well over two million people in the Caribbean area, with much that is homogeneous in their culture, could reasonably hope to achieve real self-government, and to be strong enough to stand against economic and cultural pressure and to formulate and carry through a policy and way of life of its own."

Those who on behalf of the West Indies took part in the recent Commonwealth discussions preliminary to the International Conference on Trade and Employment now going on at Geneva would possibly be best fitted to endorse that statement and to affirm the need for the West Indies to be separately represented as one entity at such conferences where their interests as exporters of agricultural produce and raw materials are likely to conflict with those of the United Kingdom as consumers.

Among those present at the annual general meeting of the West India Committee were:—

Mr. David Andrews, Mr. J. V. Armstrong (Telephone & General Trust Ltd.), Mr. S. A. Bacon, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Miss A. C. Boling, Mr. J. C. Burnett (Hy Langridge & Co.), Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Cator, Mr. G. F. Chalmers, Mr. M. S. Chapman (Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.), Major S. T. Stephen Clarke, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. John W. Freeman (Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd., Grenada), Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. T. A. Gall (Nathan and Godfrey Ltd.), Mr. G. W. Hawkins (Cocoa Association of London, Ltd.), Lieut.-Commander Charles Hayward, Mr. H. I. O. Henriques, Sir Claud Hollis, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. G. H. Hunte, Mr. A. I. Jupp, Mr. J. Lagden, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. G. D. Owen, Mr. G. R. Reid, Mr. H. P. Sheldon (Barclays Bank [D.C. & O.]), Lieut.-Col. J. C. de B. Sheringham, Mr. R. D. Smith (Assistant General Manager, Barclays Bank [D.C. & O.]), Mr. Robert W. Smith, Mr. Norman Straker, Sir Edward Stubbs, Mr. G. A. Thompson (Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd., London), Mr. C. Ernest Woodhouse, Mr. Robert Gavin (secretary), Mr. E. A. Andrews (technical officer).

Apologies for their inability to attend the meeting were received from Lord Hailsham, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Lieut.-Colonel Alan de Pass, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. H. Alan Walker.

## Ministry of Food

### "Long-Term Contracts"

In the House of Commons, the Minister of Food was recently asked to "give a list of the long-term contracts for food, including drink, which have been made with other Governments or Colonial Administrations and indicate in each case what provision there is for the reduction or review of the rates during the term and the date when each contract expires."

Included in the list were particulars of the arrangements for purchase of B.W.I. sugar and Jamaica coffee, as follows:—

Commodity	... Sugar	... ..	... Coffee
Country	... B.W.I.	... ..	... Jamaica
Expiration date	31/12/49	... ..	31/12/52
Quantity	... Exportable surplus	Fixed annual quantities	

Review Clauses Prices are negotiated annually (a) General review in 1951.

(b) Other reviews by mutual agreement.

The arrangements for purchase of sugar, and particulars of price, have already been given on page 99 of the May issue of the CIRCULAR, in the report of the Executive Committee for the year 1946-47.

The Ministry of Food refuses to release details of coffee prices under the contracts, but particulars of the other arrangements are contained in the following communication issued by the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, Jamaica:—

With the approval of Government, the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries has entered into a contract with the Minister of Food on behalf of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for the sale of Jamaica coffee of the 1948 to 1952 crop years, inclusive.

By Regulations made under the Agricultural Produce Law (Cap. 339) no coffee may be exported from Jamaica unless it is exported by the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, or by a person authorized by him in writing. The Commissioner of Commerce and Industries may, however, exclude any class, type or description of coffee from all or any of the provisions of the Regulations.

The object of the contract is to encourage the maximum production and improve the standard of quality of coffee produced in Jamaica as also to provide the maximum tonnage of Jamaica coffee for shipment to the United Kingdom. An undertaking has been given to supply the exportable surplus estimated to amount to between 1,500 and 2,000 tons per annum; the respective percentages of the seven types required and anticipated to be available having also been agreed.

Type samples will be submitted as soon as possible after the beginning of each season and representative shipping samples will be provided on the carrying vessel.

All shipments will be made in new jute bags of 132 pounds net, marked with the shipper's mark and the type and a drop mark.

The agreed prices for the respective types have been fixed on the basis of net shipping weights, f.o.b. vessel, and will not be subject to revision during the period of the contract. The prices agreed are attractive and coffee growers should expect to receive at least the prices which have prevailed during the current crop.



## Jamaica Paintings Exhibition

**A**N exhibition of Jamaica Paintings, held at the Rowley Gallery, Kensington High Street, London, W., from May 19th to 31st, attracted many visitors and was the subject of much favourable comment. It consisted entirely of the works of Mr. J. Wood, of Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, who spent four of the war years in Jamaica, and comprised 52 paintings—landscapes, portraits and still life—of which 47 were oil and five water colour.

A special correspondent writes:—

Mr. Wood's landscapes convey a true sense of the Jamaican scene. Without a great deal of emphasis of



The artist with some of his works

tone, he has painted heat, movement and clear air. The essential statements are bold and decisive, if at times a little final. They are painted in a realistic style under the compulsion of a more heightened sense of colour values than is usually seen in British painting to-day. In looser style, his watercolours have a quality of freshness and rhythm.

The most interesting work is to be found in the portraits, two studies of an old coolie being worthy of particular attention. These show an insight which is at once sympathetic and detached and the result is a masterly expression of a mature and complete conception. In the treatment of "Leila" this same sureness is apparent. The facial contours are modelled to give a richness of quality and a composite grace, and the whole picture is one of strength and vitality.

In the still life paintings there are some very pleasing and highly decorative arrangements of colour.

It is not generally realized that during the war about 40 per cent. of the total aluminium requirements of the Allied Nations were derived from Demerara bauxite, while the fabricating plants and foundries of Great Britain depended on the same source to the extent of well over three quarters of their aluminium requirements.

## The Pictorial Pages

**T**HE photographs reproduced on page facing 127 were taken on the occasion of the annual meeting of the West India Committee, the proceedings at which are reported fully elsewhere in this issue.

In the smaller picture, Mr. J. Gordon Miller is seen making his final speech as chairman: his election by the meeting as a vice-president is referred to on another page. On Mr. Miller's right is his successor as chairman, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, and on his left, Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary.

In the front row of the larger picture may be seen (left to right) Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, the new deputy-chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Sir Edward Stubbs, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie, Sir Claud Hollis, and Mr. F. G. Harcourt.

### A LONDON PROTEST MARCH

The photograph reproduced on page facing 126 was taken on June 7th in Trafalgar Square during a rally by members from all parts of the country of the British Housewives' League. They came to protest against conditions in general and the shortage of food in the home in particular; the demonstrators later marched to Hyde Park. On the preceding day the League took a petition to the House of Commons asking for the appointment of competent Ministers of Food and Fuel and then held a meeting at the

Albert Hall at which there was considerable Communist opposition.

## Further Rum Allocation

The Minister of Food announced on May 17th that as the shipment from the British West Indies of bulk rum distilled in 1943 is nearing completion, authority has now been given for the import into the United Kingdom from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados of bulk rum distilled in 1944 under conditions similar to those which applied in previous years.

Any holders of stocks of this rum who wish to import should apply to the Wines and Spirits Branch, Ministry of Food, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex.

In cases where ownership has changed and the original supplier is acting on behalf of the present holder, application should be made by the former and not the latter.

Mr. C. A. Thorold, Plant Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Trinidad, has an interesting paper on the study of yields of Arabica coffee in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, April, 1947.





# British Industries Fair



## West Indian display at Olympia

THE British Industries Fair of 1947 was held simultaneously at Earl's Court, Olympia and Birmingham, from May 5th to 16th, and more than half a million people visited the three Sections. Of these, 16,710 were overseas buyers from more than 90 countries. At the last Fair, held before the war in 1939, visitors were 340,000, and overseas buyers nearly 7,000 from 77 countries. The figures afford a measure of the interest taken in the Fair and the desire of peoples overseas to buy British.

The Empire section of the exhibition was housed at Olympia, in an Empire Hall on the ground floor which, forming a convenient means of access from the main hall to the radio section, and being adjacent to an escalator ascending to the first floor, was visited by almost, if not quite, all who attended at Olympia. The space allotted to the British West Indies and British Guiana occupied half the width of an end of the Empire Hall, forming an alcove with one side along the main central avenue. The stands were so arranged that the luscious exhibit of Jamaica fruit, a portion of which can be seen in the illustration on this page, bordered the main avenue. This stopped everyone. Eyes raised reluctantly from the attractive sight fell on tins of

Trinidad grapefruit across the way, and a complete tour of the alcove was the result.

There is no doubt that on this occasion the appeal of the West Indian exhibit was enhanced by its arresting challenge to austerity. The interest aroused by a handful of cashew nuts exhibited among the fruit was typical. Before the war the people of this country were beginning to appreciate cashew nuts, but they had been relegated, during the war and since, to the limbo of the forgotten. Those few samples on the stand brought floods of memories, with a reminder that there are good things to be had, that indeed we used to have them, and that we still have friends who can, and would, supply them.

Thus, at the British Industries Fair, was the message conveyed to hundreds of thousands of people that the British West Indies and British Guiana have much to contribute to the well-being and happiness of those who have passed through so much both in this country

The Jamaica Exhibit from Main Avenue





and elsewhere. From Jamaica, besides the fruit, there was rum; there were cigars, Blue Mountain coffee, honey and spices. Straw goods supplied by Cottage Industries aroused keen interest, and a relief map of Jamaica came in for much study. When the Royal party inspected the exhibit the Duke of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent, who have visited the island, both paused to study the map, the Duchess putting her finger on Montego Bay where she spent part of her honeymoon. The fruits on view were bananas, grapefruit, oranges, ortaniques, tangerines, limes, naseberries, star-apples, ackees, breadfruit, pineapples, avocado pears, and mangoes. The last-named had to be removed before they lost their bloom, and replaced by other specimens. It was, of course, impermissible to sell or otherwise dispose of any foodstuffs to visitors to the Fair, owing to Ministry of Food regulations, and after the Fair all foodstuffs, from all the exhibits, had to be accounted for and returned for disposal through orthodox channels.

Exhibits on the Trinidad and Tobago stand included sugarcane and its products—raw sugar, yellow crystallized sugar, golden cane syrup, and rum. Cocoa was represented by a model cocoa tree, cocoa pods, and beans. There was a model branch of the grapefruit tree, and grapefruit and grapefruit juice in tins; also citrus syrup, honey, lime juice and lime oil, coconut oil, tonca beans, liqueurs of various kinds, and Angostura bitters. The petroleum industry was represented by an exhibit which showed diagrammatically the production of petroleum and the various by-products of crude oil. Asphalt and its uses were illustrated by a collection of exhibits provided by Previté and Co., Ltd.

The British Guiana exhibit was in two parts. One section was devoted to the produce of agriculture and forestry. Here again the sugarcane and its products occupied a prominent position. Demerara sugar and Demerara rum were old friends of the British public, to whom, however, it was no surprise to learn that the model rum cask on view was perforce empty. There was a comprehensive collection of British Guiana timbers, and samples of skins and of parchment made therefrom. The other section illustrated the occurrence, preparation and manifold uses of bauxite. This was a self-contained exhibit, constructed, appropriately, of aluminium, with a rotating device to show off the various grades and products and a ciné-screen on which was flashed a coloured film showing how bauxite is obtained in Demerara.

The Windward Islands stand featured cocoa, nutmegs and nutmeg oil, mace, lime juice and lime oil, and sugar. Specimen branches of the nutmeg tree, with fruit, preserved in formalin to show the natural colours and arrangement of nutmeg and mace within the fruit, were a source of constant interest to the ladies in particular, while the lime juice played a prominent part in the challenge to austerity.



Trinidad and Tobago



The West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association was represented by an exhibit of Sea Island cotton, and of fabrics and garments made therefrom. A feature of this 1947 exhibit was the inclusion of a comprehensive range of ladies' clothes in addition to the shirts, pyjamas, men's and children's underclothes, and handkerchiefs for which sea island cotton was being used before the war. Queen Mary, when she visited the display, informed Mr. J. Gordon Miller, chairman of the West India Committee, that the handkerchiefs are very good, and placed an order for twelve more.

The total area occupied by the West Indian displays was approximately 720 square feet. This was an increase of some 108 square feet over the original allocation, the extra space being generously made available free of cost by the Board of Trade after Palestine had decided not to participate. The Jamaica exhibits occupied a space of 187 square feet, Trinidad 187, British Guiana 194, the Windward Islands 85, the Sea Island cotton exhibit 157, and the Bauxite exhibit 157 square feet. The general organization and management of the whole display was entrusted to the West India Committee, who worked through the following sub-committee: Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E., Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway and Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C. Mr. Thomas Souness, M.B.E., assistant secretary, was in charge of the arrangements, and co-operated with the authorities in the colonies and West Indian interests in this country in the provision of exhibits, and with the Board of Trade in the allocation of space and construction, fitting and lighting of the stands. Mr. E. G. Harcourt, O.B.E., late of the



Sea Island Cotton

Leeward Islands, acted as the West India Committee's representative in charge of the displays throughout the Fair. Mrs. Mary Manning Carley took charge of the Jamaica display. Mr. Arthur Forbes was in attendance at the Trinidad and Tobago stand, with Mr. W. G. Freeman during the busy hours on most days. Mr. G. O. Case, Consulting Engineer to the Colony Government, attended each day at the British Guiana stand.

A special tribute is due to Mr. Case for help he gave, when it was known that the specimens from the colony would not arrive in time, in obtaining the loan of British Guiana woods from various Forestry Institutions in this country. The West India Committee, and the colony, are indebted to those institutions for their immediate and generous response to the call for assistance. Mr. Case was assisted on the stand by Mr. J. H. Hughes, late of the Forestry Department, British Guiana.

In charge of the Sea Island cotton display was Mr. J. Cook, secretary to the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, who was assisted by Mr. Mathias Dupont. Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E., chairman of the Advisory Committee, took an active part in the preparation of plans for the display, the material of which was provided by a number of firms authorized to use the Association's Trade



Windward Islands



Mark. Particular assistance in staging this exhibit was provided by Roosen Silks, Ltd., who, by arrangement with Mr. I. M. L. Oliver, provided the ladies' garments and the striking models on which they were draped, and undertook the lay-out of the display.

The Bauxite exhibit was staged and installed on behalf of the Demerara Bauxite Company, Ltd., by Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd., the consultative staff being provided by Aluminium Union, Ltd.

Sergeant G. A. Roberts, B.E.M., was in attendance at his twelfth British Industries Fair.

There was a large number of trade inquiries, which covered almost all the products displayed on the various stands and came from prospective buyers in most parts of Europe and Asia, West Africa, and Australia. Notes were made of these, and steps are being taken to bring about the necessary contacts. There was also evidence of a considerable demand for West Indian produce in the United Kingdom, debarred from materializing at the moment by the regulations in regard to import licences and the shipping position.

As will be seen from the illustrations, the various stands were embellished with photographs of beauty spots in the West Indies and British Guiana. These led to many inquiries as to facilities for tourists and holiday-makers in those colonies, made in most cases with some diffidence, since most people are aware of the difficult passage position. There is every indication that the removal of restrictions and provision of facilities would result in a considerable influx of visitors into the Caribbean from the United Kingdom and Europe. It would have been good to have had more literature for distribution, but this may be more useful when opportunity begins to knock on the door, and it was at any rate consistent with the position throughout the Fair, where not only were all exhibitors starved of



Demerara Bauxite

literature, but even the official catalogue was in short supply.

It has to be admitted that those who had doubted the advisability of trying to hold a British Industries Fair so soon after the war, and whose doubts had in many cases made way for conviction when the fuel crisis developed in the early months of the year, were compelled to revise their outlook as the Fair progressed. Despite all the difficulties and austerities, British industry put up a most successful show, and the prevailing tone at the end of the Fair was optimistic.

Considerations of space have limited this account of the British West Indian display to a bare outline of the exhibits. Mention of the various types of rum on show, the different brands of cigars, varieties of sugarcane and cocoa bean, and so on, has been precluded. Producers of the different products, their agents in the colonies and in the United Kingdom, and the various Government, commercial, social and shipping organizations, by whose co-operation and assistance the display was made possible, should all have been mentioned. For the omission we apologize and blame austerity, but the West India Committee is deeply sensible of the debt due to all.



British Guiana  
Timber and other  
Produce



# Notes of West Indian Interest

**B**OASTIN' man brudder to de liar.

\* \* \*

MR. G. M. ECCLES has been appointed joint managing director of S. Davson and Co., Ltd., of British Guiana.

\* \* \*

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, who has been appointed Chief Secretary, Northern Nigeria, was Colonial Secretary, Barbados, from 1942 to 1944. In the latter year he became Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

\* \* \*

E. MACDONALD BAILEY, of Trinidad, running on June 7th in the Bradford City Police sports, won his heat in the 100 yards, from scratch, in 9.4 sec. which equals the world's record. In the final, he won in 9.6 sec.

\* \* \*

At a meeting held at Lord's on May 19th the Imperial Cricket Conference approved a tour of the West Indies by a M.C.C. team, in the winter of 1947-48, and a visit to this country by a West Indies team in the summer of 1950.

\* \* \*

MR. K. W. BLACKBURNE, C.M.G., O.B.E., has been appointed to the newly created post of Director of Information Services, Colonial Office. For the past four years he has been Administrative Secretary to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies.

\* \* \*

MR. C. W. W. GREENIDGE will speak on "Impressions of Four West Indian Colonies visited in 1946" at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society to be held at Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, July 17th.

\* \* \*

SIR JOHN MILBANKE, BT., eleventh baronet, who, we regret to learn, died in London on June 1st, was the brother of Major Ralph Milbanke, the representative in this country of the rum section of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. Major Milbanke succeeds to the baronetcy.

\* \* \*

THE world record for a non-stop flight from Bermuda to London Airport was broken recently by a Lancaster aircraft, during a flight refuelling test organized by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The journey of 3,355 nautical miles was accomplished in 13 hours 36 minutes, making an average ground speed of 286 m.p.h.

\* \* \*

LIEUTENANT WALLACE D. MOSELEY, D.S.O., R.N., whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Mary George was announced recently, is the elder son of Dr. J. G. Moseley, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Mrs. Moseley, of Sidmouth, Devon. Miss George is the eldest daughter of the Archdeacon-designate of Suffolk and Mrs. George, of Sproughton Rectory, Ipswich, Suffolk.

MR. IAN SCOTT, who has been awarded the C.I.E. in the Birthday Honours, is the second son of Mr. T. H. Scott and of the late Mrs. Scott, and the younger brother of Mr. R. H. Scott, who is a Counsellor in the Diplomatic Service. Mr. Ian Scott is Deputy Private Secretary to the Viceroy at New Delhi, and is married to the Hon. Drusilla Lindsay, daughter of Lord Lindsay of Birker.

\* \* \*

THE installation meeting of the Caribbean Lodge No. 4826 will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.1, on July 1st, at 4.30 p.m. when Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques will be installed as Master. A cordial invitation to brethren from the Caribbean colonies is extended and they should communicate with W. Bro. J. Lagden, secretary, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

\* \* \*

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER TROTTER, whose engagement to Miss Jean O. Youngman was announced recently, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Trotter, of St. George's Hill, Weybridge. Miss Youngman is the only daughter of the Hon. R. W. and Mrs. Youngman, of Jamaica, and Crawley, Sussex. Mr. Trotter was for some years a treasurer of the West India Committee, and deputy chairman from 1917 to 1920.

(Continued from page 123)

F.A.O., he pointed out, could get done only what governments were willing to do. A representative of the F.A.O. who attended the conference said that the progress towards an international collaboration guaranteeing farmers a fair and remunerative price, and particularly a stable price, was not being made too smoothly. F.A.O. needed the Federation.

The Federation, said the president, had a message to send to the governments of all nations. "It is this: An agriculture in full production, with its products distributed in an orderly manner, introduces to the world the way to economic and social salvation, prosperity for all peoples and a degree of contentment that leaves no excuse for war. The only proviso is, that those two-thirds of the world's population who compose the personnel of agriculture shall find such stability as will lead to continuity of production and service."

Those two-thirds of the world's population include the agricultural communities of the British West Indies. They will wish the I.F.A.P. every success, and hope that the object of stability for agriculture will be achieved. This stability, however, is bound to be established at varying levels which may be decided in great measure by the strength of the representation on the I.F.A.P. of the agricultural producers of the different areas. It is apparent that in a world federation such as this each small West Indian colony could carry little weight, and here, perhaps, is another direction in which advantage might accrue to a Federated West Indies.



## Publications Received

*Franklin's Trinidad and Tobago Year Book, 1947.* In addition to the usual items, brought up-to-date, this issue of the Year Book contains a Chronological History of the Island inserted as a special inset, and compiled by Colonel Dow to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the capture of Trinidad by the British in 1797. Copies are obtainable from the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, price 5s. 8d. post free.

*The Wine and Spirit Trade Record, May, 1947, No. 877, Vol. 76.* This issue contains the first part of an article, "Fermentations for Rum," which discusses the factors affecting the production of flavour in rums, and the importance of the organisms of local origin which excite the "spontaneous fermentations" producing the characteristic types.

*The Caribbean Forester, Vol. 8, No. 2, April, 1947.* This issue contains a short paper by Mr. Herbert Tordoff, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad and Tobago, on *Forestry Publicity through Display*, in which the author suggests a method of arranging a permanent exhibition designed to inform the public of progress in forestry work.

*Delightful Grenada, by W. E. Gill.* Paper backs. Printed in U.S.A. Agents in Grenada, T. E. Noble Smith and Co., Ltd., St. George's, price \$1.00 net. Contains a short sketch of the history of Grenada, photographs, calypsoes and poems.

*Reference Book of Jamaica, edited and published by Wyatt Bryce, 116½ Tower Street, Kingston, Jamaica.* Price 42s. net. A useful reference book, containing, in addition to general descriptive matter, business, tourist and professional directories, and chapters on banks, building societies and insurance, recreation and sport, art and culture, schools, societies and institutions, and public finance, taxation, currency, trade and communications. The book is illustrated and contains two maps of Jamaica, one showing post offices and postal routes, and one statistical.

*The Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend, Series VI, Vol. 3, No. 1, April, 1947.* A leading article in this number enlarges on the need for economic development of Colonial Dependencies if they are to maintain the improved standards aimed at under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Signs, in the ten-year plans so far published, that development will proceed fast enough for the colonies to be able to carry the burden of the appropriate social services within the foreseeable future, are considered to be lacking. It is shown that State capital is insufficient for the task and "will have to be supplemented manifold by private capital." Co-operation of Governments and industrial enterprises in fashioning machinery for "channelling" idle money into colonial industry is recommended.

*Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, April, 1947.* An in memoriam number to Leo Stanton Rowe, Director General of the Union from its inception in 1920 until 1946.

*Report on the Trade of the Colony of British Honduras for the year ended 31st December, 1945.* Government Printer, Belize, British Honduras.

*Press and Public, the Annual of the Jamaica Press Association, Vol. I, No. 3, 1946-47.*

Newspapermen, by the nature of their position, are not entirely without a disposition to entertain their readers, and it is not to be anticipated that the annual publication of a Press Association would be otherwise than readable.

We extend our best wishes for the continued success of the Association in its extending activities, and shall look forward to the next number of *Press and Public*.

*British Survey, published by the British Society for International Understanding, Vol. VII, Nos. 23 and 24, December, 1946.* Subject: British West Indies, Parts I and II. Part I is a historical and descriptive write-up of the British West Indies, excluding the Bahamas. Part II discusses on broad lines economic, social and political conditions and problems. There are one or two unfortunate misprints, for instance, Kingstown for Kingston, Jamaica, but the whole makes an excellent short survey which should be particularly useful to school teachers and others who so often apply to this committee for literature of this kind. Copies have been made available at the rooms of the West India Committee, each part 6d. (7d. post free), both parts 1s. (1s. 1d. post free).

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## Obituary

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

SIR GRANVILLE ST. JOHN ORDE BROWNE, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died in London on May 12th, at the age of 63, was a great authority on colonial labour problems and had been Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1938. During 1938-39 he spent some seven months in the West Indies the results of which were published in his *Labour Conditions in the West Indies* in August, 1939.

SIR THOMAS HENRY HOLLAND, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S., a former Director of the Geological Survey of India, who died on May 15th, at the age of 78, was a distinguished authority on petroleum technology. In 1928, at the request of the Government of Trinidad, he spent two months in that colony investigating various problems affecting its oil industry. His report was published as a Council Paper in the same year.

MR. J. BLAIR KING, of Bognor Regis, Sussex, who died in Finchley Memorial Hospital on May 26th, after a long illness, was, until his retirement in October last, a well-known manufacturer and exporter of textiles. He had a wide circle of friends throughout the West Indies and Bermuda. Mr. King, who was 69, had been a member of the West India Committee for over 20 years.

MR. FRED E. HUNTER died suddenly on June 16th, at Harpenden, Herts, while on leave in this country. Mr. Hunter had been for many years the popular secretary of the Petroleum Association of Trinidad and of the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad.



## Imperial Institute

SIR HARRY LINDSAY, in his report\* on the work of the Imperial Institute during the past year, records a reversion of work to the normal type, and the cessation of inquiries of a war-time character. The problems posed in connexion with post-war recovery and development, in both official and industrial circles, have, however, resulted in demands with which the staff of the Institute has been quite insufficient to cope, for like all institutions and departments the working of which requires a staff of qualified scientific workers, the Institute was unable to recruit the technical officers needed.

The Consultative Committees, whose work was suspended during the war years, are also functioning again, and matters of interest to the West Indies with which those committees have dealt have included the possible development of wattle cultivation in Jamaica (by the Committee on Hides, Skins and Tanning Materials) and the insecticidal properties of *Ryania speciosa* (Bois l'agli) from Trinidad (by the Committee on Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin).

Research work in the laboratories has included an investigation into the properties of lemongrass oil distilled from the grass grown in trials by the Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural Department. These investigations disclosed that lemongrass oil of a very satisfactory quality can be produced in Tobago.

Latex from the British Guiana tree "barataballi" (*Ecdinusa sanguinolenta*) was examined with a view to its possible use in the dental industry and for certain purposes in cable manufacture, but with discouraging results, though the coagulum showed promise as an ingredient of the base for chewing sweets.

Other West Indian products examined during the year were the latex of *Manilkara huberi*, derris root from Dominica, and "low wine" from St. Vincent.

West Indian inquiries dealt with included a report on the market possibilities of loofahs grown in Jamaica. The samples submitted were on the small side for toilet purposes, though of satisfactory type and colour, while they were of rather coarse mesh for oil filtration purposes. It seems, however, probable that with a suitable selection of type a completely satisfactory product could be grown in Jamaica. The Institute also arranged for a trial shipment of hat hoods, made from banana straw, from Jamaica. Glass sand from British Guiana, and gypsum from British Honduras, were both reported on fairly favourably.

In the exhibition galleries the West Indian cocoa display has been re-arranged, in co-operation with Cadbury Bros., Ltd., and is stated to be one of the best and most complete story exhibits in the galleries.

During October and November, 1946, the Institute co-operated with the British Council in the display of more than a hundred photographs taken by members of the British Guiana Photographic Society, staged in the West Indian Court.

Additions to the collection of West Indian lantern slides, received from Lady Burdon and the West India Committee, are recorded in the report.

\* Imperial Institute, Annual Report, 1946, by the Director, Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., to the Board of Governors, London, South Kensington, S.W.7.

## Indian Sugar

### Protective Duties Continued

The following resolution by the Government of India is published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated March 20th, 1947:—

#### No. 218-T(25)/47. Sugar Industry

In their resolution No. 28-T(6)/46, dated January 20th, 1947, in the Department of Commerce, the Government of India requested the Tariff Board to hold a summary enquiry and advise Government whether, in the present circumstances, protection at the existing or at a different scale should be granted for a further year after March 31st, 1947, to the sugar industry.

2. The Board, having conducted an enquiry, has submitted its report. Its main recommendations are as follows:—

- (i) The present Central Government grant to the Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee of As.-/1/- per cwt. of sugar from the Excise Duty should be increased to As.-/4/- per cwt.
- (ii) All facilities should be given to the sugar factories to establish subsidiary industries.
- (iii) The present protective duties should be continued for a further period of one year.

3. The Government of India accept the recommendation that the existing protective duties should be continued for a further period of one year ending March 31st, 1948. The necessary legislation to give effect to this decision will be undertaken as soon as possible.

4. The Government of India also accept recommendations (i) and (ii) of the Board.

## British Honduras's Trade

Copies of the British Honduras Customs Report for the year 1944, dated Belize, November 30th, 1945, reached London last month.

The figures for the trade of the colony, contained in the Report, make an interesting comparison with those for the last full pre-war year (1938), as follows:—

	1944.	1938.
	\$	\$
Total imports ...	7,364,519	4,004,091
Total domestic exports	1,860,322	1,816,274
Total re-exports ...	4,226,594	1,447,110
<b>Total trade ...</b>	<b>13,451,435</b>	<b>7,267,475</b>

The increase in the figures of total trade is seen to be due to an expansion of the transit trade.

The effect of war-time conditions on trade with the United Kingdom was severe. The following are the percentages of British Empire and United Kingdom imports and domestic exports:—

	1944.	1938.
	per cent.	per cent.
Total Imports from British Empire ...	11.9	31.8
Imports from United Kingdom...	3.3	19.0
Total Exports to British Empire	24.7	28.8
Exports to United Kingdom ...	nil	22.5



## New Store for Port-of-Spain

THE illustration which appears below is the architect's impression of a departmental store to be erected for William Fogarty, Ltd., in Marine Square, Port-of-Spain.

Designed by Mence and Moore, chartered architects, of London, this is the first of two departmental stores which are contemplated by Fogarty's; the other will be in Georgetown, and will replace that destroyed in the fire of 1945.

This three-storeyed reinforced concrete building has an imposing façade and has been designed on the most up-to-date principles.

The general colour scheme will be green and silver-grey with the lower portion of the façade faced with terrazzo; and to contrast with this general tone will be rows of gaily coloured sunblinds over the windows.

Mr. Richard Mence, who was recently in Trinidad, informs us that it is hoped to start building operations in August and that he is returning to supervise the building operations and also to commence practising in the colony.

This will be his second West Indian visit as he was in British Guiana from 1925 to 1928.

The consulting engineers are Messrs. L. G. Taffs and Partners, of London, and the quantity surveyor is Mr. Leonard Voisey, of Birmingham.



An architect's impression of the building

## The London-Jamaica Air Service

British South American Airways, which for some months has maintained a weekly flight to Jamaica, has placed an additional plane on this service.

It leaves London at 8.30 a.m. on Thursdays, and proceeding via the Azores, Bermuda and Nassau, arrives at Kingston about 2.30 p.m. on the following day.

The return trip, should the traveller be pressed for time, can be begun in less than 24 hours—at 1.30 p.m. on the Saturday—and he would be landed at London Airport shortly after 5 p.m. on Sunday.

The fare is unchanged at £130 single, or £234 return.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.

## St. Vincent in 1944

WHILE the delayed receipt of the Administration Reports of St. Vincent for 1944 detracts somewhat from their topical interest, the light which they throw on the effect of war conditions on the economy of the islands makes their appearance welcome.

Since 1939 official figures have not been available, and the publication of export statistics for the period 1939 to 1944 inclusive reveals a progressive decrease in the production of staple export crops such as cotton and arrowroot and an increase in the production of food crops. Scarcity of labour, increased costs, and transport difficulties, without a proportionate increase in price,

made cultivation of both arrowroot and cotton less attractive, and growers turned to the increased cultivation of food crops to meet the enhanced demand, at higher prices, which developed in the Caribbean area.

By the end of 1944, however, there were already indications that the factors responsible for this change in practice were showing signs of mitigation, and the reports record the appointment of a committee consisting of the Superintendent of Agriculture and four unofficial members of the Finance Committee, to consider the decline

in the output of arrowroot and cotton and to report on measures to be taken to increase production. The fact that St. Vincent production of cotton for export in 1945-46 was 344,843 lb.,\* against a pre-war production of more than 600,000 lb., affords a measure of the ground to be covered to restore the pre-war position.

The year 1944 marked the termination of the experimental work on cotton breeding carried on in St. Vincent by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, it being felt that in view of the relative genetic uniformity of St. Vincent V.135 superfine cotton, further advance lies in the direction of improved methods of cultivation. Future work is to be carried on by the Department of Agriculture at an experimental station established under a Development and Welfare scheme on Camden Park Estate, where, though cotton selection and improvement will continue, major attention will be paid to the agronomic aspects of cotton cultivation.

A small factory for the manufacture of cigarettes was established in the island, and experiments on the local production of cigarette tobacco proceeded.

\* Circular, April, 1947, page 83.



## West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Whitsun recess on May 23rd and reassembled on June 3rd.

**Turks Islands salt industry.** Replying to a question from Mr. Sharp, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated May 22nd, stated that the chief occupation of the people of the Turks Islands was the production of salt which, before the war, made up three-quarters of the Dependency's exports. During the war, export was impossible and His Majesty's Government, therefore, gave financial assistance to the island and took over the salt produced. Since the war, shipping difficulties had hampered the export of this salt; but under a contract recently concluded a considerable quantity was being sold to the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, in Japan. Since 1942, His Majesty's Government had paid out £37,000 in support of the Turks Island salt industry. Until the disposal of the salt was completed, it would not be possible to say how much of this sum would be recovered.

**Colonial bag industries.** In reply to a question from Mr. Dodds-Parker who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, after further scientific and technical inquiry and in view of the world shortage, it was possible to develop locally in the Colonial Empire small factories for the manufacture of gunny or other bags from local resources, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated May 22nd, said that there were already two factories of the type mentioned in operation in the Colonial Empire, one in Mauritius, using Mauritius fibre to make sugar bags, and the other in Kenya, using sisal to manufacture bags for use in the coffee and maize industries. A considerable amount of bag and cordage making was also undertaken in the colonies in the form of cottage industries. He was in correspondence with the acting Governor of Mauritius regarding the improvement of the Mauritius industry. In Kenya it had been found that sisal bags developed holes when pierced by the hooks used during transport and also had a tendency to slip when stacked in warehouses. It was, however, hoped to overcome those defects in the course of research. Coconut fibre or coir was at present the only other possible source for production of bags. It was used for this purpose in Puerto Rico. He watched developments there with interest, in the hope that it might be possible to extend the industry to British colonial territories, including Jamaica and Trinidad, where coir was at present extracted for the production of mattress fibre and rope and twine. But the concentrations of coco-nut cultivation might not be sufficiently large in the British West Indian Colonies for running costs in a local bag making industry to be competitive.

**Cassava Starch Production.** In reply to a question from Mr. Hector Hughes, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated May 19th, stated that cassava was grown widely in East and West Africa, Ceylon, Malaya, Mauritius, certain of the West Indies and the Dependencies in the Western Pacific. Its roots, from which either starch or edible tapioca could be prepared, were a staple element in tropical diets, and its production was being primarily encouraged in the Colonies to supply the deficiencies in imported food supplies due to the world food shortage. That and the claim of more essential food exports on the labour available had generally limited the opportunities for export. The Governor of British Honduras had, however, informed him that he was considering obtaining expert advice on the possibilities of restarting the factory formerly engaged in starch production in that territory.

**New Bridge in British Honduras.** Asked by Mr. W. R. Williams, on June 4th, if he was satisfied with the progress of the work on the new haulover bridge in British Honduras and the expenditure on this work to date, Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative and said that the Governor had recently inspected the bridge and had reported that progress upon it was satisfactory. It was expected that the bridge would be completed by the end of September, 1947. Expenditure upon that work to date amounted to £35,000.

**Jamaica Workers' Bank Accounts.** Mr. Creech Jones informed Commander Noble, on May 21st, that he was making inquiries from the Governor as to whether Jamaican agricultural labourers, on their return from the U.S.A., were able to obtain full written statements of their accounts in the Agricultural

Workers' Branch of the Government Savings Bank, and that he would communicate further with Commander Noble on that point.

**Groundnuts in the West Indies.** Asked by Mr. Gammans, on May 21st, if he had considered the possibility of growing groundnuts in any part of the British West Indies, Mr. Creech Jones replied that groundnuts were frequently grown in the West Indies for local consumption. He did not see much opportunity of early development for export without interference with other export crops. Mr. Gammans asked if Mr. Creech Jones would arrange a scientific investigation in British Guiana and British Honduras and see if it was not possible to start a similar scheme to that in East Africa in view of the fact that there was plenty of labour available in those places. In reply, Mr. Creech Jones informed him that a mission was shortly going to British Guiana and Honduras under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey Evans and that this point was being examined.

**Jamaica parcels and letters.** Replying to Commander Noble, who asked the Postmaster-General what was the reason for the delay in delivery in the United Kingdom of food parcels from Jamaica, Mr. Wilfrid Paling said that he was not aware that there was any undue delay at present, although unfortunately there was some earlier in the year owing to very heavy arrivals during the Christmas and New Year periods. In general, parcels were released for delivery within a few days of their arrival, but if Commander Noble would let him have details of any specific recent delay, he would be glad to investigate.

Replying to another question, from Mr. Lipson, Mr. Paling stated that correspondence despatched from Jamaica by air throughout, normally reached this country within two to four days. He understood, however, that a service at cheaper rates with air transmission from Jamaica to the U.S.A. and thence by sea was also available, and correspondence sent by this service might take up to 15 days. If Mr. Lipson would let him have details, and, if possible, the envelopes of any letters which appeared to have been delayed, he would gladly have inquiries made.

**Sugar consumption in the United Kingdom.** Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, informed Mr. Peter Freeman that the average weekly consumption of sugar per head in the United Kingdom during 1909-13 was 1.46 lb., in 1914 1.49 lb., and in 1918 0.93 lb. In 1934-38 the average weekly consumption per head of sugar, including sugar in all home-produced manufactured foods, was 2.00 lb. In the year to June, 1947, the amount was 1.54 lb.—a decrease of 23 per cent. of the 1934-38 average.

**West African Cocoa Prices.** Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated May 12th, informed Mr. W. Fletcher that the price paid by the West African Produce Control Board was fixed each year and remained constant throughout the season. The price paid in the Gold Coast was £27 1s. 4d. during the 1945-46 season and £51 6s. 8d. during the current season for cocoa delivered at railway buying stations. The Nigerian price last season was £27 10s. for Grade I cocoa, and £26 for Grade II ex scale at port of shipment, and this season was £50 for Grade I, and £47 10s. for Grade II.

**Jamaica Tobacco Industry.** In reply to a question by Colonel Ponsonby, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the desirability of economizing in dollar purchases of tobacco, encouragement would be given to the tobacco growing and cigar manufacturing industry in Jamaica, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer dated May 8th, said that the tobacco growing and cigar manufacturing industry in Jamaica had been and was being substantially assisted by the ban on the import of Cuban cigars necessitated by exchange considerations, and imports of Jamaica tobacco in the form of cigars into this country rose from 30,000 lb. in 1939 to approximately 400,000 lb. in 1946. He was in consultation with the President of the Board of Trade as to any further steps which might be necessary to encourage the industry.

**The Navy's Rum.** In the House of Lords, on June 17th, Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, informed Lord Teynham that it was not the intention of the Government to abolish or curtail the free daily issue of rum to ratings of the Royal Navy. Lord Teynham had drawn attention to certain statements in the Press.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

May 29th

**W**ELCOME rain has eased the island water situation. General rains of about three inches all over the island, which fell during the weekend, have altered the outlook. The rapid change from parched earth to green freshness acts as a mental stimulant.

A sporting team from Montserrat visited Antigua for a Whitsun inter-island cricket match. Rain completely spoilt the wicket but the change in the weather and the sportsmanship of both teams combined to make the contest a most happy event.

Empire Week was observed with sports competitions between various youth organizations and ended in a youth rally on the recreation grounds.

## BARBADOS

**Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on May 23rd, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The prolonged spell of dry weather which began in February continued during April and May, and rain is now badly needed."

**Cane Crop.** "The harvesting of the old sugar cane crop was continued during the month and the total sugar crop is now estimated at the equivalent of 114,000 tons. A number of fields of old and young plant canes as well as ratoons were burnt during the month, and the Director of Agriculture in his monthly report has again stressed 'the seriousness of the ultimate loss caused by these fires.' The young cane crop made little or no growth during April and is beginning to have a wilted appearance in some districts owing to the continued drought."

**The Chamber of Commerce.** "The annual general meeting was held on April 30th and Mr. J. O'D. Egan was appointed president for the current year. A committee was appointed at the meeting, to investigate the reasons for the congestion in the Carenage and to suggest measures for relieving this situation. The fact that a federal transportation tax of 15 per cent. is imposed by the U.S.A. Government on all fares to the Caribbean area and not on travellers to Europe, Africa and South America was discussed at the meeting and referred to the Chamber's Tourist Committee."

"The cost of living index figure at the end of April was 228, 1939 prices being taken as 100."

**Health bill.** "The House of Assembly has recently passed a bill to establish a Department of Medical Services which will have at its head a Director responsible to the Governor generally for all matters affecting the public health and medical services of the island. The Director, who will be the holder of the office of Chief Medical Officer, is to be given general powers of superintendence and direction over and responsibility for, the public medical services and such Government institutions and establishments as the Governor may direct."

"The passing of this bill will necessitate the repeal of several existing and the passing of some new bills. For example, another bill now under consideration by the House is one which seeks to constitute the Barbados General Hospital a Government institution. It is proposed that the hospital should be subject to the general superintendence and direction of the Chief Medical Officer and should be run by a staff of Government officers and servants with a Medical Superintendent at their head. The latter would be advised in business matters by an advisory committee to be appointed by the Governor in Executive Committee."

"The Governor broadcast to the people on May 18th."

**Exhibition.** "Now attracting much interest locally is the exhibition of maps and plans for the city of Bridgetown by Mr. Leo de Syllas, Government Architect and Planning Officer."

## BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

June 10th

Mr. Frank Hunter, a director of James Brodie and Co., Ltd., and the son of Mr. A. J. Hunter, J.P., and of the late Mrs. Hunter, died tragically at San Pedro, Ambergris Cay, on May 25th. While with excursionists Mr. Hunter dived head foremost from a launch, struck his head on the hard sea bottom and died instantly.

Consequent upon the death of the Hon. Thomas Findlay Bowman, J.P., Mr. Murdoch MacLennan becomes managing director of John Harley and Co., Ltd.

The Chamber of Commerce and merchants in general are opposing the Government's proposal to impose further restrictions. Price control representations were made to the Government and a deputation waited on Mr. Hawkesworth, the Governor. His Excellency appointed a committee consisting of Mr. R. E. Perez, Acting Controller of Imports, Mr. S. A. Stone, Accountant General, and Mr. Guy N. F. Nord and the Hon. E. A. N. Gegg, merchants, to investigate and report for the final decision of the Governor in council.

Recent visitors to the colony included His Majesty's Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Hughes Hallet, and Wing Commander Smales, Air Attache, British Legation, Guatemala.

Mr. Albert Gliksten, chairman of the Belize Estate and Produce Co., Ltd., recently revealed to the *Daily Clarion* plans for the establishment of subsidiary saw mills at Placencia and Riversdale as well as the erection of a modern hotel at Belize for the accommodation of in transit passengers and tourists.

Belize has once more passed through a severe drought. The shortage of drinking water was acute—on all sides the absorbing topic each day was water, water, water. Mr. Gliksten has offered to loan the Belize City Council \$20,000, free of interest for 25 years, to be used if necessary towards the cost of laying down pipes from the well at the military camp near the airport, ten miles from Belize. This is conditional on the Govern-



ment being unable to provide the \$87,000 required for this purpose.

The Governor has recovered from his recent illness and is now carrying out further tours of inspection of the hinterlands. He has recently visited the Manatee area and shortly hopes to visit the Lowries Bight and Progreso in the Corozal district, an area that no former Governor ever visited. Although for over 100 years settlements have existed there and large timber operations have been carried out the moral effect of the Governor's visit to this much neglected and overlooked section of the colony will be tremendous.

### JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 14th.*

The third session of the Legislature under the new constitution has been opened by the Governor. The Governor has appointed a committee to investigate the Bernard Lodge sugar estate disaster in which five workers were killed and six injured.

Dr. William A. Lewis, a lecturer at the School of Economics and Political Science, London University, visited the colony to study the history of the past hundred years.

The Governor banned meetings, gatherings, assemblies, processions and marches. The proclamation prevented the three-day all-island march planned by the People's National Party.

The Government has released the White Paper of the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding closer association in the West Indies which will be discussed at the conference to be held at Montego Bay next September.

Ex-servicemen and Labour Party supporters had a clash before Headquarters House on May 28th. A number of persons was injured and five arrested. A commission appointed by the Governor has begun an investigation.

The budget session of the House of Representatives opened recently.

The Caribbean Commission is to hold a meeting in Jamaica on June 23rd. Sir John Macpherson, Comptroller of Development and Welfare, will attend.

Captain Arthur Thelwell, secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, has been appointed Commissioner of Lands.

A new tourist cruise service between Kingston and Florida began on June 7th. The Alcoa Line has inaugurated a new passenger service between the United States of America and Jamaica.

### TRINIDAD

**A Geological Probe.** Mr. P. E. T. O'Connor, general manager of the Antilles Petroleum Co., Ltd., has informed the *Trinidad Guardian* of a drilling test of 7,500 feet to be made on one of the flowing wells in the Brighton field. The purpose of the test is to discover the cretaceous formation of rock "which geologists surmise is the mother of all crude oil veins in Trinidad."

**End of T.R.N.V.R.** On April 26th the disbandment of this nine-year-old Volunteer Reserve commenced with the release of 37 ratings from Benbow Camp. These men were all Trinidadians. Ratings from other West Indian colonies were expected to leave later by a specially chartered ship. Captain Tudor, Senior

Naval Officer, will remain in command until such time as the Reserve is completely disbanded. All men receive the usual 56 days' resettlement leave with full pay and allowances, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a message of appreciation and good wishes to the personnel.

**Local Food Production.** The Director of Agriculture, Mr. J. C. Muir, has given a useful directive to land-holders in Trinidad by suggesting the production, for local consumption, of the maximum quantity of those foods which can be held in storage without deterioration, namely, rice, maize and peas. Adjustments of tenancy agreements, to give tenants security of tenure at a reasonable rent, are being made. This, it is hoped, will enable the most effective use to be made of the land, and in view of the difficult world food position Mr. Muir's advice, if followed, should assist towards this end.

**Oil Industry.** Mr. W. M. V. Ash, president of the Petroleum Association of Trinidad, speaking on April 26th at a dinner at Queen's Park Hotel at which Sir John Shaw was entertained, issued a warning on the competition which the oil industry in the Caribbean may have to face in the not-so-distant future from the Middle East. Reports indicate large supplies in this region, concentrated in distribution and comparatively easy to win, which may bring about a drastic change in the world supply position to the detriment of the Trinidad industry, which has before it in any case an intensive and expensive programme for the replenishment of supplies.

Other industries should be developed in the colony, in the effort to preserve an economy not wholly dependent on a transient asset, such as oil. Such industries, in co-operation with each other and the oil industry, would without doubt maintain and add to the substantial achievements of the past.

**Local Foodstuff Prices.** At a press conference on April 15th Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture, stated that guaranteed minimum prices for local foodstuffs, due to expire on June 30th, 1947, would continue until June, 1948.

**Governor visits Tobago.** Sir John Shaw, with Lady Shaw, made his first flight in a B.W.I. Airways machine when he paid his first official visit to Tobago on April 16th. Sir John sat in the cockpit beside the pilot, and for a time took over the controls, and Lady Shaw expressed delight at the magnificence of the forests, beaches and bays as seen from the air.

**Bird of Paradise Island.** Mrs. Barbara Guinness, of Speyside, Tobago, has been appointed Honorary Warden of Ingram Island (Little Tobago or Bird of Paradise Island) in succession to Mr. H. Hislop Tucker, who has retired and taken up residence in Trinidad.

In order to establish close contact on matters of common interest between the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and the recently established University College of the West Indies, Dr. R. E. Priestley, M.C., M.A., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, and a member of the provisional council of the University College, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the academic committee of the Governing Body of the Imperial College.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

IN their report for 1946, the directors state that the balance carried to profit and loss appropriation account is £98,209, which, added to £93,175 brought forward, makes a total of £191,384. The interim dividend of 3 per cent. less income tax on the ordinary stock absorbed £13,376 leaving a balance of £178,008. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7 per cent. less income tax which will absorb £31,211, an allocation of £20,000 to general reserve, and an allocation to special depreciation, of £33,500, in respect of the government initial allowance on new plant, leaving £93,297 to be carried forward.

## Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

MR. WALTER C. WARWICK, the chairman, in a statement which accompanies the annual report, says that the balance of operating profits, rents of properties, interest, income from investments, etc., carried to the appropriation account amounts to £1,628,918, to which is added £146,435 brought forward from 1945 making an available total of £1,775,353. The greater part of this amount is required to meet depreciation of the fleet and United Kingdom taxation and other provisions which the directors felt it wise to make.

£578,000 has been used for depreciation written off fleet, £125,000 and £50,000 placed respectively to fleet and premises replacement accounts, and £740,000 set aside as provision for United Kingdom taxation on profits for the year.

Out of the balance remaining of £282,353, the directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. less income tax, which will absorb £165,000 and leave a balance of £117,353 to be carried forward. This dividend represents no more than 3 per cent. on the capital plus reserves.

Since the last meeting, states the chairman, the company has taken delivery of motor vessels "Brittany" and "Araby," sister ships specially built for the requirements, primarily, of its cargo service to the West Indies and Central America. The motor vessel "Loch Garth" designed for the North Pacific service is on the point of completion.

The company has deemed it advisable to take the opportunity to acquire four of the American "Liberty" ships which have been on charter to the British Government and have been operating under the company's management.

With the new ships delivered or about to be completed and the acquisition of these four American vessels, the dead-weight tonnage will be substantially equal to pre-war. At the same time, the speed of the present-day cargo liners is considerably higher so that their potential carrying capacity is greater than it was before the war. Unfortunately, however, this advantage is almost entirely nullified by the great delays experienced at the present time in the turn-round of ships in ports both at home and abroad, and until these delays are minimised the company will not derive full benefit from the improvement that has been achieved in the efficiency and effectiveness of its ships.

## Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd.

The profit for the year 1946, after providing for depreciation, London expenses and taxation in Trinidad, amounts to £21,381, which, added to £38,341 brought forward, makes a total of £59,722. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. (less tax at 9s.) which will absorb £15,834, leaving £43,888 to be carried forward.

The company's share of the production from the operations at Guapo and Wilson Arcas for the year 1946 amounted to 485,881 barrels.

MR. R. G. LONGCROFT, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says: "May I remind you that in my statement last year I directed your attention to the fact that we had been drawing our production from existing wells without being in a position to carry out our normal drilling programme in order to maintain production. The resumption of regular drilling during 1946 has resulted in a substantial increase in expenditure which has to be met as it is incurred. Whereas in 1945 very little drilling could be done, amounting to only 3,503 feet, in 1946 the footage drilled was 21,358 feet. There was a considerable increase in the cost of drilling materials and of labour during the year.

"It has also been necessary to make provision for an increase in the royalty payable, under our lease, to the Trinidad Government. Although all this has resulted in a substantial reduction in the profit on the trading account, we may derive some satisfaction from the arrest of the downward trend which had been occurring in the production during the past three years. In 1945 there was a drop in the production as compared with that of 1944 of some 12½ per cent. The drop during 1946 as compared with 1945 was but 4½ per cent.

"Other circumstances which militated against production were the difficulty of obtaining pumping equipment. This is largely supplied by the U.S.A., for which dollars were not available. No fewer than 33 wells capable of producing some 720 barrels per day were idle through lack of such equipment. Some interruption was also caused by the strike which occurred at the end of the year. Fortunately, this did not result in serious loss.

"From what has been said it will be obvious that it has been rather a difficult year. Some of the obstacles which might be encountered were foreseen, and a reserve was made in respect of drilling expenditure out of the 1945 profits. From this reserve a sum of £7,500 has been withdrawn and placed to the credit of the profit and loss account in 1946.

"With regard to our reserve areas there is not much to report. Operating companies have done little exploration work. Nevertheless, your directors constantly review the position, and will not fail to seize any opportunity which may occur.

"With regard to the future, it is difficult to speak with confidence. The Trinidad oilfields are geologically a very different proposition from the fields of Venezuela, U.S.A., the Middle East and other oilfields. The yields of individual wells are much less prolific and exhibit much greater variations. We are met with increases in the cost of labour and materials, and in royalty payable to the Trinidad Government. In spite of all, however, we are hoping to make some progress during the current year.

"Under prevailing circumstances the board recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax. Considering the total of paid up capital and the accumulated reserves—amounting to some £477,000—it will be realised how modest such dividend is—little more than 6 per cent. on the money invested. I would further mention that a comparatively small company such as ours during the year contributed to the revenues of the colony in royalties and taxes a sum considerably in excess of the sum proposed to be distributed to its shareholders. In these days I doubt whether sufficient emphasis is laid upon the benefit which our colonies have derived in the past and do still derive from the investment and enterprise of private capital in their industries."

## The United Molasses Co., Ltd.

The consolidated profits of the company and its proportion of subsidiary companies' profits for the year ended December 31st, 1946 (after charging management expenses, but before providing for depreciation and British taxation) together with profits from prior years now available amounted to £1,069,378. After providing £297,065 for depreciation on motor vessels and steamships, storage tanks and other equipment, and £183,154 for taxation there remains a balance of £589,159 which added to the balance of £139,697 brought forward from last account amounts to £728,856. After making transfers to various reserve accounts and allowing for payment of the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference stock there remains an available balance of £506,046, out of which the directors recommend a transfer of £75,000 to the managers' and officers' super-annuation fund and £188,121 for payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock for the year ended December 31st, 1946, of 17½ per cent., less tax, leaving a balance of £242,925 to carry forward.

Sir Michael Kielberg, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, says that a serious worry connected with present-day ship-owning is the almost unbelievably high cost of and the heart-breaking time required to carry out even minor repairs. "It is," he says, "nothing less than a nightmare to have to send a vessel into a repair yard and I am afraid that there is reason to fear that the recent drastic rationing



of steel will still further aggravate an already deplorable position, gravely affecting the carrying capacity and earning power of the British Mercantile Marine, at a time when the nation stands in so great need of both."

After dealing with the year's results and the expansion of the company's activities, Sir Michael stated that in conjunction with Tate and Lyle, Ltd., the United Molasses Co., Ltd. have agreed to participate in an issue of new capital of £1,000,000 to be made by the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., a Tate and Lyle subsidiary, in which United has already an investment of about £350,000. The new capital is required by the West Indies Sugar Co. for the purpose of financing the crection of a new sugar mill in Jamaica.

"The Government control of imports to, and sales and distribution of molasses in, the United Kingdom is still in force and the company continues in this respect to act as agents for the Government.

"Business during the first four months of the current year has followed the mixed pattern of 1946, and taken as a whole, the earnings have so far not been seriously affected by the grave fuel shortage which came to a head in February-March. As far as one can tell without having audited figures, profits would appear to be accruing at approximately the same rate as last year. Our newly acquired business interests in this country and America are working to capacity at satisfactory profit margins."

## Tuberculosis Research

### Colonial Scholarships, 1947

THE award of two scholarships in 1946 proved so satisfactory that the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (NAPT) has decided to offer six scholarships this year. These will be open to doctors and other medical personnel throughout the British Colonial Empire. The successful holders will come to Britain for a period of six months or longer to study tuberculosis in its widest aspects, clinical, administrative and social.

The award will be divided as follows:—

- (a) Two scholarships (value £120 each) to registered doctors in the Colonial Medical Service.
- (b) Two scholarships (value £100 each) to medical graduates of native medical schools in the British Colonies.
- (c) Two scholarships (value £80 each) to matrons, nurses, health visitors, or other members of Colonial Sanitary Departments.

The successful candidates will be eligible for lodging and training allowances from Colonial Government funds, and the details of their training during the tenure of the scholarship will be supervised by the NAPT. Travelling expenses, purchase of books and other incidental expenditure will fall to be met by scholars out of their scholarship moneys.

Applications should be made through the Colonial Medical Departments, who will forward them to the Colonial Office, which will make recommendations to the Council of the NAPT.

## Trinidad Oil and Asphalt

The production of oil and asphalt in Trinidad during 1946 was as follows:—

Crude oil	...	20,232,641 barrels
Asphalt	...	93,851 tons

Output of oil in 1945 was 21,092,608 barrels.

Well drilling during 1946 amounted to 531,458, an increase of 17 per cent. on the footage drilled in 1945. At the end of 1946 there were 1,820 wells in production.

# West Indian Passenger List

### British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Dust (Captain R. E. Rodley), from London airport, May 17th:—

Mrs. C. P. Booker	Mrs. J. Garc	W/C. C. Rowan-Robinson
Mr. A. T. Debenham	Mr. A. H. Jones	Mrs. D. E. Turner

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, May 24th:—

Mr. A. E. Allnutt	Mr. F. S. Lamping	Mr. A. H. Perkins
Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Hurl	Mr. E. G. Marshall	Miss I. S. Saunders

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Trail (Captain W. D. Wellwood), from London Airport, June 5th:—

Mr. W. R. Anderson	Mrs. R. S. Butchart	Mr. E. Yeates
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Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, May 31st:—

Mr. N. S. Atwell	Mrs. E. M. Hasler	Mr. J. Wyatt
Miss H. Anderson	Mrs. E. Jackson	

### Fyffes Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Bristol, May 17th:—

Mrs. M. B. Abbot	Mrs. H. E. Hodges	Miss Z. K. Pettican
Mrs. S. J. Adams	Mr. J. Hosker	Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Proverbs
Mr. L. T. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Kimble	Mr. & Mrs. M. Proverbs
Mr. R. H. Beaumont	F/Sgt H. D. Knox	Mrs. C. M. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Bentley	Mrs. O. H. Leslie	Mr. S. J. Robotham
Mrs. M. Birrell	Mr. L. F. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Ralston
Mrs. M. E. M. Bonyan	Mr. S. T. Lewis	Mr. L. W. Shaw
Mrs. K. N. Brown	Corpl. L. A. Llewellyn	Mr. A. T. Shaw
Mrs. N. R. Childs	Miss A. H. MacDougall	Mrs. S. J. Smith
Mrs. M. D. Conna	Mr. D. J. Mahabir	Mr. & Mrs. H. Sovitch
Mr. M. F. Costello	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Maitland	Mrs. A. E. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Crowe	Mr. C. D. Maydon	Rev. E. Streete
Sister Maria Cuschieri	Mrs. E. I. Maydon	Mrs. A. Stirk
Mr. E. F. Davies	Mrs. E. A. Mayne	Miss A. Swan
Mr. L. S. Dawkins	Mrs. G. K. McFarlane	Mrs. F. H. Swinton
Mrs. J. E. Dickinson	Miss H. McLaughlan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Templeton
Mrs. M. C. G. Duncan	Mrs. K. E. Merry	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Vilam
Mr. & Mrs. O. O. Ellum	Mrs. C. E. Munroe	Mrs. S. Wardill
Miss L. P. Enwright	Miss S. Murphy	Dr. & Mrs. J. Waterman
Mr. J. Fanning	Miss E. Naudi	Mrs. S. A. Welch
Lieut. A. R. Geofroy	Mr. P. O'Dowd Egan	Mr. & Mrs. D. Wenborn
Mr. R. A. Gittens	Mr. & Mrs. K. Patterson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Whinnett
Mrs. G. M. Gracey	Major P. Pau	Mr. J. V. Wilks
Mr. M. A. Hanshell	Miss A. P. Pearce	Mr. H. H. Williams
Mr. J. Hay	Mr. C. P. Peters	Mrs. F. M. Winwood
Mr. E. D. Higgs		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at Liverpool, May 26th:—

Mr. N. A. Bertram	Maj. & Mrs. G. H. Pease	Miss B. M. Stiven
Mr. R. V. Bertram	Capt. M. M. Rumm	Mrs. C. M. Taylor
Mrs. E. V. Crum-Ewing	Mr. P. E. Shephard	Capt. H. M. Westlin
Mrs. E. C. Kindersley	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Smith	Connie & Mrs. O. Wright
Capt. & Mrs. E. Middleton	Mrs. S. I. Stiven	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Liverpool, May 18th:—

Mr. E. A. Anderson	Dr. H. Joslon	Mr. J. A. Stevenson
Mr. H. R. Ballysingh	Miss D. L. Marrett	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Weeks
Mrs. H. L. Daniel	Mr. E. A. Plummer	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Wicheu
Mr. R. C. Dodson	Mrs. S. R. Rorrie	Mr. H. Wilkinson
Mr. J. A. Fuller	Mr. W. E. Steadman	Miss F. G. Wilson
Dr. A. C. Horter		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Liverpool, May 26th:—

Rev. & Mrs. J. T. Clark	Mrs. M. Everitt	Mr. A. A. Kennerly
Mrs. R. Deuchars	Mrs. I. M. Kennedy	Miss P. H. Martin
Miss V. C. Ellis	Miss O. H. Kennedy	Mrs. A. M. Simpson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, June 15th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Clarke	Miss E. B. Facey	Rev. & Mrs. F. Lovelock
Miss S. A. Clarke	Mr. R. W. Faulk	Mr. K. J. Parmiter
Mrs. C. D. Clough	Mrs. E. O. Harrison	Mr. J. H. Porter
Rev. B. M. Dale	Mr. F. C. Kelly	Mrs. H. Symons
Mr. D. A. Delgado	Mr. K. C. Lennan	Miss V. B. Tait

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Avonmouth, June 9th:—

Mr. T. Austin	F/Lt. J. Helle	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Platt
Mr. G. Barrow	Mr. J. B. Cuthill	Major & Mrs. F. Quinton
Major & Mrs. W. N. Beresford	Mr. E. Grainger	Mr. O. Wilson



**French Line**

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Garoche), at Southampton, May 31st:—

Mr. B. Adams	Mr. G. Fisher	Mr. F. Mohan
Mr. T. Ballantyne	Mr. O. Fordham	Mr. K. Marne
Mr. & Mrs. F. Basanta	Rev. & Mrs. C. Frederick	Mr. F. Mendes
Miss C. Basanta	Mr. & Mrs. W. Fifield	Mr. J. Nauty
Mr. J. Bancroft	Mr. H. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Nixon
Mr. & Mrs. O. Beer	Mrs. A. Goines	Mrs. E. Parris
Mr. & Mrs. C. Brinkley	Mr. F. Gomes	Dr. & Mrs. J. Pierre
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bywater	Mr. F. Gomes	Mrs. L. Pierre
Misses E. & J. Bywater	Mr. E. Gordon	Mr. N. Pocock
Mrs. M. & Miss J. Brown	Miss R. Guada	Mr. J. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. W. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. W. Grason	Mr. S. Pratt
Misses E. & J. Brown	Misses P. & W. Grason	Mr. & Mrs. E. Queree
Mrs. G. Carmichael	Mr. R. Coetz	Miss C. Raymond
Mr. J. Carruthers	Miss D. Horsbam	Mr. & Mrs. F. Roach
Mr. M. Cheyney	Mr. S. R. Houlder	Mrs. M. & Miss M. Rodrigues
Mr. R. Clarke	Mr. R. Inkster	
Mr. R. Clarke	Mr. E. J. Instance	Mr. J. Ridge
Mrs. M. Cloutman	Misses F. & H. Innis	Miss J. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. W. Croy	Mr. D. Jemison	Miss J. Seegobin
Miss J. Cumming-Bart	Mr. & Mrs. D. Kidman	Mrs. H. Slater
Misses P. & M. d'Aguiar	Mr. & Mrs. G. Laird	Mr. J. Stow
Mr. R. Dakers	Miss P. Laird	Mr. P. R. Smith
Mrs. D. Davies	Mrs. A. & Miss C. Leotaud	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dear	Misses S. & J. Leotaud	Miss B. Thomas
Miss H. Dear	Mr. G. M. Khan	Mr. J. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. K. Dodds	Mr. R. McKenzie	Miss J. Thomson
Mr. T. Durhan	Mrs. D. MacShane	Mr. W. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. A. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. A. Maille	Mr. C. Walker
Mr. J. Easton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Mathison	Mr. F. Wolf
Mr. G. Easton	Miss M. Mathison	

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Garoche), from Southampton, June 3rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Altman	Miss M. Kelly	Mr. J. Pfeiffer
Mr. B. A. Baxter	Mrs. D. Kennelly	Mrs. J. Pollock
Mr. & Mrs. N. Bellew	Mr. & Mrs. R. Kerley	Mr. S. M. Rahaman
Mrs. B. & Miss G. Benny	Miss J. Kerley	Mr. & Mrs. M. Rotmil
Mrs. E. Besson	Mrs. K. Kulpinska	Miss A. Rotmil
Mr. J. Bevan	Mr. M. & Miss S. Large	Mr. C. Kybnie
Mr. & Mrs. E. Burnley	Miss M. Ledheim	Mr. S. Singleton-Smith
Mr. J. Cadigan	Mrs. L. Lewis	Mr. J. E. Stoer
Miss S. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lindberg	Mr. & Mrs. E. Townsend
Mrs. E. J. Cooper	Miss J. Martin	Miss W. Townsend
Mr. G. Dove	Mr. & Mrs. J. Morrin	Mr. & Mrs P. Watkinson
Mr. W. Finlay	Miss C. Mornin	Mr. T. Went
Mr. & Mrs. J. Farnival	Mrs. B. McNaught	Mrs. M. Woolf
Mrs. G. Goddard	Mr. & Mrs. S. Mattocks	Mrs. J. Cross
Mrs. M. Hardman	Mrs. M. O'Dowd	Mr. L. Landeau
Mrs. H. Hope-Panton	Miss S. Pearson	Mrs. N. Pitt
Mr. N. Joseph	Mrs. P. Croft-Pearson	Mr. C. Reynolds

**Booker Line**

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve) from Liverpool, June 2nd:—

Mr. E. W. Baxter	Miss J. A. Burrowes	Miss M. Farinha
Miss J. R. Baxter	Miss S. R. Burrowes	Mr. A. J. Woolley
Mr. & Mrs. E. Burrowes	Mr. K. O. Deayton	

**Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.**

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, June 12th:—

Mr. A. C. Holung	Mr. A. D. Oliver	Mr. & Mrs. F. Glasspole
Mrs. E. Connacher	Mrs. M. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Hooper
Miss M. Huckerby	Miss R. M. Hopper	Johnstone
Mrs. C. Levy	Mr. I. D. MacNish	Mr. & Mrs. J. McLelland
Mrs. Brandon	Mr. T. Jones	Mr. A. H. Gosset
Rev. and Mrs. Blizard	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Dear	Miss Ruth Hider
Mrs. F. G. Barnett	Major and Mrs. R. A. Robison	Mrs. H. King
Miss A. M. Barnett		Mr. T. Southern
Mr. J. Robinson	Mrs. E. A. Browne	Mr. A. C. Bartowell
Mr. C. I. Arscott	Miss B. C. Wooster	Mr. A. Menbianaik
Miss I. M. Armitage	Miss P. C. Goddard	Miss P. Mais
Mr. V. G. Morris	Mr. G. E. Webster	Mr. W. C. Piggott
Mrs. M. E. Power		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, June 2nd:—

Miss A. D. Bertram	Mr. R. W. Williams	Mr. F. A. Carter
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bertram	Mr. L. T. Crossman	Mr. S. W. Reed
Mr. E. Dabbs	Mr. B. L. Sinclair	Mrs. M. B. Williams
Mr. L. Larter	Mr. B. Saven	Mr. & Mrs. J. Shirley
Miss E. Ward	Mr. N. A. Tyndale	Mrs. M. J. Hanson
Mrs. Tolston-Shaw	Mr. R. O. Chevannes	Mr. C. E. Crawford
Miss M. Hall	Mr. J. H. Ebanks	Mr. H. A. Forbes
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Russell	Mr. A. Clapp	Mr. D. A. Bourne
Mr. A. R. Dickson	Mr. C. F. Clifford	Mr. J. L. Went
Mr. P. Budd	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Phillips	Mr. F. R. Angus
Mr. E. McGeary	Mr. D. H. Large	Mr. R. L. Farnier
Mr. L. A. Simpkins	Mr. J. Boles	Mr. J. E. Burke
Mr. W. E. Chilvers	Mr. J. Robinson	Mr. P. Fulner
Mr. C. E. Sheppard	Mr. & Mrs. C. Dewiney	

**The Markets**

June 3, 1947

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		93	95 1/2 rd	96 1/2	97 1/2
2 1/2	Consols	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
3 1/2	War Loan	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
25	Angostura Bitters	105/-	110/-	68/-	72/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	44/-	46/-	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	30/-	30/6	23/-	24/-
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	44/6	45/6	32/3	33/3
6 1/2	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	79/-	83/-	71/6	73/6 rd
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	100/-	110/-	75/-	80/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3	28/9	31/3
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/-	2/6	2/9	3/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9	4/9	3/9	4/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	21/9	26/3	22/6	23/6
8 1/2	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/7 1/2	6/7 1/2	5/-	5/9
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	8/3	8/9	4/9	5/3
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	55/-	58/9	61/3	66/3
12	Prenier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	5/-	6/-	4/1	5/3
8	Royal Bank of Canada 3/0	130/-	150/-	131/3	136/3
17 1/2	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	87/6	92/6	65/-	70/-
4 1/2	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	23/9	24/9	20/-	21/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	21/6	22/6	26/-	27/-
12	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/9	4/9	8/8	9/8
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	105/7 1/2	108/1 1/2 rd	110/7 1/2	113/1 1/2
13 1/2	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	32/9	33/9	26/3	27/6
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	23/9	24/9	10/6	10/9
7 1/2	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7/-	8/-	6/6	7/6
7 1/2	United British Oilfields 6/8	30/3	31/3	24/3	25/3
6 1/2	West Indies Sugar	31/3	33/9	23/6	24/3
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/6	27/-	25/-	26/3

\* Paid on 1 shares.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

**Pimento.** A small trade is passing on the spot at 1/1 per lb. The quotation for shipment is unchanged at 122/6 c.i.f. with a small trade to the Continent reported.

**Ginger** has been very quiet. The price of No. 3 has declined to 80/- c.i.f., U.K., and No. 2 to 85/-. A few sales in No. 1 have been made at the unchanged price of 100/-.

**Spices** have continued quiet. **Nutmegs** are quite nominal, with 80's quoted at 3/10 per lb. c.i.f., U.K., sound unsorted 2/9, and defective 2/3. **Mace** is slow with whole pale mace unchanged at 6/6 per lb. c.i.f., U.K. **Pickings** are nominal at 4/6 for No. 1 and 4/- for No. 2.

**RUM** (including imitation rum). The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of March 1946	1947	January 1946	to March 1947
Union of South Africa	...	311,339	203,537	619,463	357,601
B.W.I.	...	238,825	474,943	744,401	1,129,283
British Guiana	...	215,091	180,508	581,422	381,086
Other British Countries	...	6	470,951	15	527,492
Foreign Countries	...	13	152	164	297
Total	...	765,274	1,330,091	1,945,465	2,395,759
Exports	...	3,169	44,211	14,958	88,347
Home Consumption	...	163,251	209,773	485,119	801,709
Stocks (March 31st)	...	3,109,000	5,397,000		

**COCOA.** The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of March 1946	1947	January 1946	to March 1947
British West Africa	...	395,479	246,844	605,733	774,123
British West Indies	...	9,358	5,393	13,685	6,273
Other British Countries	...	—	60	89	2,339
French Africa	...	20,059	—	149,294	—
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	305	36	1,447
Total	...	424,896	252,602	768,837	784,284
Exports	...	10,000	—	37,325	—
Home Consumption	...	424,979	259,001	769,001	789,867
Stocks (March 31st)	...				

\*Not published.

**Sugar in the U.S.A.**

Mr. Clinton Anderson, the United States Secretary for Agriculture, has, according to a Press telegram, agreed to allow the New York sugar market to reopen on July 1st. It is also understood that on October 31st, sugar will be freed completely from control.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXII

JULY, 1947

No. 1195

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LONDON, W.C.2.

Telegrams:  
CARIB, ESTRAND, LONDON

July, 1947.

## The Royal Betrothal

*It is with the greatest pleasure that The King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved daughter The Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N., son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Andrew (Princess Alice of Battenberg), to which union The King has gladly given his consent.*

**T**HIS announcement, issued from Buckingham Palace on the night of July 9th, was made known to countless millions of His Majesty's subjects in the course of a few hours, and in every quarter the news it contained received a warm and spontaneous welcome.

In advance of the official announcement, the King had communicated to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and to the Prime Ministers of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, his intention to give his consent to the marriage, and from all his Prime Ministers he received messages expressing their congratulations and their good wishes to PRINCESS ELIZABETH and LIEUTENANT MOUNTBATTEN.

Shortly after the betrothal became known, messages of felicitation from home and overseas poured into the Palace, including several, it is unnecessary to state, from the West Indian Colonies; and on behalf of the Executive and all members of the West India Committee, the chairman, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. C. B. HICKLING, sent the following telegram:—

The West India Committee, with humble duty, beg to tender to their Majesties the King and Queen, their heartfelt congratulations upon the betrothal of the Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N.

The following message was received in a telegram from the King's Private Secretary:—

Please convey His Majesty's sincere thanks to all those associated with you in your kind message on the announcement of the Princess Elizabeth's engagement.

As these lines are written, the Royal Family are in residence at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. On their return to London, the King will declare in Council his consent to the marriage. This will validate the marriage in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Marriages Act of 1772. Apart from the declaration of the King's consent in Council no legislative action is necessary to authorize the marriage. However, the two Houses of Parliament will, no doubt, pass Addresses of congratulation on the betrothal.

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## University Aims

*I call, therefore, a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war.*

**T**HIS definition was left to us by one—John Milton—whose university career was summarized by a contemporary in the following terms: he “performed the collegiate and academical exercises to the admiration of all, and was esteemed to be a virtuous and sober person, yet not to be ignorant of his own parts.” Milton's biographer, Professor David Masson, informs us that Milton's exercises were not confined to those of the mind, for “he had also learnt fencing and other gentlemanly exercises of the time, and was an expert swordsman.”

*Mens sana in corpore sano.*

Dr. TAYLOR, at the luncheon given in his honour by MR. J. GORDON MILLER, made it quite plain that plans for the University College of the West Indies must include provision for mental and physical recreation, as well as for mental exercise and academic instruction.

The function of a university is preparation for citizenship on the highest plane. Such citizenship demands mental and physical fitness of a high order, and the university must provide full opportunity for the development of both. Thus equipment for relaxation, for social activities, for sports and games, is as essential to the success of the University College of the West Indies as lecture rooms, laboratories and libraries.

This equipment will cost money, and it is becoming evident, as plans unfold, that the provision so far made from Colonial Development and Welfare and other funds will require to be supplemented by other contributions, if adequate provision for the corporate life of the community of students and staff is to be made.

There can be no doubt that West Indians will welcome such an opportunity of associating themselves with the establishment of their own university college, and that as appreciation of the need spreads among the islands the response will rapidly relieve Dr. Taylor of his anxieties, and permit him to plan for full development of every aspect of that corporate university life, which is essential to the acquirement of a “complete and generous education” and the consolidation of a British West Indian culture which will leave its hall-mark on all who come under the influence of *alma mater*.



## From a Londoner's Notebook

NO news could have been more universally popular than that of the betrothal of Princess Elizabeth. It has raised the spirits of the whole country at a time when overmuch concentration upon the dreary economic outlook was depressing everybody and spoiling the pleasure even of the summer holiday. The cheering outside Buckingham Palace on the evening after the announcement, when the Princess and Lieutenant Mountbatten came out on the balcony to wave to the crowds, recalled the enthusiasm of the Silver Jubilee twelve years ago.

No one has any doubt that this is a genuine love match, for the very good reason that there are obviously no political or dynastic advantages to be gained from it. Mr. Mountbatten is in effect a man without a country, except our own, in which he has spent practically all his life, and into which he was naturalized last December. In his person he bridges the gap between the rival schools of thought, one of which urged that the Princess ought to marry a British subject, while the other insisted that her husband must be of royal birth. But although Mr. Mountbatten was born a prince of the Greek royal house, he has not since infancy lived in Greece, and has not the remotest connexion with the politics of that unhappy country, which continue to perplex British diplomacy. Indeed, the reigning house of Greece has only been established there for less than a century; the family is a cadet line of the Kings of Denmark, and is the same from which came the wife of James I, the husband of Queen Anne, and so recent and popular a royal consort as Queen Alexandra. Whether a resemblance can be traced between Mr. Mountbatten and that famous beauty, I leave to experts in physiognomy; but he is certainly an extremely handsome young man. On his mother's side he is the nephew of the Viceroy of India (who brought him up and whose name he took on naturalization) and the grandson of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Sea Lord who prepared the Navy for the war of 1914. With such a pedigree it is not surprising that he has established a reputation as a naval officer of the highest promise, although it seems now difficult for him to continue his service career.

No date has yet been fixed for the wedding, but mid-October is the most popular forecast. It is taken for granted that the Princess's husband will be raised to the rank of a duke, and there is much speculation about which of the traditional royal titles will be chosen. I hear Sussex and Edinburgh most recently mentioned, although neither of them has any very long historic associations. The one goes no further back than a son of George III, and the other to the second son of Queen Victoria. But the early death of King George V's elder brother has cast a shadow on the great name of Clarence (which has been royal since the fourteenth century and, as Clare, goes back to the Norman Conquest); Cumberland, of which Queen Anne was duchess

before her accession, has had some very unpopular dukes since; and the present King's own former title of York is thought by some to have become by custom reserved for the second son of a sovereign.

These are matters of outward observance. What matters is the evident fact that the Princess is radiantly happy—it was written in her face at the Buckingham Palace garden party, where she made her first public appearance with her fiancé after the announcement. From a recent meeting, she seems to me to have come back from the South African tour remarkably matured by the experience. The slight shyness that was once a handicap has been completely overcome, and with her husband to support her, she is ready to take with confidence the position of leadership among the young which is her birthright—and which she claimed in her broadcast at her coming of age. I prophesy that the personalities of these two young people will have made themselves felt throughout the Empire before their married life is very old.

The refusal of the Russians to co-operate with western Europe, or allow their satellite states to co-operate, in preparing a plan of joint economic reconstruction for the Continent as proposed by the American Secretary of State, is no less ominous because all but the most incurable optimists had expected it. It seems finally to stereotype the division of Europe into two camps, which may only too easily become armed camps; and it makes the problem of Germany almost insoluble on any lines but those of permanent partition. On the other hand there has been a gratifying readiness to come together among those nations which remain on this side of the "iron curtain"; and it is possible that the first steps are being taken towards that ideal of a united western Europe which has been cherished by so many, and to which Mr. Churchill has recently lent his great name. If so, the leadership now being assumed by England will be the most potent force shaping the future, and the greatest personal credit will be due to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin.

Mr. Bevin's colleagues at home have been gaining much less credit. The American loan is running out, and they seem to be without any plan whatever to meet the imminent crisis. Their only definite expedient so far is apparently to cut down our already shrunken newspapers to four pages a day, thus making impossible the adequate reporting of public affairs at a time when critical events are taking place in the world and a properly educated public opinion is vitally necessary. By this device they expect to save dollars at the rate of £2,000,000 a year. The annual deficit is estimated at anything from £400,000,000 to £700,000,000.

Heads are again being shaken round the cricket field, though we have done well in the Test matches against

(Continued on next page)



# Developing the Colonies

## Corporation to be Established

THE statements made in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords on June 25th by Mr. Creech Jones and Viscount Hall, respectively, regarding the establishment of a Colonial Development Corporation have received a warm welcome at home and overseas.

Mr. Creech Jones said:—

"The Government have been considering the means of developing Colonial resources. They consider that there is need for improved machinery for this purpose. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act provides money for the improvement of the social and other services of the colonies and helps to provide the basic services for further economic development in the form of improved communications, better agricultural services, water supplies and the like. This has been, and is, very useful. But it is not enough. An instrument is also required whereby we can undertake individual productive projects likely to increase the wealth of the colonies themselves and to stimulate the supply of products of which this country and the world at large stand in need.

"The Government propose, therefore, to establish a Colonial Development Corporation with total borrowing powers of the order of £100 million. It will operate on commercial principles. Its object will be to establish or assist any enterprise in the colonies which is designed to increase their general productive capacity. No doubt these enterprises will be mainly agricultural but the Corporation will be able to undertake any enterprise which serves the general object.

"We propose that the Corporation should be given power to conduct enterprises itself or to set up subsidiary organizations to run individual projects or to give assistance to existing enterprises. The Corporation would undertake particular operations in any Colonial territory only with the consent of the Secretary of State and the Colonial Government concerned. The intention is that the Corporation and its subsidiaries should operate generally in close consultation with Colonial Governments, in order to ensure that their activities are conducted in the way best suited to promote the welfare of the Colonial peoples.

"There would, of course, be no question of giving the Corporation any general monopoly in Colonial development. It is not intended to supplant private enterprise, but to supplement it. While the Government will continue their policy of encouraging public utilities and other suitable forms of public enterprise, they will also welcome private enterprise and investment in the colonies so long as it is in harmony with the plans of Colonial Governments for social and economic development.

"The Government propose to introduce legislation to establish the Colonial Development Corporation. It is proposed that the same legislation should provide

for the establishment of the Corporation which is to take over the groundnut project established in East Africa by the Minister of Food. This would be a separate body from the main Colonial Development Corporation and provision would be made for it to undertake enterprises similar to the groundnut project over a wide field.

"The two bodies would work in the closest liaison with one another."

Mr. Oliver Stanley said: "While welcoming this valuable piece of new machinery, and, in particular, the Secretary of State's statement as to the important part to be played by private enterprise in Colonial development, may I ask him two questions? The first is: What does he mean when he says that these Corporations are to operate on commercial principles? Does it mean that they will operate on a profit-making basis? Secondly, is it necessary to maintain two Corporations in parallel, and would it not be much better, now that this new overall Corporation is to be set up, to wind up the Groundnut Corporation and transfer its work to the new body?"

Mr. Creech Jones, in reply, said: "With regard to commercial principles, obviously, the Development Corporation itself will have a number of undertakings which must be run on commercial lines and must pay their way, and, when it is said that they must run on commercial principles, what will possibly happen will be that what they 'lose on the swings they will gain on the roundabouts,' but we do not want the charge for any of this to fall on the Treasury. With regard to the second question, the Groundnut Corporation will cover a somewhat wider field than is conceived in the case of the Colonial Development Corporation, and it will be concerned primarily with foodstuffs, but the enterprise is of so large a character that a special utility Corporation is required in order that this work may be done."

A similar statement made by Viscount Hall received the warm support of Viscount Swinton and Viscount Samuel.

*(Continued from preceding page)*

South Africa, mainly owing to the two mighty Middlesex batsmen, W. J. Edrich and D. Compton. But, whether or not the fault is with over-prepared wickets, English bowlers are in the doldrums; they simply cannot get the batsmen out, and once again too many matches are being left drawn. So D. R. Jardine, the old captain of England, has come forward with the revolutionary suggestion of a smaller ball—the ball, in fact, that has for long been manufactured to suit the hands of preparatory schoolboys. It will be easier to spin, easier to catch, and more difficult for the batsman to watch. Some very distinguished players have come forward in support of Mr. Jardine's proposal, and it will be interesting to see what M.C.C. have to say about it.



## Caribbean Commission

### Meeting in Jamaica

THE fourth meeting of the Caribbean Commission was held at the Shaw Park Hotel in Jamaica from June 23rd to 28th.

The main topics debated were industry, tourism, research and the exchange of information.

The Commission, in furtherance of work already begun in the industrial field, has decided to set up a four-man panel of experts, one chosen by each of the national sections of the Commission, who will make a survey of existing industries and the industrial potentialities of the Caribbean territories concerned. The experts will work as a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the Commission, who will be assisted by a specially appointed Adviser on Economic and Industrial Affairs.

With regard to tourism, the Commission reviewed the situation as it now exists. Following the conference held under its auspices last year, Curacao, Surinam, Trinidad, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States have formally agreed to adhere to the Caribbean Tourist Development Association, which the Conference recommended should be set up. The French Government has agreed in principle that the three French departments in the Caribbean, Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana, should join the Association, but certain financial and other details remain to be worked out. The Commission learned that an early decision on the matter was expected from Barbados and Puerto Rico and that it was likely to be favourable in both cases.

Far-reaching plans for dissemination of official and other factual information concerning the territories of the four member Governments were decided on by the Commission. A monthly information bulletin with a text in four languages, English, French, Spanish and Dutch, will be put out by the central secretariat in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and the Commission will institute a radio programme of its own, which will be broadcast for the time being by means of scripts and transcriptions that will be sent to existing radio stations. Plans for giving wider publicity to the Commission's own activities have been decided on.

Measures to further and co-ordinate scientific research activities were discussed. A meeting of the Research Council, an auxiliary body of the Commission, is to be held in November and a conference of soil scientists will take place under the auspices of the Council next summer in Puerto Rico.

The date and place of the next meeting of the West Indian Conference were discussed. M. Pelieu, French co-chairman of the Commission, announced that the French Government would be happy to welcome the Conference to Guadeloupe and the invitation was accepted by the Commission. The date of the meeting will probably be in March, 1948. The rules of the procedure of the Conference were among the topics debated by the Commission.

The secretary-general, Mr. Lawrence W. Cramer, circulated the text of a despatch sent out by the British Government with reference to the Commission that will

shortly investigate the possibilities of a settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras. The British co-chairman, Sir John MacPherson, who was the chairman of the meeting, pointed out that, in accordance with the recommendations on the subject adopted by the second session of the West Indian Conference, special emphasis had been placed by the British Government on the needs of the over-populated colonies in the British West Indies.

The annual report of the Commission for 1946 was adopted. It will be printed as soon as possible.

A considerable number of organizational and budgetary matters in connexion with the international secretariat in Port-of-Spain came up for discussion and changes were agreed to that were designed to strengthen the staff, particularly on the economic side, since this was the first Commission meeting to be held since the secretariat came into full operation. These purely operational matters should be appreciably fewer at future meetings and the Commission should be able, therefore, to devote more of its attention to matters of more direct and immediate interest to the area.

Those attending the conference were:—

UNITED KINGDOM: Sir John MacPherson, K.C.M.G., Mr. E. E. Sabben Clark, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Mr. N. W. Manley, K.C. *Adviser*: Mr. P. Hewitt-Myring.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Mr. Charles W. Taussig, Dr. Rafael Pico, Mr. R. G. Tugwell. *Advisers*: Mr. C. L. Simmering, Miss Frances McReynolds, Mrs. Phyllis Leroy, Mrs. V. Lewis, Miss A. Monahan.

FRANCE: M. Pelieu, M<sup>me</sup>. E. Eboué-Tell, M. C. Beaugard. *Advisers*: M. P. Duflos, M. Henri Claudel.

NETHERLANDS: Minister Dr. J. C. Kielstra, Mr. E. Schiff, Mr. C. H. H. Jongbaw, Sr. W. C. de la Try Ellis. *Adviser*: Mr. I. Bloch.

SECRETARIAT: Mr. Lawrence W. Cramer, secretary general, M. Henri de Maduit, deputy secretary general, and staffs.

## British Honduras Delegation

### Discussions with Colonial Office

A TELEGRAM from our correspondent in Belize, British Honduras, published on page 168 in this issue, refers to the departure of a delegation for London to discuss the economic problems of the colony with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The delegation, consisting of the Hon. W. H. Courtenay, the Hon. H. A. T. Bowman and the Rev. G. R. Hulse, Archdeacon of Belize, duly arrived and has been engaged in discussions with officials of the Colonial Office.

The delegates were entertained to luncheon by H.M. Government at the Hyde Park Hotel on July 8th, the chairman being Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Those also present were:—

Dr. V. F. Anderson, Mr. H. Beckett, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Colonel Sir Eric Crankshaw, Mr. A. M. Crawley, Mr. E. R. Edmonds, Sir Geoffrey Evans, Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling (chairman of the West India Committee), Mr. A. M. Mackintosh, Dr. H. B. W. Morgan, Mr. J. E. Rednall, Mr. T. R. Sandford, Mr. G. F. Seel, Mr. D. R. Serpell, Sir Frank Stockdale, Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, Mr. Ivor Thomas, Mr. J. B. Williams.





THE ROYAL BETROTHAL  
PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, R.N.





THE QUEEN GREETS EMPIRE NURSES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE

[See page 154]



DR. T. W. J. TAYLOR, OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ENTERTAINED



# The University College

## Dr. T. W. J. Taylor entertained

DR. T. W. J. TAYLOR, principal-designate of the University College of the West Indies, was the chief guest at a luncheon given by Mr. J. Gordon Miller at the Ritz Hotel on July 2nd.

Introducing Dr. Taylor to those present, Mr. Miller said that Dr. Taylor had kindly agreed to speak on the future of the College and his plans and hopes for that great development of higher education in the Caribbean.

"I confess," continued Mr. Miller, "that in conversations with him, Dr. Taylor has imbued me with his own enthusiasm, not only for the academic advantages which will accrue to intelligent youth in the West Indies, whose training will fit them for leadership in public service and industry, but also for the no less important opportunities on 'the playing fields' of the College, where character and will-power can be developed and the 'rules of the game' observed and applied to every-day life."

Dr. Taylor said: "It would take a very long time to tell you about the many aspects of this project to establish a University College for the British Caribbean colonies and build it up to become an autonomous university. I shall therefore summarize most of them and only deal in detail with one or two points.

"First there can be no question that from everyone's point of view there is the need for an institution of learning there. The colonies must become more self-sufficient in preparing professional men and trained men.

### A Centre for Research

"Then there is a need of a centre for research in the many kinds of problems characteristic of the region and finally, and most importantly, an urgent need for a centre through which the intellectual life of the colonies may grow. All these are university functions and can best be centralized in one institution.

"Next I have no doubt that we can establish successfully such a centre. I have not been long in the West Indies, but long enough, I think, to make up my mind, and I have had discussions with West Indian students in universities in the U.S.A., Canada and this country. There is plenty of material of good mental quality, and above all, there is enormous enthusiasm for the project in all quarters, an enthusiasm so great that sometimes it has a quality of emotional tension. This, many people feel, is the opportunity for showing what is in them and enabling them to play their part in the intellectual life of the world. We also have the support and encouragement of existing old-established universities in this country and in Canada and the U.S.A.

"Now as to concrete plans. We are getting on as fast as we can. We are in negotiation for a site in Jamaica. The architect, Mr. Dawbarn, is making his first lay-out plans for the buildings. We are engaged in recruiting the nucleus of a staff to work out the details in the various fields. There is plenty to do, I assure you. In the first stage we propose to build up a student body of about 700, of whom nearly 200 will be in the medical

school. It does not sound very large and must be expanded later, but even this involves providing working and living space for nearly 2,000 people. There must be a teaching hospital, properly equipped, which must as soon as possible have 500 patients, and this means a nursing staff of over 300. Then there is the teaching staff and their families, the laboratory technicians, a man to roll the cricket pitch and so on. We shall push on as fast as possible and do our best to overcome the difficulties of working under post-war conditions.

### The Financial Outlook

"As you know, the main contribution to the expense of all this project is to be made by H.M. Government from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. But I have no hesitation in saying that we shall never have enough money. Take only one example; we shall be useless until we have established a library of university standard and this must be done from scratch. At the moment the architect and I are engaged in trying to produce a financial forecast for these initial years, and it is a complicated task. I do not know how it is going to come out, but I know in general that we shall have to cut our coat to suit our cloth and that we shall be eternally grateful for any financial support we are fortunate to get from non-governmental sources.

"There seem to me two purposes to which such support could appropriately be devoted. The first is support to the departments of the University College which we hope may affect the economic life of the colonies, the natural sciences, particularly those which underlie the many aspects of agriculture, the social sciences, medicine, economics and so on. The second is support for the activities which are essential to the life of a university but not directly to do with teaching and research. I mean things like the students' union, a centre of the corporate life of the students, a faculty club for the staff, the playing fields where West Indian talent for sport can be developed, swimming pools, an open air theatre to develop interest in art; in short all the things which have grown up in the older universities and are as essential there as the academic side.

### An Appeal to be Launched

"After our estimates are worked out I think we shall have to launch an appeal for support and I hope that those with the future of the West Indies at heart will help us. I have already indications of such support from various quarters and this is a great relief and source of happiness to us. Only yesterday Mr. Gordon Miller told me that he would help in the matter of playing fields and sports and said I might refer to his generous promise to-day. I am a bad beggar, and can only assure you that I am firmly convinced that any support will be of the greatest importance to a project which is certain to have a profound effect on the future of the Caribbean colonies."

Mr. G. Vernon Tate, on behalf of the company present, thanked Mr. Gordon Miller for his generosity



in having entertained them to lunch and for having made it possible for his guests to learn so much about the proposed College. Everyone went to Mr. Miller for help and guidance and they were never disappointed. Much of what he had accomplished was due to his personal charm and popularity. They and future generations would have good cause to remember what he had done for the West Indian colonies.

A photograph taken at the luncheon is reproduced on the second of the pictorial pages in this issue. Those shown, from left to right, are:

**FAR SIDE OF TABLE:** Sir Harrison Hughes, Sir Edward Stubbs, Sir Michael Kroyer-Kielberg, Sir Sydney Caine, Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Frank Stockdale, Mr. Graham Dawbarn, Sir Alexander Roger, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Sir Noel Livingston, Sir William Rook, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. G. F. Seel.

**NEAR SIDE OF TABLE:** Hon. George de Nobriga, Mr. H. Alan Walker, Mr. Philip Lyle, Mr. Alexander Elder (partially hidden), Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. Thomas Souness, Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, Mr. George Miller, Lieut.-Cmdr. C. Hayward, Sir Thomas Nicol, Mr. E. A. Andrews.

Sir Ralph Milbanke and Mr. G. Vernon Tate, who were seated at the top of the near side of the table, are not included in the photograph.

## Nurses' War Memorial Fund

**T**HE photograph which appears in the top half of the second pictorial page was taken on July 8th in the grounds of St. James's Palace on the occasion of a garden party given in connexion with the British Empire Nurses' War Memorial Fund.

It shows the Queen, its patron, shaking hands with Miss Edna Pearman of Bermuda, on whose right are Margot, Lady Davson, who attended by invitation as the representative of British Guiana, and Miss E. Skinner of Barbados. Miss J. Elise Gordon, hon. secretary of the fund, is on the extreme left. Dr. Muriel Manley, of Jamaica, was also present.

After other nurses from Great Britain and from overseas had been presented, Her Majesty proceeded to a dais to receive cheques for the benefit of the fund. These included a cheque for £1,500 from the people of Bermuda (as the result of an appeal made by Lady Leatham), presented on their behalf by Mrs. Annie Harvey. Cheques had previously been sent to the fund by Trinidad and the Bahamas.

The fund, which was opened in January, 1946, has a two-fold purpose: to furnish and maintain a nurses' memorial chapel in Westminster Abbey, and to establish memorial travelling scholarships for post-graduate study for nurses and midwives of the Commonwealth and Empire. The target for these two purposes is £250,000, towards which nurses throughout the Empire have themselves subscribed £38,000.

co-operation extended by the Barbados press.

Transport facilities with North America were augmented during the year by the inauguration of a passenger air service between Barbados and the U.S.A. flown by the Nation Wide Air Transport Service, Inc., and by the advent of the Canadian National Steamships' Cruiser ships, and the first post-war tourist ship *Stella Polaris* visited the island on January 2nd, 1947.

## Barbados Publicity Committee

### Encouraging Annual Report

**T**HE report of the Barbados Publicity Committee for the year to March 31st, 1947, gives evidence of a creditable and successful resumption of tourist publicity and propaganda. We regard it as creditable, because existing circumstances put every possible obstacle in the way of those desirous of promoting a tourist trade; and successful, on account of the marked increase recorded in the number of inquiries received from prospective visitors from both the United Kingdom and North America.

Another encouraging feature of the report is the note that the Barbados Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee to co-operate with the Publicity Committee in matters dealing with tourism. Such liaison can only advance the interests of both, and thereby advantage the colony as a whole. The economic set-up of a country, or town, desirous of attracting tourists, must be such as, not only to offer something for tourists to spend money on, but also to enable the local inhabitants to be so supplied as to be able to anticipate and provide whatever the tourist may happen to want. This is an ideal state of affairs which all realise to be some distance away, but it is certain that the closest co-operation of the trading community with their tourist organisation is essential to its achievement.

A further essential for success is the active support of the local government. That recorded in the report is the contribution of £500, though there was, undoubtedly, Government co-operation in the inauguration of the radio-telephone service which is recorded as a great boon, while the development of public amenities of all kinds must be mainly the task of Government and of local authorities controlled by Government. A great need these days, however, is for judicious easement of regulation and restriction wherever possible, as a contribution to untrammelled enjoyment and a care-free holiday—and, of course, there is the matter of transport facilities.

The need for advertising has been met by the Publicity Committee to the full extent of the funds at their disposal. The indexed issue of the revised road map is a feature of this advertising which other colonies might well copy. There is a constant demand for maps of the various West Indian islands, by intending tourists, intending trade visitors, and educational institutions, the three most important contacts for a Publicity Committee. The provision of a map imbues the potential visitor with the idea that he could find his way about, and stimulates interest in general, and the marked increase in inquiries from the United Kingdom may well be due, in great part, even more to the map than to the illustrated booklet and photographs which have been provided.

In its advertising the Publicity Committee has worked, in the United Kingdom, through the West India Committee; in Canada, through Mr. H. C. Collier; and in the United States, through a New York joint office, in partnership with the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board and the British Guiana Tourist Committee, with Mr. C. E. Green as representative. Tribute is paid to the

(Continued in preceding column)



# The Imperial College in 1946

## Expansion of Research

THE report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the year ended December 31st, 1946\*, is submitted by Professor C. Y. Shephard, who took over charge when Mr. O. T. Faulkner went on leave on April 1st, 1940, prior to retirement. As the new principal, Mr. H. J. Page, was appointed as from January 1st, 1947, the extension of the period reviewed from August 31st to December 31st completes the record of activities up to the time of Mr. Page's appointment.

The usual report of the Governing Body prefaces the volume, and pays tribute to the manner in which Professor Shephard discharged the duties of acting principal.

The office of president was filled, for the first time since the death of the late Sir David Prain, by the appointment of Sir Donald Cameron on his resignation from the Governing Body. Others who resigned were Sir Harold Tempany and Mr. G. B. Westwood, while Sir Selwyn Grier, Mr. Fred Grant and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ivan Davson were lost by death. New appointments to the Governing Body were the Hon. J. I. de Aguiar (British Guiana); Sir Sydney Caine and Mr. G. F. Clay (Colonial Office); Professor G. W. Robinson (University of Wales); and Dr. E. E. Cheesman (Windward Islands).

The matter of finance, regarding which anxiety was expressed in the previous report, was alleviated by increase of the grants from H.M. Treasury and contributing colonies, and increased contributions from others, as an interim arrangement, and the Governing Body report that there is now an assured prospect of the provision of an adequate income for a five-year period as from September 1st, 1946.

Staff changes at the College were important. The change of principals has been referred to above. Dr. Duckworth of the Animal Husbandry section returned to the Rowett Research Institute. The closing down on a care and maintenance basis of the Low Temperature Research Station on October 1st brought to an end the long association of Mr. E. R. Leonard with the College. Two new professors were appointed, Professor A. de K. Frampton as Professor of Agriculture, and Professor T. W. Kirkpatrick as Professor of Entomology and Zoology. Mr. Knowles, a student demonstrator in Botany, accepted the appointment of sugar agronomist to the Sugar Producers' Association of British Guiana, while Miss M. E. Heron, from the Chemical Society of London, succeeded Mrs. Gertrude Carmichael as librarian. The impending departures of Professor Hardy and Professor Cheesman, the former to become Adviser on Tropical Soils to the Colonial Office, the latter to the post of Principal Scientific Officer at East Malling Research Station, are also recorded. Both

these gentlemen have now returned to the United Kingdom. Dr. Dodds succeeded Professor Cheesman.

The post of Commissioner of Agriculture, redundant since the first appointment of an Inspector-General for the West Indies, has now been abolished, and the official connexion between the College and the West Indian Limes Association, of which the Commissioner was *ex-officio* president, is now at an end.

The pre-war practice by which Colonial Agricultural Scholars spend one year at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, and one year at the College, has now replaced the war-time arrangement whereby they spent two years at the College, which is no longer to be recognised as the training centre for Colonial Agricultural post-graduate specialist scholars.

Eleven Diplomas and eleven Associateships were awarded, and 52 students were in residence.

"Important discussions have recently taken place regarding the future of the College. His Majesty's Government has decided not to implement the recommendation of the West India Royal Commission of 1938-39 for 'the centralisation of all major (agricultural) research and investigation at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.' Instead, the 'core' of the College will be strengthened, certain lines of research will be expanded, and additional schemes of research may be allocated to the College on an *ad hoc* basis. Schemes of research into sugar, bananas, cacao and soils have already been submitted to the Colonial Office. . . ."

In his speech to the annual general meeting of the West India Committee, recorded in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, then chairman of the Committee, and a member of the Governing Body of the College, spoke of the arrangements in train for the strengthening and expansion of research in sugar technology, by joint action of Colonial Development and Welfare and the British West Indies Sugar Association in setting up a Sugar Technology Research Unit at the College.

The problem of securing adequate land for research and demonstration has been largely solved by the lease of about seventy acres of land, with laboratories and greenhouses, formerly occupied by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation; by the lease of over 400 acres of land of River Estate; and the acquisition of 300 acres of the Bamboo Plantation, near St. Joseph.

Results of completed research investigations have been published during the year in 34 scientific papers, of which a list is given at the end of the report.

The professors and officers in charge of the various departments have submitted the usual accounts of the activities of each, and these are summarised below.

The *Agricultural Department* completed the scheduled courses of instruction in agriculture for diploma, post-graduate and refresher students, but the animal husbandry courses had to be omitted, as no successor to Dr. Duckworth has been appointed. The Director

\*The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture: Report of the Governing Body, The Acting Principal's Report for 1946, and the Accounts for the year ended August 31st, 1946. London Office: Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, May 14th, 1947.



of Agriculture and the Manager of the Government Stock Farm again co-operated, but the curriculum still suffered from shortage of staff and livestock. An important innovation which it is hoped to add to the curriculum, in conjunction with the chemistry department, if plans and funds materialise, is a course on soil conservation, with practical work on hill land.

Post-graduate, refresher and third year diploma students were given special investigational work on various projects. Another innovation was the establishment of a peasant investigational unit, an account of which was given in the April issue of the CIRCULAR. Trials were carried out on the College farm with soya beans, fodder and forage grasses, introduced vegetables and rice.

*Department of Botany.* Professor Cheesman represented the College at the Commonwealth scientific conferences held under the auspices of the United Kingdom Government and the Royal Society at Cambridge, Oxford and London in June and July, at which time he was on leave in England. Reference to these was made in the August, 1946, issue of the CIRCULAR. There has been adaptation of the botanical teaching in consultation with the Cambridge School of Agriculture, to meet the new needs of Colonial Office scholars. The research on banana breeding continued steadily, and an interesting achievement by Dr. Dodds and Mr. Simmonds has been the building up by a species cross of an edible banana resembling one of the established horticultural varieties. Proposals for increased facilities for cytogenetical research and for its close integration with the breeding programme have been put forward jointly by the Professor and the Director of Agriculture and Government Botanist of Jamaica, and the urgent need for a banana collecting expedition to the Far East as soon as conditions permit was emphasized.

Detailed schemes for the expanded researches recommended by the Cocoa Research Conference of 1945 have been prepared and submitted to the appropriate authorities, but the upkeep and recording of the existing experimental cocoa plantings occupied the full attention of the staff at present available. The work on breeding of better types of beans had to be suspended with the loss of Mr. Knowles.

*Department of Chemistry and Soil Science.* The investigations on the genesis of soils from fragmental volcanic rocks continued, and the results are to be published in special memoirs. Accounts of the derived soils and their agricultural relationships, as they occur in Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis and Dominica, have already been prepared.

Soil reconnaissances were carried out in British Guiana, Jamaica and Santo Domingo. Reports on the results were prepared, and a paper presented to the 1946 meeting of British West Indies Sugar Technologists, held at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Other investigations dealt with the nutrient status and manurial requirements of certain agricultural soils of Trinidad; with the movement of water, falling as rain, in different types of sugar-cane soils; and with the effects of surface-mulching of cacao in relation to soil moisture and nitrate fluctuations.

The analytical department was kept fully occupied as usual.

*Department of Economics.* Professor Shephard was

largely occupied with the duties of acting principal, but he made a survey of the sugar industry in Barbados, and he and Dr. Jolly made surveys in St. Vincent. Field records of the Trinidad cacao industry continued, and reports were prepared on peasant surveys at La Pastora and Oropouche Lagoon. Attention was also given to the reorganization of the College farm accounts, and a new punch-card system of accounting has been devised for introduction at the beginning of the next farm year.

*Department of Entomology.* This report is produced jointly by Professor Kirkpatrick and Dr. Callan, but Mr. Spencer was in charge of the department from May to September, while Dr. Callan was on overseas leave and Professor Kirkpatrick had not yet taken over. Mr. D. J. Atkin, biologist of the Trinidad Department of Hydraulics, continued to conduct the Year I Diploma course in Zoology, which has been made more comprehensive. Post-graduate specialists studied the aphids and mealy-bugs commonly associated in Trinidad with cacao and other plants. Research by the staff was, of necessity, limited, but included preliminary field experiments with a soil fumigant against root-knot nematode and observations on various vegetable pests and their control. The study of the insect pests of the weed *Cordia macrostachys* has now been taken over by Dr. F. J. Simmonds of the Imperial Parasite Service.

*Department of Mycology.* Mr. Dale submits this report, Professor Baker, on leave, having been delayed in the United Kingdom by shipping difficulties. The lease of the land and buildings of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station enabled the department to be transferred in October to alleviate overcrowding in the Biology Building. The greenhouses and laboratories of the cotton research station proved most useful, but Mr. Dale is of opinion that isolation from the rest of the College had serious disadvantages. His pod inoculation experiments have now shown that all types of cocoa pod infection with witches' broom disease can be produced artificially. The cacao virus disease continues to spread at River Estate, and some of the originally infected trees now show very obvious die-back. Attempts to transmit the disease to young rooted cacao cuttings by means of suspected insect vectors have so far failed. Other virus diseases under observation and which affect *Cruciferae* and cowpeas, however, have been shown to be transmitted by certain aphids. The building up of the herbarium has continued, and there are now more than 1,000 specimens, the greater part of which have been identified.

*Department of Sugar Technology.* While the acting principal's report makes mention of two students, there is no reference here to teaching work. There were two technologists for the first complete year since 1943, both of whom attended the 1946 meeting of B.W.I. sugar technologists held in British Guiana, at which the work of the department was presented and discussed.

An investigation was made on the loss of weight of material which had been observed to occur during milling of cane, and which is deduced to have been due to evaporation. The use of tetra-phospho-glucosate as a scale preventer was examined in preliminary laboratory experiments. The results of full-scale factory trials, which were planned during the period of the report,



have now been received, and are given on page 158 of this issue of the CIRCULAR.

Two useful pieces of work were, first, the application of a method of clarification, by dialysis, of dark and turbid solutions to products of a raw sugar factory and rum distillery to permit the use of calorimetric methods of determining pH values; second, the suggestion of a method of concentrating distillery dunder by spraying it into the stream of hot flue gases ascending the chimney. The concentrated lees is collected at or near the base of the stack and may be trickled on to the bagasse just before it enters the furnace.

Preparations were being made to run the experimental factory in 1947.

*Plant Quarantine Station.* Professor Baker succeeded the late Professor Adamson as secretary of the station.

Twenty-nine varieties of sugar-cane were released to the British West Indies and British Guiana. Other material handled included bananas, plantains, cotton seed, grass seed and cuttings, and cassava cuttings.

*Low Temperature Research Station.* This station was placed on a care and maintenance basis from October 1st, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Library and Publications.* Mr. Gianetti and Mrs. Carmichael retired after rendering yeoman service, and Miss Heron took over duty as librarian on April 1st. Work on the catalogue and indices still languished for want of clerical assistance, and the want of shelving is reported to have been a handicap. A microfilm reader was a useful accession and should be a considerable help. The record of loans indicates that good use is made of the library.

Printing difficulties have caused delays in the publication of *Tropical Agriculture*, a position with which scientific institutions and publishers on this side will sympathize. It was good to read that publication of the *College News Bulletin* was resumed with the October, 1946, issue. These magazines do much to maintain and assist contacts and spread the influence of institutions such as the College.

## Dominions Office Renamed

### Now Commonwealth Relations Office

The following statement was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on July 2nd regarding a change in the title of the Dominions Office:—

"It has for some time past been clear that in certain quarters, both here and overseas, the view has been taken that the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office are no longer entirely appropriate and are liable to convey a misleading impression of the relations between the United Kingdom and the other members of the Commonwealth. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have accordingly reached the conclusion that it is desirable that these titles should now be changed, and steps are accordingly being taken for the issue of an Order in Council, under the Ministers (Transfer of Functions) Act, to alter the titles to Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Commonwealth Relations Office, respectively."

## Sugar

### Lack of Confidence in Cuba

MR. LUIS G. MENDOZA, writing in the May issue of *Cuba Economica y Financiera*, comments on the continued decline in the price of sugar stocks amidst a boom era of the sugar industry, and the manner in which the securities of perfectly sound sugar companies with ample working capital are being undersold.

A survey of the latest reports of nine sugar companies which represent 36 per cent. of the total production in Cuba discloses that their stocks are being sold in the market at prices representing \$98,000,000.

"These companies have cash on hand, sugars and liquid inventory that added to the estimated net income for this crop amount to \$87,000,000 in excess to their liabilities, or say, the properties are valued in the market at only \$11,000,000, which is equivalent to \$1.22 per bag production including in that price 2,000,000 acres of land, machinery, railroads, 'bateyes,' some distilleries and refineries and also including four mills and one refinery outside of Cuba. These properties valued at \$11,000,000 will show this year net earnings of over \$26,000,000."

Yet, there are buyers of sugar mills on the basis of over \$6 per bag production, and those companies cannot be regarded as badly managed if it is considered that their earnings amount to more than one-third of the market value of the common stock.

"In our opinion," writes Mr. Mendoza, "the answer can be found in the following circumstances:—

1. Lack of knowledge by the investing people of the actual facts.
2. Lack of assurances in the market's future.
3. Lack of confidence in the prospects of an industry in which an advanced socialism is being tested and that nobody knows how it is going to react when production and prices come down and where the tendency of one of the components is to penalize modern methods, to do unnecessary work such as compulsory warehousing, utilization of more personnel than the one required, to quit working as soon as they have made enough to live a few days, and the serious danger of trying to establish payment for idle time."

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1947, summarizes the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados ...	110,000	Trinidad ...	110,036
Jamaica ...	168,628	Windward Islands...	6,164
Leeward Islands ...	56,637	British Guiana ...	173,529
		Total ...	624,994

The Barbados total includes 23,000 tons fancy molasses.

THIS month sees the first change in the United Kingdom sugar ration since 1940, an increase, on July 20th, from 8 oz. to 10 oz. per week.



## Jamaica Citrus Fruits

### Buying and Selling Prices

DURING recent weeks several questions have been asked in the House of Commons regarding the selling prices of Jamaica citrus in the United Kingdom compared with the price received by the grower in the colony.

On May 21st, Mr. Gammans asked the Minister of Food if he was aware that growers of oranges and grapefruit in Jamaica received only approximately 6s. and 5s. per box, respectively, for oranges and grapefruit; that the price at which that fruit was sold to the public was approximately 50s. per box; and if he would give figures showing at each stage of the purchase of those fruit by his department how the difference was made up.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, in reply, stated that supplies of oranges and grapefruit imported into the United Kingdom from Jamaica were purchased from the Jamaican Government on an f.o.b. basis and she had no information about the price received by the grower. As she had stated on previous occasions, she was not prepared to disclose prices paid by her department for particular purchases, but with permission, she would arrange for the other information for which Mr. Gammans asked so far as it related to sales within the United Kingdom and to the types of container most commonly used for oranges and grapefruit imported from Jamaica, to be printed in the *Official Report*. [See table below].

Mr. Gammans asked: "What justification is there for the hon. Lady not producing these figures, since whatever mandate she may have to subject the people of this country to bulk purchase there is no reason why the people of Jamaica should not be given the information?"

Dr. Summerskill replied: "My department is the biggest trading concern in the world, and we have the same justification as any astute business man for withholding the prices we pay."

Asked by Mr. E. P. Smith if she could say whether the Colonial Office intervened in any way between the price paid in the United Kingdom for grapefruit and that which the grower receives, Dr. Summerskill replied that the question referred to Jamaica alone.

Mr. Gammans asked if Dr. Summerskill was aware that the analogy she used was not in the least a fair one because the growers had no other market to which they could sell their grapefruit.

Following is the information:—

Type of package.	SWEET ORANGES		
	Weight Group	Average Weight	Grade.
F	79-83 lbs. net.	81 lbs. net.	1st condition.
	per package.		
	s. d.		
First-hand selling price	41	0	
Wholesale margin ...	2	6	
Wholesale selling price	43	6	
Retail margin ...	10	6	
Retail selling price ...	54	0	

Type of package.	GRAPEFRUIT		
	Weight Group	Average Weight	Grade
G	70-74 lbs. net.	72 lbs. net.	1st condition.
	per package.		
	s. d.		
First-hand selling price	36	0	
Wholesale margin ...	2	6	
Wholesale selling price	38	6	
Retail margin ...	9	6	
Retail selling price ...	48	0	

Note.—The above prices are for containers of the size most commonly used for oranges and grapefruit imported from Jamaica.

On June 25th, in reply to a question from Mr. Gammans, who asked the Minister of Food what was the justification for selling a case of Jamaican grapefruit to wholesalers in this country at 36s. per case, when the price f.o.b. Jamaica was only 15s. per case, freight, handling charges and insurances approximately 8s. 5d., or 23s. 5d. in all; and what happened to the difference of approximately 12s. 7d. between those two figures, Mr. Strachey, in a written answer, stated that the Ministry's selling prices to wholesalers for citrus fruits were based on the average cost of supplies from all sources, not from Jamaica alone, and they had to cover other expenses as well, such as overhead, agency and inland transport expenses, as well as any loss from wastage. The figures which the hon. Member had quoted were, therefore, misleading.

On June 27th, Squadron-Leader Donner asked the Minister of Food whether he was aware that the f.o.b. price per case of sweet oranges from Jamaica was 17s.; that the approximate total cost delivered to market, including insurance, freight and handling charges, was approximately 25s. 4d.; that his Department's price to the United Kingdom wholesaler was 41s., representing a profit to his Department of approximately 15s. 7d. or 61 per cent.; and on what grounds he justified this high price to the consumer in this country bearing in mind that the producers received only 6s. per package.

Mr. Strachey in a written answer referred Squadron-Leader Donner to the reply he gave to Mr. Gammans on June 25th.

## Sugar Manufacture

Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam and Mr. R. D. E. Yearwood have published, in Circular No. 62 of the Department of Sugar Technology at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, an account of factory trials of tetraphospho-glucosate for the prevention of scale formation in the evaporators.

The method of application was that which is claimed to have been used successfully in the U.S.A. and Hawaii, but although the dosages tried were carried beyond the economic limit for the British West Indian factories, no appreciable prevention of the formation of scale was obtained.

The authors discuss various reasons which might account for the difference in results obtained in Trinidad and Hawaii, but further experiment would, undoubtedly, be necessary for certainty as to these.



## Lemongrass Oil

The following report by D. J. Cosgrove and H. T. Islip on lemongrass oil produced in Trinidad is quoted from the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, Vol. XLIV, No. 4, 1946.

In connexion with the development of an industry in Trinidad, experimental trials have been undertaken in the cultivation of lemon grass and satisfactory yields have been obtained. A sample of the oil prepared by steam distillation from the grass produced in these trials was received at the Imperial Institute in June, 1946, and the results of its chemical examination and a report on its commercial value are given below. In view of this satisfactory report, efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of lemon grass in Trinidad. One suggestion made with this end in view is that the peasants should grow the grass in otherwise wasted corners and should sell their produce to some central buying agency.

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

The sample consisted of one pint of dark brown, turbid oil, containing some separated water and having the characteristic odour of lemongrass oil. After filtration through paper the oil was clear but still very dark in colour.

On examination the clear, filtered oil was found to have the following constants, which are shown in comparison with the ranges of corresponding figures recorded by Gildemeister (*Die Aetherischen Oele*: Gildemeister and Hoffmann, 3rd Edn., Vol. 2, pp. 302-323) for commercial East Indian and West Indian lemongrass oils:—

Sample.	Commercial lemongrass oils (Gildemeister).		
	East Indian	West Indian	
Specific Gravity at 15.5° C. / 15.5° C.	0.8969	0.899 to 0.905 (exceptionally 0.895 to 0.911)	0.870 to 0.912
Optical Rotation $\alpha_D$ 20° C. ...	-0.18°	-5.0° to +1.40°	-1.0° to +0.2°
Refractive Index $n_D$ 20° C. ...	1.4880	1.483 to 1.488	1.482 to 1.489
Aldehydes (bi- sulphite method) per cent. (v/v) ...	82.8	70 to 85	53 to 83
Aldehydes, as citral (hydro- xylamine method) per cent. (w/w)	80.4	-	-
Solubility in 70 per cent. (v/v) alcohol at 15.5° C. ...	Soluble in 2.3 vols., with slight opales- cence.	Soluble in 1.5 to 3.0 vols.	Only very fresh oils soluble. Older oils in- soluble.

The foregoing results show that the present sample of lemongrass oil from Trinidad is of the soluble East Indian type.

### COMMERCIAL VALUE

The oil was submitted to (a) a firm of essential oil importers and (b) a firm of essential oil distillers, who furnished the following reports respectively:—

(a) "I note with interest the analytical figures and after examination of the sample I am of the opinion that it would meet with a ready market.

The present value of the Cochin oil is about 16s. per lb. for shipment and in my opinion the Trinidad oil should fetch quite as much. The fact that it has such a high citral content by the hydroxylamine method might induce isolated manufacturers to pay a slight premium.

In advising the producers of the present value I think you should also inform them of the prices that ruled prior to the war, as the level was then very much lower, in the region of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. The present high level is due to the excessive demand caused by the absence of supplies of Java citronella oil."

(b) "The odour value of this oil is quite satisfactory and the characters, as quoted, are those of a normal oil. The market cost of lemongrass oil is given as 16s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f."

### REMARKS

The present sample of lemongrass oil from Trinidad is of the type referred to as East Indian or Cochin lemongrass oil, distilled from *Cymbopogon flexuosus*, Stapf., and quite distinct from the less valued (in normal times) West Indian oil, obtained from *C. citratus*, Stapf. By reason of its solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol, oil as represented by the present sample would be suitable for direct use in perfumery, though for this purpose the dark colour may be a disadvantage and its high citral content renders the oil particularly suitable for the isolation of this aldehyde for the manufacture of ionones. The oil should be able to compete on level terms with Cochin lemongrass oil even in a normal market.

With regard to the packing of the oil, it was noticed that separated water was present. This should be avoided, by allowing the water to settle out and removing it before packing, as it is well known that prolonged contact with water tends to lower the citral content of lemongrass oil.

## Mr. C. Y. Carstairs for West Indies

Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, at present head of the Mediterranean Department, Colonial Office, is to be seconded to the post of administrative secretary to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, in succession to Mr. K. W. Blackburne, who recently assumed duty as Director of Information Services, Colonial Office. He will leave this country to take up his new post in the middle of August.

Mr. Carstairs, who was born in 1910 in India, was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He was appointed to the Dominions Office as an assistant principal in 1934 and later transferred to the Colonial side of the joint establishment. In May, 1937, he was appointed assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In December of that year, he became private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Carstairs was assistant secretary to the West India Royal Commission, 1938-39. Since that time he has served in the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office, and also in the Economic Division. He was promoted Assistant Secretary in 1943 and for three years served in that rank as head of the newly-created Research Department.



## Forthcoming Sporting Events

THE photograph reproduced on this page was taken recently in London during a conversation between Mr. Stanley Rous, secretary of the Football Association and chairman of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, and two well-known sports officials from Trinidad—Sir Lennox O'Reilly, president of the Trinidad Amateur Athletic Association, and Lieut.-Commander C. Hayward, president of the Trinidad Amateur Football Association and other sporting bodies.

We understand that discussions are proceeding regarding the visit of an English football eleven to the West Indies next summer, a subject to which we hope to refer again when arrangements are more advanced.

Trinidad, it is hoped, will be directly represented at the Olympic Games to be held in England in 1948.

## The Flood Distress Fund

The Lord Mayor's National Flood Distress Fund, opened at the beginning of April, now exceeds £1,770,000 and subscriptions are still being received at the Mansion House. An additional sum of £1,000,000 will be subscribed by the Government.

A number of donations have been gratefully received from the West Indies, including a sum of £374 1s. 10d. collected in Antigua by Mr. Ronald Calman, which was sent to the West India Committee for transmission to the Lord Mayor.

## St. Lucia's New Administrator

Mr. John Montague Stow, Chief Secretary, Windward Islands, has been appointed Administrator of St. Lucia.

Mr. Stow, who was born in India in 1911, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge University. He entered the Colonial Service as an Administrative Officer in Nigeria in 1934, and four years later was transferred to the Gambia. In 1944, he was appointed Chief Secretary, Windward Islands.

Three more members of the West India Committee have taken up life membership bringing the number of life members to 353. They are Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, of London, Mr. Geoffrey Cecil Murray, of Venezuela, and Dr. A. R. Richards, of Trinidad.

## A Notable Anniversary

In our issue of December last we recorded the initiation of radio-telephonic communication between the United Kingdom and the British West Indies. On December 2nd, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, then chairman of the West India Committee, telephoned to Barbados after the Postmaster-General had formally opened the service. By March the service had been extended to Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, and Mr. Gordon Miller extended the Committee's greetings to those colonies, by telephone, on March 3rd.

It was on July 20th, 1897, that Signor Marconi registered his Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, so that exactly fifty years have now elapsed since the establishment of wireless on a commercial basis. The first successful transmission of wireless signals across the Atlantic, from a station erected at Poldhu near Mullion, in Cornwall, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, was not accomplished until December 12th, 1901. The signals then transmitted consisted of repetitions of the letter S in morse. By February, 1902, wireless messages were being transmitted in morse, but it was not until 1920 that a regular wireless service was established between the United Kingdom and the United States.



Talking about sport; Mr. Stanley Rous, Sir Lennox O'Reilly and Lt.-Commander Hayward

## Mrs. W. G. Freeman

The CIRCULAR extends deep sympathy to Mr. W. G. Freeman, a member of the Executive and formerly Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, on the great loss he has sustained by the death of his wife, which occurred at Beckenham, Kent, on July 8th.

Though Mrs. Freeman had been in poor health for some time, her sudden passing will come as a shock to many friends both in this country and in Trinidad. Her considerable artistic talent—she exhibited at the Royal Academy—lent distinction, by illustration, to the published work of her husband on more than one occasion. He himself gave yeoman service to the CIRCULAR, and among other contributions is noteworthy for the valuable agricultural records which he compiled under the *nom de plume* of Agronomist. It is a matter for deep regret that the early days of his retirement from active work for the Committee should be darkened by such untimely calamity.



# Notes of West Indian Interest

FRY de big fish fust, de little one after.  
\* \* \*

Mr. Robert Adams, of British Guiana, played the part of the Prince of Morocco in the "Merchant of Venice," televised by the B.B.C. on July 1st and 3rd.  
\* \* \*

BRITISH WEST INDIAN AIRWAYS carried 11,850 passengers during the first four months of this year compared with 9,910 in the same period in 1946. The route mileage figures were 349,486 and 337,978 respectively.  
\* \* \*

SIR THOMAS AND LADY SOUTHOHN recently returned to London after spending eight months in the West Indies. The health of both, we are glad to learn, has greatly improved as a result of their visit.  
\* \* \*

REV. A. G. ARMSTRONG, the District Grand Master of Barbados, has been appointed by the Acting Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England as Grand Inspector of the Lodges in the Leeward Islands and St. Thomas.  
\* \* \*

D. Q. HENRIQUES & CO., LTD., of Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C., announce that Mr. John Robert Churchill Hale has been appointed a director of the company. Mr. Hale is a son-in-law of the managing director, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.  
\* \* \*

MR. ROBERT GAVIN, secretary of the West India Committee, has played a prominent part in the proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, at which he was appointed chairman of the Employers' Group of the Committee dealing with the Colonial Labour Charter.  
\* \* \*

On July 4th the newspapers announced the purchase, by the Ministry of Food, of all the exportable surplus 1948 sugar crop of the Dominican Republic, said to be estimated to exceed 450,000 tons, and of a further 30,000 tons from Haiti. The price paid, according to New York reports, was 3d. per lb.  
\* \* \*

MR. K. E. INGRAM, of the Institute of Jamaica, recently left London for Kingston after a stay on this side of nearly three years. During that time he has taken a course in librarianship at Manchester, and has studied for the B.A. degree of London University for external students, the examination for which was held last month.  
\* \* \*

MR. COVENTRY HUGH WOODHOUSE has been admitted a partner of Woodhouse, Carey and Browne, of Fenchurch Street. With the exception of the war period, he has been in the business since 1933. Mr. Woodhouse is the son of the firm's senior partner, Mr. C. E. Woodhouse, and represents the sixth successive generation of his family to become a partner.  
\* \* \*

MR. G. D. L. PILE, chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association, who arrived in this country

on July 1st for a stay of some three weeks' duration, has been in touch with the chairman and deputy chairman of the West India Committee, and with the Ministry of Food, in regard to matters affecting the sugar industry in the British West Indies.  
\* \* \*

MR. G. F. SEEL, an Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, leaves London on August 7th for a tour which will include Bermuda, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and British Honduras. After visiting these colonies, he will proceed to Jamaica where he is due on September 9th, in time for the opening of the Conference on Closer Association of the West Indian colonies to be held at Montego Bay.  
\* \* \*

SIR REGINALD CONYERS, Speaker of the Bermuda House of Assembly, recently presented a number of pieces of silver to H.M.S. *Bermuda*, the gift of the people of the colony. Sir Reginald and Lady Conyers flew from Bermuda to Plymouth for the ceremony which was performed on board. They were introduced to the ship's company of 600—each of whom was presented with 100 cigarettes—by the commanding officer, Captain C. D. Howard-Johnston.  
\* \* \*

MAJOR M. A. FAWKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Midhurst, Sussex, has recently been appointed to the Colonial Service as a Specialist Medical Officer in Trinidad. Educated at Epsom College, St. John's College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Dr. Fawkes graduated M.A., M.B., B.Ch. He has held appointments at St. Andrew's Hospital, London, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and served as a Medical Officer in India from 1942 to 1947.  
\* \* \*

SIR ALAN BURNS, Governor of the Gold Coast, who is shortly retiring after a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, has been appointed permanent United Kingdom representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and will take his seat on the Council at its next session in New York in November. Sir Alan, who was born in Antigua in 1887, entered the Colonial Service in the Leeward Islands in 1905. He was Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas from 1924-28, and Governor of British Honduras from 1934-39.  
\* \* \*

AMONG recent visitors to the West India Committee have been the following: Sir Brian Freeston (Governor of the Leeward Islands), Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Armstrong, Commander C. S. Bushie, Mr. Arthur Davis, Major Michael de Cordova, Miss Pearl de la Mothe, Hon. F. E. Degazon, Mr. J. du Boulay, Sir Carleton G. Langley, Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. F. and Mrs. Moulton-Barrett, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Hon. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. J. H. Salvatori, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Dr. L. M. Sharples, Mr. N. V. Stafford Solomon, Mr. Stanley S. Stone.



## Obituary

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

### Mr. SPENCER J. KIRTON

Mr. Spencer J. Kirton, who died at his home in Port-of-Spain on June 11th, was a well-known and popular Trinidad commission merchant and the founder of the business which bore his name. He was born in St. Kitts in 1875.

Mr. Kirton served with the West Indian Regiment in France and Italy in the first world war and retired with the rank of captain.

He retired from business in 1941 and went to live in Barbados, but subsequently returned to Trinidad. Mr. Kirton had been for many years a director of the Trinidad Building and Loan Association.

### SIR MAYSON BEETON

Sir Mayson Moss Beeton, K.B.E., who died at Walton-on-Thames on June 24th in his 83rd year had had a long connexion with the West Indies which he first visited in 1896 as a special commissioner of the *Daily Mail*.

For the next five years Sir Mayson, as secretary of the Anti-Bounty League, which took a leading part in abolishing the foreign sugar bounty system by international agreement, was closely associated with the West India Committee. With the late Sir Nevile Lubbock and Mr. George Martineau, Sir Mayson is credited with having converted Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to what was then called Tariff Reform.

He was a son of the late Mr. S. O. Beeton, editor and publisher, and Mrs. Isabella Mary Beeton, compiler of the famous cookery book, and educated at Marlborough and Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1905 he became president of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company and retained the office until 1913. During the 1914-18 war he worked in the finance department of the Ministry of Munitions and organized and administered the Newfoundland Forestry Corps. For his services he was created a K.B.E. in 1920.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil and casing head gasolene amounted to 267,470 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended June 30th was 387,764 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for June amounted to 221,202 barrels.

Trinidad Leasolds, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil amounted to 546,283 barrels.

Production of white sugar from cane in India for the season 1945-46 amounted to 944,800 tons as compared with a production of 953,500 tons in 1944-45. Thus for two successive years production has fallen short of requirements. The total I.E.F.C. allocation for India for 1947 is 1,125,000 tons, of which 1,018,000 tons are expected to be home-grown.

## Unemployment in Jamaica

### Relief and Resettlement Schemes

IN the House of Commons, on June 18th, Mr. Creech Jones supplied the following information to Mr. Skinnard, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in what ways the Government of Jamaica had revised and extended its plans for relief and resettlement, in view of the present grave discontent amongst unemployed and ex-Service men:—

(a) Relief of unemployment. Unemployment is most serious in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew. Two programmes of special works prepared by the Corporation and costing altogether £285,312, of which the Government is contributing half, were approved last year. £37,231 still remain to be spent on works included in the first programme, and £56,374 on works included in the second programme. The Corporation has submitted a third programme, proposing that the cost should also be met partly by Government grant. This third programme has now been revised in consultation between representatives of the Government and of the Corporation, and it is expected that part of the programme, covering work on roads and gullies at a cost of approximately £158,000, will shortly be put into effect.

With regard to unemployment outside the Corporate Area, a programme of special works costing £75,000 for the relief of unemployment was approved in November of last year. The estimate for this year includes a number of new works providing employment which are to be put in hand in the near future.

(b) Resettlement of ex-Service men. Schemes estimated to cost at least £500,000 have already been approved and a number of changes have been made to the advantage of ex-Service men since the schemes were first announced at the beginning of 1946. These advantages particularly affect assistance to ex-Service men in land settlement and housing. There was some administrative delay in putting certain of these schemes into effect but at the beginning of 1947 the Hon. Major A. G. Curphey, M.B.E., M.C., an officer with long experience of welfare work for ex-Service men, agreed to offer his services as Director of the Re-Absorption Department. He has been able to make improvements in the administration of schemes of assistance. In particular, he has made new arrangements for co-operation between his department and the other departments concerned to reduce delay in the execution of the schemes.

## The Roll of Honour

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission,\* covering the year which ended on March 31st, 1946, gives an account of progress in the establishment and beautification of resting places worthy of the fallen heroes of the war which will give comfort and satisfaction to bereaved relatives in all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

It is surprising to learn how much had been done in the time. Photographs show that beautiful memorials had already been designed and established not only in this country, Europe and North Africa, but in distant New Guinea and among the forest-clad Naga Hills in the wild country beyond the borders of Assam. The report makes mention of scores of others, in places ranging from Norway in the north to the Falkland Islands in the south, and from Canada in the West to Siam in the Far East, which give evidence of the sympathetic and understanding co-operation of all concerned with the establishment of these memorials.

It is good to know that the last resting places of those we loved and lost are being tended with such reverent and gracious efficiency.

\* London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1947. One shilling net.



## Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

THE annual general meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was held in Manchester on June 3rd. The chair was taken by the president, Lord Linlithgow.

In a message from the President of the Board of Trade regretting his inability to be present, he expressed his appreciation of the work of the Corporation. He mentioned in particular the Corporation's research activities directed towards the improvement of cotton qualities. African and West Indian cotton had proved invaluable to this country, both during and since the war; and there was every sign that in future we should need to rely even more on these cottons in order to provide Lancashire with a more stable source of supply at reasonable prices. The president said that he looked forward to close co-operation between the Corporation and the Raw Cotton Buying Commission when it is established, and wished the Corporation every success in its efforts.

When presenting the annual report of the Council, Lord Linlithgow drew attention to the possibility of a world shortage of raw cotton. At no time since the Corporation was established in 1921 had the arguments in favour of extending the growing of cotton in the Empire and using it in this country been more powerful. Every bale of American type cotton that could be grown in the Empire and brought to Lancashire would save dollars. The Corporation had, therefore, informed the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office that it would considerably assist their work if they could be informed whether it was the policy of the Government to encourage the production of greatly increased quantities of cotton in Africa, possibly by methods analogous to those to be used in the groundnuts scheme.

Lord Linlithgow warmly welcomed the intention of the Colonial Office to establish a Colonial Research Service. The Corporation had very rightly offered to the East African section of the service the use of all the facilities available at their Station.

## Cost of Living in Trinidad

IN the House of Commons, on June 25th, Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action had been taken by the Government of Trinidad to implement the recommendation of its Cost-of-Living Committee that the prices of essential foodstuffs should be subsidized; and whether any action was to be taken in response to the committee's criticism that the Government's import policy compelled Trinidad to buy in a dear market.

Mr. Creech Jones, in his reply, said: "A policy of food subsidization has been in operation for some years in Trinidad. Proposals for increasing subsidization expenditure in order to reduce the cost-of-living index by 10 points from 220 to 210 have recently been agreed in principle by the Finance Committee. It is proposed that the cost of these measures should be met partly from Trinidad revenues and partly from a grant by His Majesty's Government. The necessary vote to authorize such a grant will be brought before Parliament in due course. As regards the second part of the question,

the Governor reports that import control is effected with the object of conserving 'hard currency,' and in some instances this involves purchases from the sterling area at higher prices than those for which similar goods could be purchased from 'hard currency' countries. Since April last, however, licences have been issued for the importation from any source of certain essential consumer goods which are in very short supply."

Asked by Mr. Oliver Stanley whether this assistance from the Colonial Office Vote to reduce the cost of living where that was increased by the necessity of sterling control, would be extended to other colonies which were in the same position, Mr. Creech Jones replied that he could not give a definite promise that it would be extended, but it was a matter which was under constant discussion with the Treasury, and he thought both the Colonial Office and the Treasury took a reasonably sympathetic view in regard to the matter.

## Publications Received

*The Outlook*, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan.-Mar., 1947, published by the St. John's Literary Society, Belize. This issue appears in a bigger and better form, and the Acting-President of the Society, Mr. Eric D. Eusey, states that the circulation of the magazine has now reached 1,000. This periodical is an interesting epitome of life and progress in the colony.

*Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*, Vol. 6, No. 3, June 10th, 1947. The statistics are presented in the usual form, but are not yet quite complete.

*Foreign Commerce Weekly*. The issue dated May 24th, 1947, contains an article by C. L. Wood and B. Blankenheimer, of the British Commonwealth Division of the Office of International Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce, on British Colonial Development: Economic Actualities and Aims. While mainly factual and descriptive, the article also deals with trends in economic policy and Government action in regard thereto.

*The Colonial Review*, Vol. V, No. 2, June, 1947. This quarterly digest of important articles on colonial affairs, produced by the Colonial Department, University of London Institute of Education, maintains its value as a comprehensive review of colonial matters for students.

*Canada-West Indies Magazine*, April, 1947. Extracts from *Hansard* of part of a discussion in the Canadian House of Commons on sugar and molasses are included in this issue. The debate brought out the fact that the Canadian Government have pursued a logical policy in regard to sugar production in Canada which takes account of Canada's relationships with the British West Indies and other parts of the Commonwealth and Empire. The importance, to the maritime provinces of Canada, of adequate supplies of West Indies molasses, was also emphasized.

*The Wine and Spirit Trade Record*, June, 1947, No. 878, Vol. 76, contains an article headed "The Distillation of Rum" which continues the account in the previous issue of the factors in preparation which influence the characteristics of West Indian and other rums.



# Sugar Supplies for 1947

## Revised Emergency Food Council Allocations

**C.** CZARNIKOW, LTD., London, in their *Review No. 10*, give the revised allocations of sugar for the calendar year 1947, which have been issued by the International Emergency Food Council to deal with the improvement in supplies and the changed circumstances of member countries. Chief amongst the reasons which make the revision necessary is the assurance of a very much larger Cuban crop than could

have been given when the original allocations were made. Production in Cuba, at 5,600,000 tons raw value, will be a record which Messrs. Czarnikow opine may stand for "perhaps some years to come."

Peru now enters the picture with an exportable surplus of 24,000 tons, allocated to Eire.

The figures are given in tabular form below.

IN THOUSANDS OF LONG TONS—RAW VALUE

COUNTRY IN NEED OF ALLOCATION	SOURCES OF SUPPLY															TOTAL ALLOCATION
	CUBA	S. DOMINGO	HAITI	PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN IS.	HAWAII	FUJI AND AUSTRALIA	BRITISH WEST INDIES	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	CONGO	FRENCH WEST INDIES	REUNION	DENMARK	PERU	HOME-GROWN	UNDESIGNATED WORLD FREE MARKET	
U.S.A. ...	3,300			798	714									1,572		6,384
U.K. ...	1,089	321	22			321								520		2,273
CANADA ...	182	66				43	179							95		565
AUSTRIA ...								16						28	16	60
BELGIUM ...									6					214		220
FRANCE ...																
FRENCH NORTH AFRICA ...																
FRENCH WEST INDIES ...																
	127															
FINLAND ...	55													5		60
GREECE ...	45							20								65
HUNGARY ...								16						46		62
HOLLAND ...	36													205	29	270
NORWAY ...	45							22				21				88
SWEDEN ...												9		286		295
SWITZERLAND ...	79							38						24	9	150
EIRE ...													24	49	16	89
YUGOSLAVIA ...								11						17	36	64
PHILIPPINES ...	27													86		113
KOREA ...	23														22	45
JAPAN ...	23													9	22	54
INDIA ...														1,018	178	1,196
ALBANIA ...								4								4
ITALY ...														319		319
GERMANY ...														379		379
TOTAL ...	5,031	387	22	798	714	43	500	138	6	58	45	30	24	5,570	328	13,694



## Customs Tariff Modifications

**Jamaica.** The Import Duties (Higher Rates) (Motor Spirits) Order, 1947, published in *The Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary* of March 31st, 1947, provides for an increase of Customs Duty, from that date, on motor spirit, including benzine, benzoline, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally.

The new tariffs and those formerly prevailing are as follows:—

	New Per gallon	Formerly Per gallon
Preferential Tariff ... ..	1/4	1/3
General Tariff ... ..	1/9	1/3

**British Guiana.** Modifications to the British Guiana Customs Tariff, with effect from February 13th, 1947, are given in the *Official Gazette* of March 1st, 1947, and reproduced in *The Board of Trade Journal*, June 7th, 1947.

The items affected, and the nature of the changes, are as follows:—

Item 4.—**BEER, ALE, STOUT and PORTER.** An increase of 17 cents per gallon in both British Preferential and General Tariffs.

Item 33.—**OIL.** Increases in the General Tariffs only on petroleum products; petroleum spirit and oil, increase 5 cents per gallon; other petroleum products, increases ranging from 16 to 50 cents per gallon.

Item 44.—**SPIRITS and STRONG WATERS.** Increases in both tariffs. Brandy, increase of \$1.60 per proof gallon; whisky, gin, rum and liqueurs, increase of 50 cents per proof gallon: in both preferential and general tariffs. Various increases on perfumed spirits and spirituous medicinal compounds.

Item 48.—**TOBACCO.** An increase of 15 cents per lb. on all categories, in both tariffs, except that snuff manufactured in foreign countries is subject to an increase of \$1.10 per lb.

In the Second Schedule (table of *ad valorem* duties) the following item is added:—

17A.—Toilet preparations and cosmetics, except perfumed spirits, soap and dentifrices.

British Preferential Tariff, 20 per cent. *ad val.*

General Tariff, 40 per cent. *ad val.*

In the Third Schedule capsules are deleted from the list of imported containers subject to *ad valorem* duties.

**Trinidad.** Modifications to the Trinidad and Tobago Customs Tariff, provided for by a Colony Government notice No. 74, dated February 27th, 1947, are reproduced in the same issue of *The Board of Trade Journal*, as follows:—

Item 9.—**BEER and ALE, STOUT and PORTER.**—British Preferential Tariff increased by 21 cents per gallon on beer and ale, by 28 cents per gallon on stout and porter; General Tariff increased by 42 cents per gallon on beer and ale, by 35 cents per gallon on stout and porter. Duty on beer imported for the use of His Majesty's Services remains unaltered.

Item 88.—**SPIRITS.** Brandy, gin and whisky, increase in British Preferential Tariff of \$5.15 per proof gallon; on rum \$2.62 per proof gallon. General Tariff increases range as follows: brandy, \$5.75; whisky and gin, \$5.45; rum, \$3.07; all per proof gallon.

The tariff on liqueurs is increased by \$4.43 (British Preferential) and \$4.78 (General) per liquid gallon; on methylated spirits by 42 and 84 cents per liquid gallon respectively; and on bay rum by \$4.20 and \$8.40 per proof gallon respectively. Unenumerated spirits, if potable, will pay a further \$2.75 (British Preferential Tariff) and \$4.80 (General Tariff) per proof gallon; if not potable, \$1.40 and \$2.80.

Item 94.—**TOBACCO.** Unmanufactured leaf, both tariffs increased; by 24 cents per lb. when containing 25 per cent. or more of moisture, by 33 cents per lb. when containing less than 25 per cent. moisture. The duty on cigars increased by 25 cents per lb. (British Preferential Tariff) and 94 cents per lb. (General Tariff); on cigarettes manufactured in the Empire from Empire-grown tobacco 60 cents, from foreign grown tobacco 80 cents, per lb.; on cigarettes of foreign manufacture 75 cents per lb. Pipe tobaccos of Empire manufacture from Empire-grown tobacco are subject to an increase of 45 cents per lb., and when manufactured from foreign-grown tobacco to an increase of 50 cents per lb. The increase on tobaccos of foreign manufacture is 71 cents per lb., the surtax of 15 per cent. of the duty remaining the same. In the case of both cigarettes and pipe tobaccos, blends of Empire and foreign tobacco receive proportionate preferences, for each 5 per cent. of Empire-grown tobacco, of 3.25 cents on cigarettes and 2.75 cents on tobacco.

## Bank Managers Retire

**BARCLAYS BANK** (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) announce that Mr. C. C. George retired from the position of manager of the Trinidad branch on June 30th and has been appointed local director in the British West Indies and British Guiana. He has been succeeded as manager by Mr. R. L. Gwatkin, formerly assistant manager.

Mr. George joined the London office of the Colonial Bank in 1907 and proceeded to the West Indies two years later. He was appointed manager of the Barbados branch in 1924 and of the Trinidad branch in 1932, serving for three years between these two dates as the Bank's agent in New York.

Mr. Gwatkin, who served throughout the war of 1914-18, joined the Colonial Bank in 1919. After service in West Africa he went out to the West Indies in 1933 and acted as manager at several branches. He was appointed assistant manager of the Trinidad branch in 1940.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announce that Mr. E. C. Macleod, manager of their London office, retired on June 30th after 48 years' service which began at Winnipeg in 1899. He served in Canada until 1913 when he was appointed manager of the branch at Kingston, Jamaica, and remained there until 1920 when he came to London.

He is succeeded by Mr. C. George Webster, who entered the service of the Bank in 1925. In 1929 he was transferred to Havana and later was appointed to the inspection staff of the Bank. Since 1935 he has served in the New York office and for several years has held the post of assistant agent.



# West Indies at Westminster

**Housing Schemes in Jamaica.** Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer on June 11th, in reply to a question from Mr. Skinnard regarding rehousing schemes in Jamaica, stated that there were two schemes, one financed by loan from His Majesty's Government for the rehousing necessitated by the 1944 hurricane, and one for enabling ex-Service men to construct houses as one of the measures for helping them to re-establish themselves in civil life. The particulars were as follow: (a) Hurricane rehousing scheme:—(1) 4,748 houses completed and occupied; (2) 2,109 under construction; (3) Some 1,500 remained to be built. (b) Ex-Service men's rehabilitation scheme:—(1) 105 completed; (2) 79 under construction; (3) It was not possible to say how many houses would be built under this scheme, since many applications were still under consideration and further applications might be received from men who had not yet returned to Jamaica. It was hoped that about 300 more houses would be built under the scheme in the financial year 1947-48.

**Trinidad Puisne Judge Appointment.** Asked by Mr. Skinnard if he would consider the appointment of an additional judge to the Supreme Court of Trinidad, in view of the present congestion of litigation especially in civil cases, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer of June 11th, stated that a Fourth Puisne Judge had recently been appointed, as announced in the *London Gazette* of May 21st, and would proceed to Trinidad at the end of his present leave.

[The appointment of Mr. William Henry Irwin, District Magistrate, Gold Coast, as Fourth Puisne Judge, Trinidad, was announced in the May issue of the CIRCULAR—Ed].

**Jamaica cigar imports.** Asked by Colonel Ponsonby whether he was now in a position to remove the restrictions by which licences to import Jamaican cigars were still limited to traders on a quota basis of their pre-war imports, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, in a written answer of June 26th, replied in the affirmative and added that though imports of Jamaican cigars were still restricted the quota had recently been increased, and it was now possible to allow the issue of licences to traders who did not import before the war.

**Commodity Prices in Jamaica.** Replying to a question from Mr. Skinnard, on July 9th, Mr. Creech Jones said that the Government of Jamaica had provided £100,000 in the current year's estimates for subsidising imported foodstuffs and £14,300 for purchasing local foodstuffs at guaranteed minimum prices. The cost of living stood at present at 190 as compared with 160 in June, 1945. Wage levels had increased by an average of about 20 per cent. in the same period. In the case of the workers employed by the sugar industry, however, the increase in rates had been over 25 per cent.

**Shipping priorities to West Indies.** Replying on June 30th in a written answer to a question from Commander Noble, asking how long it was intended that all sea passages to the West Indies should be allocated by priority, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Barnes, stated that Government sponsorship of passages was terminated on the West Indies route on May 19th last, and space was now allotted by a committee of the shipping lines engaged in the trade, established in agreement with and under the general supervision of his department. Owing to the shortage of passenger ships it would remain necessary for some time to ensure preference in allocation of passages to the West Indies to those whose travel was essential.

**Demonstrations in Jamaica.** Mr. Creech Jones, in reply to a question from Mr. Skinnard, on June 18th, who asked what were the reasons for the prohibition of demonstrations by the Governor of Jamaica; under what powers his proclamation was issued; and when it was proposed to restore freedom of assembly, said that that action was taken solely in order to prevent breaches of the peace. The Governor issued his proclamation in the exercise of powers conferred upon him by the Jamaica Public Meetings Law No. 27 of 1939, as amended by No. 31 of 1940. The proclamation would be revoked as soon as it might safely be considered that the dangers against which it provided no longer existed.

Mr. Skinnard: "Is it not unfortunate that the powers of this Act were only imposed when the demonstrations were against the party in power in the House of Representatives and not when

there was such a demonstration in favour of this party which actually penetrated into the House of Representatives itself?"

Mr. Creech Jones: "There has been notice of a further demonstration, and in the steps taken by the Governor he had the unanimous support of the Executive Council."

**Colour Bar.** The Minister for Defence, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in reply to a question by Mr. Driberg, on June 4th, stated that coloured candidates would in future be able to join the Royal Navy and the Army on the same conditions as the Royal Air Force.

**Attaché for Colonial Affairs, Washington.** Brigadier Rayner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what were the functions and the salary of the colonial attaché recently appointed to the British Embassy, Washington.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying in a written answer of May 21st, stated that the officer concerned was attached to the staff of His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, with the title of "Attaché for Colonial Affairs," and present salary of £1,320 per annum. His duties were, broadly speaking, to advise the Ambassador on all matters which came within the scope of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and, under the Ambassador's authority, to deal with the State Department and other agencies of the United States Government on such matters. He might also be called upon from time to time to assist the permanent U.K. Representative at the Headquarters of the United Nations on United Nations matters which were of particular concern to the Colonial Office and he would shortly take over such duties as remained to the Resident Member in Washington of the British Section of the Caribbean Commission. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and he hoped that the appointment of this attaché would play a part in the furthering of good Anglo-American relations in an important field.

**Georgetown Fire Brigade.** Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken to obtain adequate equipment and staff for the Georgetown, British Guiana, Fire Brigade; and what assistance was being given by the Government to those whose losses were not covered by insurance.

In a written answer, dated July 4th, Mr. Creech Jones stated that an experienced Fire Brigade Officer had been appointed from the United Kingdom. New equipment was already on order, and more was about to be ordered. He had no information regarding the last part of the question, but would make inquiries of the Governor.

**British Guiana Bauxite Workers' Strike.** In a written answer of July 2nd, in reply to a question from Mr. Skinnard asking what demands were made by the strikers during the recent strike of bauxite workers in British Guiana; in what circumstances a proclamation was issued banning assemblies; and what action had been taken by the Government to assist in settling that dispute, Mr. Creech Jones said that the bulk of the workers employed by the Demerara Bauxite Company went on strike at midnight on April 12th following disagreement with the management on the interpretation of procedure for the avoidance and settlement of disputes. The workers had previously submitted demands for a substantial increase in wages and improved conditions of employment. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed by the Government at the end of May, after other means of settling the dispute had failed, and the Governor reported on June 17th that the strike was over. The Committee of Inquiry had completed its investigation into the causes of the dispute and fuller information would be available when its report was received. He had received no information regarding the issue of a proclamation banning assemblies, but the Governor reported on May 21st that in view of certain serious acts of violence which had occurred, he had felt bound to declare the area of the works to be a Proclaimed District under Title 10 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) Ordinance, which prescribed penalties for assembling in a disorderly manner and refusing to disperse.

**Barbados Finance.** Asked by Mr. T. Reid what official or department controlled the finances of Barbados; and whether he was satisfied that the present system was an efficient one, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer of July 2nd, stated that



the ultimate control of the finances of Barbados rested with the Legislature of the colony. So far as official machinery was concerned, the Governor had recently indicated that he did not regard the existing staff as adequate to present day needs, and the Economic Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies had recommended that early steps should be taken to appoint a Financial Secretary. He understood from the Governor that he proposed to seek the authority of the Legislature for the creation of this office, but he was awaiting his despatch which was on its way home.

**Broadcasting in Jamaica and Trinidad.** In reply to a question from Mr. T. Reid, who asked why a franchise for broadcasting was recently granted to private firms in Jamaica and Trinidad, Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer of July 2nd, said that while he thought it desirable in principle that broadcasting services in the colonies should be provided by the Colonial Governments, the Governments mentioned felt unable to meet the heavy capital and recurrent costs involved in operating a broadcasting service. The Government of Trinidad had, therefore, recently given a concession for broadcasting with suitable public safeguards to a private company. The Government of Jamaica had not, in fact, yet granted a concession, but had announced the conditions on which it would consider applications for one.

**Double Taxation.** Replying, on June 24th, to a question from Commander Noble, Mr. Dalton said that arrangements to avoid double taxation had not yet been concluded between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. Asked if he could say when those arrangements were likely to be completed, Mr. Dalton replied: "We make them as soon as we can. This is one of a number of cases now being discussed with the responsible authorities."

**Armed Forces shipping accommodation.** Mr. Bellenger, Secretary of State for War, in a written reply of June 24th to a question from Squadron Leader Donner, who asked upon what grounds Mr. Bellenger's department still laid claim in recent months to 50 per cent. of all passenger accommodation on ships to the West Indies at a time when shipping to the Caribbean was scarce, stated that Squadron Leader Donner appeared to have been misinformed. Less than 20 per cent. of the total number of berths on commercial vessels sailing to the Caribbean since the beginning of this year had been occupied by serving and released members of all three Services.

**Trinidad and Jamaica Waterfront Workers.** Mr. Creech Jones, replying to a question from Mr. Skinnard, stated, in a written answer of July 10th, that a scheme had been agreed between the Shipping Association of Trinidad and the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union in an endeavour to regulate the employment of stevedores, launchmen and lightermen. The scheme was to be tried out experimentally for three months, and would be introduced from August 1st next. The ultimate aim was to establish a permanent registration scheme. The introduction of a similar scheme for dockers in the employment of the Department of Wharves and Harbours was under consideration. In Jamaica, after the labour dispute in Kingston last year, the Government suggested to the Shipping Association and to the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union that discussions should take place to draw up as quickly as possible a progressive scheme for the future operation of the port, including an improvement in the system of registration and method of engagement of port workers. No agreement had yet been reached by the parties concerned.

## The Wilberforce Oak

Rumours have recently been circulating to the effect that the oak tree at Holwood Park, Keston, beneath which William Wilberforce sat when he made his decision to lead the campaign against slavery, was dying.

It is satisfactory to learn, from the annual report of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, that the rumour was unfounded, that the tree is healthy, and that Lady Stanley, the owner of Holwood Park, has consented to facilitate the preservation of this historic landmark.

## Marine Fauna

### Effect of War-time Activities

A note by the Curator of the Bermuda Government Aquarium and Museum, in his annual report for 1946, makes reference to changes in the marine fauna in the vicinity of the islands. The Bermuda scallop (*Pecten ziczac*), which used to be extremely common on the sandy bottom areas throughout the entire islands, has almost completely disappeared within a few years, despite a heavy restriction placed on its capture when very considerable numbers were still available. The common sea-urchin of the area (*Lytechinus variegatus*) has also almost completely disappeared from a considerable number of localities.

These changes, not being due to over-fishing, must have been brought about by biological causes, and Mr. Louis S. Mowbray, the Curator, attributes them to the abnormal disturbance of diatomaceous mud in the affected areas by war-time dredging and land reclamation, and its effect on food supplies.

Though the sea-urchin is not used commercially in Bermuda, it is fed upon by lobsters and other forms, so that these may in due time be lost to the fisheries as well as the scallops unless, with the cessation of large-scale dredging activity, the natural balance of organisms becomes restored. The lobster fishery has already declined.

The surveys of the sea fisheries around the British West Indian islands have not yet brought to light any great changes in the fisheries of the area brought about by the war, though in Trinidad the displacement of fishermen from some of the best fishing bases had its effect on supplies, and Dr. H. H. Brown has recorded poor catches of the edible sea-urchin off Barbados in 1941.

## Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826)

W. Bro. T. A. Gall installed his successor, W. Bro. H. L. Q. Henriques, as Worshipful Master, at a meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on July 1st, and the following officers were elected and appointed for the year 1947-48:—

Bro. N. S. Murray, S.W.; Bro. H. G. Clarke, J.W.; W. Bro. A. I. Jupp, treasurer; W. Bro. J. Lagden, secretary; W. Bro. H. S. Bell, D.C.; Bro. H. R. Guy, S.D.; Bro. L. J. Friend, J.D.; W. Bro. E. Palmer, A.D.C.; W. Bro. E. P. Simmons, almoner; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, organist; W. Bro. G. J. Dent, assistant secretary; Bro. M. Previté, I.G.; Bro. J. W. Freeman, Bro. R. H. Faulkner, Bro. R. J. Fell, Bro. C. Burgess, stewards; Bro. F. G. Warren, tyler.

W. Bro. Guy O. M. O'Reilly, K.C., O.G.R. (Trinidad) was elected a joining member.

Among those present from the West Indian colonies were: W. Bro. W. D. Slater (British Guiana), W. Bro. D. A. Delgado, W. Bro. H. A. Lake, Bro. J. M. Lloyd and Bro. W. F. Swaby (Jamaica), and W. Bro. C. Y. Shephard and Bro. A. E. Kerr (Trinidad).





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 30th.*

**D**R. ROLSTON, formerly surgeon and superintendent of the Holberton Hospital, died after a short illness while visiting the island.

The King's Birthday parade was efficiently carried out by the Police Force; the salute taken by the acting Governor, Mr. Macnie, was a welcome return to pre-war ceremonial.

Mr. Edward Bell, Solicitor-General, F.M.S., son of the late Colonel Bell and of Mrs. Bell, arrived recently on a short visit to his mother and sisters. The *Dramatist*, on which Mr. Bell travelled, unfortunately struck the Diamond Reef before entering the harbour.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *June 30th.*

A delegation of the Legislative Council left by air on June 26th for London to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies on economic problems. The delegates are the Hon. W. Harrison Courtenay, Archdeacon G. R. Hulse and Hon. Henry A. T. Bowman. The results of the mission may have a far reaching effect on both people and colony.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the £40,000 bridge across Haulover, Belize River.

Good results have so far been achieved with a well sunk in a pine ridge 11 miles from Belize which is intended as a subsidiary water supply for Belize.

The Governor leaves tomorrow on a detailed tour of inspection of the Corozal area; he will travel by sea.

Dr. Dennis W. Degazon, acting senior Medical Officer, represented British Honduras at the Medical Conference held in Barbados from June 20th-24th.

The Hon. C. M. Staine, Hon. Karl E. L. Wade and Hon. W. Harrison Courtenay will represent the colony at the conference of West Indian colonies at Montego Bay in September.

## GRENADA

The results of the general election to the Legislature on July 3rd, according to cabled information from our correspondent on July 4th, were as follows:—

St. George's Town (Electorate 1,200) :—	
T. A. Marrayshow	407
E. A. Mitchell	224
W. O'Brien Donovan	99
St. George's Parish (Electorate 1,500) :—	
J. Wilson	484
H. E. L. Hosten	477
St. David's Parish (Electorate 1,566) :	
J. B. Renwick	638
J. Gibbs	460
St. Andrews Parish (Electorate 1,500) :—	
T. E. N. Smith	382
F. C. Noel	377
M. Donovan	228
St. Patrick's Parish (Electorate 1,000) :—	
F. C. de Gale	377
E. Copeland	305

St. John's Parish :—

J. F. Fleming (unopposed).

Carriacou :—

F. B. Paterson (unopposed).

The net result was that all the old councillors were returned.

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *July 16th.*

The Government has appointed an Industrial Development Committee to examine proposals for the development of new industries.

Dr. Ludlow Moody has been appointed Jamaica representative on the provisional council of the University College of the West Indies to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Philip Sherlock as director of Extra-Mural Studies in the University College.

A meeting of the Anglo-American Commission has been held at the Shaw Park Hotel, St. Ann. Opened by the Governor, the main decision was the undertaking of a survey with regard to the possibility of industrial development in the area. The Government gave a cocktail party in honour of the members of the commission at Myrtle Bank Hotel on June 28th. [See page 152].

The Kingston Industrial Garage has been destroyed by fire. Marines from an American destroyer helped the local fire brigade. The Governor and Mayor expressed their thanks to the United States Consul.

The Competent Authority has issued an order requiring that coco-nut buyers should be licensed. This action was taken to overcome the present soap shortage. The order also required registered growers to sell only to licensed buyers. Pickers in St. Thomas struck in protest against the order.

A Cuban manufacturer has submitted an application to the Government for a licence to manufacture textiles.

Two hundred Jamaican men returned home on July 1st, after service in the R.A.F.

A £400,000 development scheme for Milk River Bath has been proposed by a syndicate comprising British, Canadian and American investors. The scheme is now before the Government.

Parochial elections will be held on October 23rd.

United States employers of farm labour will visit Jamaica this month to discuss the employment of Jamaica labourers.

## TRINIDAD

**Limes Conference.** The *Trinidad Guardian* reports decisions taken at the meeting of the West Indian Lime Association held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on May 16th, in regard to research work into the dying out disease of limes. This will include experiments on the rearing of healthy trees from seedlings as well as on treatment of diseased trees. For funds for a long-term investigation on problems affecting the production of limes in the West Indies, application is to be made to the Colonial Research Fund.

Co-operative marketing of the citrus output of the various West Indian Colonies was also considered.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

On June 12th the directors declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending September 30th, 1947, of 6d. free of income tax per 5s. unit of stock. This compares with an interim of 5.775d. net for 1945-46.

## United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

In their report for 1946, the directors state that the profit for the year, after providing £100,000 for exploration and general reserve, amounts to £156,668 which added to £92,441 brought forward makes a total of £249,109. The dividend (less income tax) on the preference shares at 8 per cent. absorbed £15,167, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account of £233,942. The directors recommend a dividend of 7d. per share, free of income tax, on the ordinary shares absorbing £131,250, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £102,692.

The net production for 1946 was 5,121,118 barrels, compared with 5,133,918 barrels for 1945. Crude oil purchases totalled 3,738,018 barrels against 3,723,124 barrels for 1945. The throughput of the refinery was 8,908,679 barrels and sales of refined products amounted to a total of 9,174,867 barrels compared with 9,083,222 barrels for 1945.

Five drilling strings were operated continuously throughout 1946 of which four were engaged on known fields for development and in stepping out to test extensions. The fifth string drilled two exploration wells in North Penal and the Ortoire area respectively which were both unfortunately unsuccessful. At the end of the year this string was drilling a well in the Erin block south of the Point Fortin field. A sixth part-time string was engaged on repair work for some four months and on development drilling from October onwards. In all, 150,375 feet were drilled in 1946 against 113,292 feet in 1945.

Apart from the exploration wells mentioned, nineteen wells were drilled within the Point Fortin/Parry Lands area and nine in the Penal field. Of these, all but two were successful producers. The first well on lands north-east of our Penal field, held jointly with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., was drilled by that company to 6,132 feet but found no production and was abandoned.

As a result of a strike, drilling in the Point Fortin area was suspended on December 19th and remained so until the middle of January, 1947. In the Penal field, however, drilling was not affected.

Exploration work carried out in 1946 did not prove any new oil accumulation and, apart from limited extensions to known producing areas resulting from outstep drilling, no substantial increase in the proved reserves has taken place during the year.

The exploration licences over Crown lands have been extended for a further year until the end of 1947.

During the year, geological work was carried out in the Ortoire area and a seismic party commenced a survey in the same area towards the end of the year. The main construction work of importance carried out was in connexion with the new vacuum asphalt plant in the refinery. This, when completed, will result in a larger production of asphalt of improved quality. Work on the erection of this plant commenced in the latter part of 1945 and continued throughout 1946.

Work has commenced on improving the Point Fortin loading facilities and by the end of the year the laying of a new 8-inch gasoline line to the loading platform at the jetty head had almost been completed.

Industrial relations during 1946 remained peaceful until the early days of November. On November 11th, individual member companies of the Oilfields Employers' Association were presented with a number of extravagant demands by the British Empire Workers, Peasants and Ratepayers' Union—a new trades union which was formed during the year, led by a man who had been notorious for his part in the 1937 disturbances. The union was informed by the Oilfields Employers' Association that negotiations could not be entered into because of the existing wages agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union. The new union called a general strike in the oilfields with effect from midnight, December 18th, 1946. The response to this strike call was varied, but at its height not more than 30 per cent. of the men in the industry as a whole were affected,

and then only for a short time. Unfortunately, intimidation was rife, particularly in the Point Fortin/La Brea area and there were some minor clashes between the police and the strikers. There were also some instances of sabotage and arson. The strike gradually petered out and by the beginning of February 1947 conditions were again normal. It is noteworthy that the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union issued a strongly worded warning to its members not to take part in this strike and, throughout the trouble, acted in a most responsible manner worthy of the best traditions of trade unionism.

During the year, the Governor gave notice, as he is entitled to do under our pre-1934 Crown Leases, that he would require royalty on those leases to be delivered in kind. An agreement was reached with him that the company would purchase back such royalty oil at a fixed price. This agreement runs from July 18th, 1946, to December 31st, 1947, and will continue indefinitely thereafter, subject to one year's notice by either party at any time. The effect of this arrangement is to give the Government a very substantial increase in cash royalties, the increased cost to the company being nearly £60,000 per annum. As regards the post-1934 Crown Leases, the Governor had already given notice, as he is entitled to do, that he required amendment of the method of assessing royalties for the triennial period from January 1st, 1946, to December 31st, 1948. Negotiations are at present in progress on this question.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS LTD. This company carried out geological surveys during the year.

The Government have not yet formally issued licences in respect of the 85,000 acres in the Gulf of Paria and the 95,000 acres of territorial waters referred to in last year's report, the delay being due to their wish to conclude first the royalty negotiations referred to. Consequently preparations for drilling the initial well in the marine area have been temporarily held up.

## Jamaica Public Service Ltd.

The annual report for 1946 shows that the total revenue of the company reached the record total of \$1,850,800 compared with \$1,609,800 for 1945.

The directors state that business in Jamaica during the year 1946 continued to be active. Many commercial lines expanded their facilities rapidly as materials became available and the retail trades, first to benefit by post-war revival of business, replenished their stocks to meet the demands for merchandise which had been scarce or unobtainable during the war years. Imports of larger items including electric refrigerators, ranges and motors while considerably improved were still far below requirements.

In the electric department increased sales carried total energy production to 45,282,000 kwh, as compared with 36,076,000 kwh in the previous record year of 1945. The increased requirements of residential, rural irrigation and commercial customers were primarily responsible for the gain as these classes increased their use by 28 per cent., 69 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. Residential and commercial advances were due primarily to increased use by existing consumers and requirements of 1,533 new customers added during the year. An extended drought in the growing season made prolonged operation of water pumps necessary by existing and new rural irrigation customers.

Operation and maintenance expenses at \$1,151,400 were \$187,300 above those of the previous year, due to higher employee pay rates, increased cost of materials and cost of operating the new districts added to the system during the latter part of 1945.

The new White River hydro plant generated 20,928,100 kwh or about 46 per cent. of the total company requirements. Completion of this station in 1945 placed the company in a position to handle the sharply increased loads of 1946 which, without White River, would have exceeded the safe efficient operating capacity of the system's generators. It is estimated that the operation of this plant obviated the purchase of fuel oil which would have cost approximately \$130,000 in U.S. funds for the year.

On July 15th, 1946, Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd. issued £500,000 (\$2,433,333) of 3½ per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 25 year registered debenture stock. The proceeds were used to retire outstanding series "C" 4½ per cent. debenture stock amounting to \$1,731,833 and to finance, in part, extensions



to the company's plant and business.

The consolidated balance available for common stock after accruals for retirement reserve, interest and preference dividends amounted to \$209,400 and was equivalent to \$1.55 per common share as compared with \$1.31 for the year 1945. Dividends of \$0.68 were declared in both years.

Construction at the new Roaring River hydro development is under way and is scheduled, subject to delivery of equipment, for completion late in 1947. A transmission line, to connect this station to the White River transmission line, is nearing completion and will be put into operation at an early date to provide power for use during construction of the Roaring River plant.

The Vere transmission line serving extensive irrigation loads in St. Catherine and Clarendon was extended to supply the recently acquired distribution system of May Pen. Numerous other smaller extensions were made to connect new customers.

Definite agreement was reached in the purchase of the property of Prospect (St. Mary) Ltd. and completion of this acquisition awaits final governmental approval.

Construction expenditures for the year totalled \$341,300 and included the projects outlined above as well as miscellaneous minor improvements and enlargement of facilities.

## The Colonial Office List

Among the many publications which had to be suspended when hostilities commenced in September, 1939, was *The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List*.

This book was not an official publication, but was, nevertheless, an indispensable work of reference for all concerned with the Dominions and Colonies. A tribute to the value of the compilation is afforded by the fact that with the conclusion of hostilities the Colonial Office gave consideration to its revival.

As a result of consultation with the then Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and negotiation with the editors, it was decided, first, that a separate Colonial Office List should be published in future; second, that as from 1946 it should be an official publication.

This official book of reference has now been published,\* and is compiled on similar lines to those formerly adopted, save that the information given is confined to the Colonial Office and the Colonies, and that on account of existing restrictions the biographies, maps, Colonial regulations, and certain other information has been perforce omitted.

The next edition, in more comprehensive form, is promised in 1948, after which the List is to be issued annually.

The volume shows signs of the existing austerity by being paper-backed, but the printing and general arrangement are not only well up to former standard, but in our judgment above it, owing to the use of an excellent and most easily legible fount of type. The preface states that every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, but that, should errors or omissions be discovered by readers, notice of these will be appreciated by the editor at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W.1.

On May 19th, the Coterie of Social Workers of Trinidad and Tobago celebrated the 21st anniversary of the Children's Breakfast Centre which does such useful work in the colony.

\**The Colonial Office List*, 1946, first edition, to be continued. Colonial No. 205, H.M.S.O., London, price 10s. 6d. net.

## William Hardin Burnley

### A Biographical Note

SIR NORMAN LAMONT has rendered signal service to Trinidad historians by his researches into the letters, note-books and accounts of William Hardin Burnley, and the compilation therefrom of an engaging biographical study which he delivered before the Historical Society of Trinidad, during his recent visit, under the title of *Burnley of Orange Grove*.

A copy of this study, very agreeably printed by the Port-of-Spain Gazette, Ltd., has been presented by the author to the West India Committee's library, and is a useful addition to the literature of those times.

Sir Norman's final appraisal of Mr. Burnley may be quoted: "If, after the lapse of ninety years it is permissible to form a balanced estimate of his qualities, one may admit certain minor faults in his character. He was very hot-tempered (we have his own word for it) and a difficult man to serve, as Lee and his other managers found; he brooked no authority, consequently his disparagement of Governors until after their departure, while even then a well-established Trinidad custom, in Burnley was carried to excess. He perhaps carried frugality to an Aberdonian extreme. It would be unfair to condemn him unheard in the affair of Chief Justice Smith. If he showed an inclination to side-slip in the direction of Augusta Farquhar, Charlotte's long refusal to join him in Trinidad surely gave him some excuse; and his letters to Charlotte prove him to have been a devoted husband. He always refers affectionately to his second son, 'Humy,' and to his nephew, Willie Hume. Excepting Edward Jackson, and perhaps John Lamont, he had few men-friends, and speaks most kindly of those who were 'of use' to him. But he served the colony well, particularly in the difficult and anxious years after the ending of apprenticeship."

Mr. Burnley did not overlook the advantages of co-operation with the West India Committee. It is recorded that in August, 1842, he sailed for Trinidad from Falmouth by the *Isis* steamer, taking with him a copy of "the resolutions of the West India Committee, which they recommend the Government to do—*all and everything that I contended for in the Green Book!*" (The italics are ours.)

Letters can now be sent by airmail "via B.W.I.A." at the rate of 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. letter between all the British West Indian Colonies (except Bahamas), British Guiana and British Honduras.

### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—

GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ require an EXPERT in processes for SUGAR EXTRACTION from both beet and cane. Salary according to qualifications and experience between Iraq Dinars 1,080 and 1,440 a year plus high cost of living allowance of I.D. 288 a year (I.D. 1 = £1). Appointment will be on contract for one year and renewable. Provident fund. Free first class passages and liberal leave on full salary. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single and full particulars of qualifications and experience and mentioning THE CIRCULAR to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/18153 on both letter and envelope.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, June 19th:—

Mr. F. de Lacy Bingham Mr. & Mrs. W. Lawrence-Brookes Mr. & Mrs. P. Stewart-Brown  
Mr. K. C. Brow Mr. J. A. Wetherill  
Mr. R. B. Day

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Trail (Captain K. Loveless), from London airport, June 21st:—

Mr. M. Clark Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Meuce Captain D. B. Metcalf

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, June 26th:—

Mr. A. Anderson Mrs. Lotery Mr. A. A. Muir  
Mrs. E. Bennett Mr. W. A. McClung

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), from Liverpool, June 30th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Cowan-Martin Miss E. R. Jones Mrs. J. Milliken  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Moon Miss B. Mitchell  
Mrs. R. O. Hart Mr. & Mrs. R. Mitchell Mr. Payne  
Mrs. E. I. Jones

Home arrivals from British Guiana (Captain D. R. Onslow), at Liverpool, June 17th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bevis Mr. & Mrs. T. Harrington Mr. R. J. McKenzie  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cutbbert Miss C. Harrington Mr. & Mrs. W. Slater  
Miss B. A. Dias Mr. & Mrs. F. Henderson Mrs. L. Wight

## Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Strategist (Captain R. F. Phillips), at London, June 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. T. Blanchard Miss V. Griffiths Mrs. M. McMichael  
Miss W. E. Basanta Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter Miss M. McAndrew  
Mr. R. Bell Mr. P. H. Hillbourne Dr. G. L. Milburn  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Du Boulay Mrs. F. Horne Col. H. Matbew-Lannowe  
Mr. A. J. Du Boulay Miss M. Home Capt. & Mrs. H. Nobbs  
Mr. S. Broadhurst Mrs. M. E. Harney Mr. P. M. Nobbs  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Craig Miss M. Harney Mr. N. Pomfret  
Mr. A. Cole Mrs. E. Hardtman Mr. & Mrs. C. Shephard  
Mr. A. Davis Mr. P. Leeds Mr. & Mrs. E. Smith  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Degiaon Mr. & Mrs. C. McSevney Mrs. A. Scott  
Misses (2) Degiaon Misses (2) McSevney Miss J. Scott  
Mr. & Mrs. V. Greenstreet Miss A. Norris Fr. W. Thomas  
Mr. J. Gill Miss S. McDonald

## French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Geroche), at Southampton, July 1st:—

Mr. A. Abrams Mr. & Mrs. C. Hoppen Mr. & Mrs. G. Pile  
Mr. K. Azmullab Mr. J. Irvine Mrs. S. Pailt  
Mr. & Mrs. S. Bacon Mr. K. Ince Mr. & Mrs. G. Pantin  
Misses Bacon (2) Mr. J. Jack Mr. C. Phipps  
Mr. G. Baeza Mr. H. Johnson Mr. & Mrs. E. Pitt  
Mr. L. Bury Mr. & Mrs. J. Kraat Mr. P. Rattray  
Miss W. Barrow Mrs. D. Kerry Mr. W. Robert  
Mr. G. Boyce Mr. J. Kidney Mrs. E. Ross  
Miss P. Branco Mr. K. Kerry Misses Ross (2)  
Miss T. Chester Mr. G. K. Kerry Mr. & Mrs. D. Russel  
Mr. A. Crum-Ewing Mrs. J. Knox Mr. B. Ramin  
Mrs. C. de Gonn Mr. J. Lopez Mr. T. Roberts  
Mr. & Mrs. de Freitas Mr. F. Lasiera Mr. E. Ross  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dunston Mr. A. Lete Mr. H. Ronald  
Mr. L. De Syhas Mr. M. Lopez Mr. R. Suarez  
Mr. & Mrs. S. Day Mr. C. Lewis Mr. T. Scarl  
Mr. W. Desenza Mr. P. McIntyre Mr. G. Sinaban  
Mr. L. Evans Mr. & Mrs. W. MacKenzie Mr. L. Salamalay  
Mr. P. Evans Mrs. C. Mendes Mr. G. Skinner  
Mr. E. Fuster Miss Mendes Mr. A. Jambolny  
Mr. D. Farnum Miss M. Muir Mr. W. Towers  
Mr. C. Fernandes Mr. A. Mittelholzer Mr. & Mrs. H. Trinningham  
Mrs. M. R. Fisher Mr. A. Murray Mr. G. Trinningham  
Misses Fisher (2) Mr. C. Macmillan Mr. L. Thompson  
Mrs. E. Ford Mr. A. Morton Mr. J. Teixeira  
Mr. F. Golding Miss E. Nicolas Mr. F. Vandeayr  
Miss A. Gomez Miss E. Nicholls Mr. & Mrs. R. Webb  
Mr. C. Gomes Mr. A. Prieto Mr. & Mrs. R. Perrin  
Mr. J. Goncalves Mr. & Mrs. R. Perrin Mrs. O. Williams  
Miss I. Gornin Mr. & Mrs. C. Pile

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Liverpool, June 29th:—

Mr. B. L. Beaton Mr. D. P. Doran Sir Horace and Lady Herne  
Mrs. P. K. Barnett Mr. M. C. Doran  
Miss M. I. Chambers Mrs. M. S. Harris Mr. J. Munro  
Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Doran Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Neil

Sailings to Jamaica in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Liverpool, July 7th:—

Miss C. C. Arjonilla Mr. D. F. Farquharson Mr. H. A. Lake  
Mr. C. A. Bailey Mrs. H. A. Fowler Miss M. D. Lewis  
Mr. R. M. Bent Mr. K. E. Ingram Miss H. M. McGrath  
Mr. J. L. Blackett Mr. W. A. James Mr. L. A. Romero  
Miss G. A. Brown Mrs. V. C. Jasper Mr. B. A. Rowe  
Mr. J. D. Campbell Mr. S. J. Labb Mr. P. N. Shoucair

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), from Liverpool, June 23rd:—

Mr. T. W. Bullock Lady Huggins Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomas  
Mrs. M. S. Deans Mrs. M. S. Lapsley Mrs. D. Targett  
Mr. A. G. Gilman Mr. A. D. McLean Mrs. V. M. Vance  
Mrs. B. Healey Mr. A. D. Smith Misses (2) Vance  
Mrs. E. T. Hoffman-Bang Miss B. W. Taylor

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, June 18th:—

Miss J. W. Aitken Mr. R. S. Groves Mr. W. V. Rollason  
Mr. D. J. Barnard Mr. N. A. Hagan Mrs. I. J. Ralph  
Mr. K. J. Belton Mr. S. Hayes Mrs. M. Sammut  
Mr. P. Bernstein Mr. L. P. Hayward Mrs. D. Shipp  
Mrs. M. K. Bewell Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Hicks Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Steggall  
Mr. W. Bishop Mr. J. E. Kitchen Mrs. F. Sturgess  
Mr. L. H. Blackman Mrs. I. T. Lamb Mrs. D. Symons  
Mrs. J. W. Bowie Mr. A. Lovell Mrs. R. J. Taylor  
Mrs. P. Bradshaw Mrs. W. C. Merrin Mrs. Y. A. Terry  
Mrs. C. A. Dnistow Mr. J. M. Mitchell Mr. R. L. Thomson  
Mr. W. D. Brown Mrs. J. Napier Mrs. L. M. Underwood  
Mrs. L. Cowley Mrs. D. A. Nelson Mrs. N. Vicat  
Mrs. D. E. Cowling Mrs. E. A. Patchett Mr. F. O. Violet  
Mr. J. C. Duncan Mr. P. H. Pearson Mrs. I. M. Ward  
Mrs. I. K. Fickling Mr. J. Powdrell Mr. T. Widger  
Mrs. C. R. Fluberty Mrs. J. P. Price

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, June 20th:—

**JAMAICA**  
Mr. C. N. Albury Mr. T. C. Draper Miss N. E. Livingston  
Mr. R. J. Barnes Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Eaton Mr. A. H. Malabar  
Miss T. B. Bates Lt. K. A. Fuller Mr. I. F. Minchinton  
Miss D. Bent Mr. S. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. H. Morrissey  
Mr. E. F. Bevan Mr. W. L. Green Mr. M. N. Murphy  
Major E. Branson Col. J. U. Hall Mr. & Mrs. W. McInty  
Miss M. G. Clarke Mr. G. Harry Miss M. Quinn  
Mr. J. W. Clarke Dr. G. V. Harry Mr. T. F. Sandford  
Dr. H. O. Cooke Mr. G. A. Hawkins Mr. H. L. Smith  
Mrs. P. E. Cooke Major J. B. Hickson Mr. J. Swistek  
Mr. D. Kessler Crichton Capt. G. Kearis Mr. E. C. Upstone  
Miss M. B. Dawson Hon. Sir Noel Livingston Miss P. M. Walcott  
Mr. H. G. De Mont

**TRINIDAD**  
Mr. L. R. Ablack Mr. & Mrs. Frampton Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Pashley  
Mr. W. McD. Adams Mr. G. G. Gianetti Mr. G. E. Procopides  
Mr. A. Anderson Mrs. G. G. Gorsuch Mr. A. C. Rourke  
Mr. A. Barron Mr. I. Hadden Mrs. D. Scott Dennington  
Mr. & Mrs. K. Bellamy Mr. W. Hall Mr. C. Y. Shephard  
Mr. A. Bellinger Mr. G. Hamilton Mr. B. J. Simmons  
Mr. G. Black Mr. L. L. Heath Mr. C. K. Smith  
Mr. W. Boyd Mr. & Mrs. F. Hudson Mr. F. D. Steadman  
Mr. P. N. Canavan Mr. J. R. Jarvis Mr. & Mrs. R. Stokes  
Mr. D. J. Carter Mr. A. Landles Mr. & Mrs. S. Stone  
Mr. F. R. Charlesworth Major T. F. Law Mr. J. Teskey  
Mrs M. M. Crook Mr. C. Mann Miss N. M. Thavenot  
Mr. P. L. Crisp Mr. R. W. Martindale Mr. J. B. Todd  
Mr. G. De Nobriga Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Page Mr. A. E. Trotman

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigers), at Liverpool, July 7th:—

Major H. Harker-Hallo Mrs. M. Halliday Sister A. Marie  
Mr. A. E. Clodd Mr. & Mrs. E. Haughton-Miss C. M. Shoubridge  
Mrs. E. Durnford James Miss & Mrs. S. Tawil  
Major & Mrs. S. Fox Miss E. Haughton-James Mrs. J. Woodford  
Miss P. A. Gray Capt. E. La Croix

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, July 1st:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Amoroso-Centeno Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Erskine-Lindopp Mrs. J. W. Mayne  
Mrs. B. J. Arango Mrs. E. E. Farrell Dr. & Mrs. E. M. McLean  
Mr. & Mrs. J. de B. Mr. H. Ford Mr. M. R. McLung  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Arrindell Dr. & Mrs. Z. Galis Mr. M. C. Murray  
Mr. & Mrs. K. Atkinson Dr. & Mrs. L. Grandsoult Rev. & Mrs. C. Phillips  
Mrs. T. M. Bedford Mr. A. S. Greenland Mrs. J. H. Rae  
Mrs. B. M. Best Dr. & Mrs. J. Hamilton Mrs. L. A. Redmill  
Mr. A. Bierzynski Miss M. A. Hamilton Mr. E. Robertson  
Mr. J. Bonnitto Mrs. F. Hewitt Mrs. D. M. Robinson  
Miss H. S. Brown Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hill Mrs. C. G. Robinson  
Mr. H. A. Brown Mr. W. J. Hutcheon Mrs. M. Russell  
Mrs. A. C. Bulger Mrs. E. H. Innocent Mr. W. A. Scott  
Mr. P. D. Busbe Miss A. J. James Mrs. M. Scott-O'Connor  
Mrs. B. Callender Mr. A. M. Johnson Mr. W. H. Sewell  
Miss D. S. Carr Mr. & Mrs. O. Kernahan Mrs. M. Simpson  
Mrs. C. J. Charles Mr. H. R. King Mr. A. S. Skeimpton  
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cherrie Mr. & Mrs. J. Knox Mr. & Mrs. W. Steiger  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Christie Miss M. Long Mr. & Mrs. R. Stillman  
Mr. A. R. Coles Mr. F. D. Longe Mrs. D. G. Trestrail  
Rev. & Mrs. H. Cook Mrs. C. U. Lestrade Rev. C. G. Watkin Jones  
Miss I. W. Couch Mrs. M. Macrae Mr. & Mrs. R. A. White  
Mr. C. G. Drayton Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Martin Mrs. M. F. Wilson  
Mr. L. E. Eades

AMONG the first-class appointments announced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies during June, was that of Mr. A. H. Cameron-Mackintosh as engineer, Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme, British Guiana.



### 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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Mr. H. E. Allan, O.B.E.                    | His Hon. J. D. Harford, C.M.G.                              |
| Mr. W. L. Alston                           | Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E.                                   |
| Mr. G. M. Bethune                          | Mr. Robert Johnstone  |
| Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes                | Mr. W. S. Jones   |
| Mr. N. Peyton Birch                        | Sir Carleton G. Langley                                     |
| Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.               | Hon. Dudley G. Leacock                                      |
| Mr. H. Warner Bolton                       | Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston                                 |
| His Excellency Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G.    | Mr. B. A. Melhado   |
| Mr. C. S. Bushe                            | Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I. Mech. E.                            |
| Miss D. P. Burslem                         | Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, O.B.E., M.C., J.P. |
| Mr. W. Harrison Courtenay                  | Mr. K. T. Murray  |
| Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P. | Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.                                   |
| Hon. George De Nobriga                     | Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.                                 |
| Hon. F. E. Degazon                         | Mr. C. G. O. Roc  |
| Mr. J. Du Boulay                           | Dr. L. R. Sharples  |
| Mrs. Eva De Roux                           | Professor C. Y. Shephard                                    |
| Mr. G. M. Eccles                           | Mr. A. Clayton Smith, M.C.                                  |
| Mr. J. R. Ernest                           | Mr. C. K. Smith   |
| Mr. J. C. Falconer                         | Mr. N. Stafford Solomon, M.B.E.                             |
| Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith, B.Sc.             | Dr. C. E. E. Stevens  |
| Mr. G. G. Gianetti, M.A.                   | Mr. Stanley S. Stone  |
| Mr. William H. Gilbert                     | Mr. Christopher Swabey                                      |
| Mr. G. O. Goad                             | Mr. W. Duncan Thompson                                      |
| Mr. A. C. Gomez, A.I.C.T.A.                | Mr. J. B. L. Todd, M.B.E.                                   |
| Mr. W. Grason                              | Mr. G. L. B. Wicken, B.A.                                   |
| Mr. William Hall                           | Mr. Gerald Wight  |
| Professor F. Hardy                         |   |

### Silk

In 1916 the Imperial Institute appointed an Advisory Committee on Silk Production to investigate the sericultural and economic possibilities of silk-raising in Empire countries. This committee fostered preliminary sericultural trials in various parts of the Empire, notably South and East Africa, but was dissolved in 1937 as a result of the difficulty of encouraging Empire sericulture in competition with the Japanese industry.

Following the war and the collapse of Japan there has been a renewal of interest in the possibilities of sericulture in Empire countries, including the British West Indies. The committee has therefore been reformed, and reconstituted as the Consultative Committee on Silk, to survey the position and to aid in the provision of technical assistance and advice to those in the Empire who are experimenting with sericulture or who contemplate making such experiments.

As a first step the Committee has published a *Memorandum for the Guidance of those considering the Development of Sericulture in the Empire*, which has appeared (somewhat belatedly owing to the fuel crisis) in the issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, of October-December, 1946. This memorandum contains useful advice on the steps and precautions attendant upon the initiation of a silk industry, and has been supplemented by the reproduction by mimeograph of a publication on sericulture issued by the Cyprus Department of Agriculture, obtainable, with copies of the memorandum from the Imperial Institute, on application.

## The Markets

July 4, 1947

STOCKS AND SHARES. The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		90	92	96	97
2½	Consols	104½	105½	106½	106½
3½	War Loan				
25	Angostura Bitters	105/-	110/-	68/-	72/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	45/-	47/-	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	30/-	30/6	23/-	24/-
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	41/3	42/6	32/-	33/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) "A"	75/-	79/-	75/-	77/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	107/6	112/6	82/6	87/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3	28/9	31/3
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/-	2/6	2/8	3/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/-	5/-	3/9	4/6
6½	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3	23/6	23/6
8	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/7	6/7	4/9	5/6
6½	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	7/10½	8/4½	4/10	5/4½
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	56/3	60/-	60/-	63/9
	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	4/3	5/3	5/-	6/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	130/-	150/-	142/6	152/6
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	87/6	92/6	70/-	75/-
4½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	22/3	23/3	22/-	23/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/-	20/-	24/9	25/9
	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/3	4/3	3/6	3/6
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	101/3	106/3	115/7½	118/11
13½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	30/3	31/3	21/3	22/3
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	23/3	24/3	102/6	106/3
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/3	7/3	6/9	7/3
7½	United British Oilfields 6/3	28/3	29/3xd	25/9	26/6xd
6½	West Indies Sugar	29/-	31/-	24/6	25/6
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	25/-	27/-	25/6	26/6

\* Paid on £1 shares.

Honey continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

Pimento. Stocks on the spot are decreasing with a small trade passing at 1/1½ per lb. A further small business has been done to the Continent at the unchanged price of 122/6 c.i.f.

Ginger. Some sales have been made in No. 3 at 70/- c.i.f., U.K., but sellers are now asking 75/-. No. 2 is now quoted at 80/-, and No. 1 at 90/-.

Spices. There has been a little more inquiry recently. Nutmegs are lower at 3/- per lb. c.i.f. for 80's and at 2/4 for sound unassorted; defectives have been sold at 1/3 with sellers now asking 1/5. Mace is still quiet with whole pale offered at 5/9 c.i.f. U.K.; Pickings are unchanged and quoted nominally at 4/6 for No. 1, and 4/- for No. 2.

### Colonial Appointments

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

- FIELD, F. E. Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, Bahamas (Crown Counsel, Nigeria).
- First Appointments**
- ALDREDICE, A. A., M.B., B.S. (Sydney), M.R.C.P. (London), Medical Officer, Grade A (Physician), Trinidad.
- ALLERHAND, M., M.D., Medical Officer, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.
- BROWN, Miss H. S., Nursing Superintendent, Colonial Hospital, Grenada, Windward Islands.
- COSTELLO, M. F., Town Planning Officer, Trinidad.
- CROWE, R. V., Architect and Planning Officer, Barbados.
- CUSACK, E. F., Senior Organizer of School Meals, Trinidad.
- DONOGHUE, V., Executive Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical), Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- GALIS, Z., M.D., District Medical Officer, Grenada, Windward Islands.
- HAMILTON, F. A. E., I.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Grade "C", Trinidad.
- KNOX, J., Federal Engineer, Leeward Islands.
- MACDOUGALL, Miss A. H. W., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.
- RELWICZ, A., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Medical Officer, British Guiana.
- WHITE, R. A. SENIOR, Entomologist (Malaria Division), Medical Department, Trinidad.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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AUGUST, 1947

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## Empire Forestry Conference

THREE salient points emerge from the resolutions adopted by the delegates to the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference at the final plenary session held at Church House, Westminster, on Saturday, July 19th. They are: first, that the experts anticipate a serious shortage of forest products in the Commonwealth and Empire for some considerable time to come; second, that during this period overcutting, with all its attendant dangers, will have to be the order of the day, necessitating the greatest care in drawing up working plans and the utmost vigilance in their execution; third, that an increased use of timbers now regarded as of secondary importance will be essential, both for the alleviation of shortages and for the more economic working of mixed forests.

This position has to be considered in the light of the fact that a tree which has taken fifty years to grow can be felled to the ground in less than fifty minutes. While forest assets can be depleted with startling rapidity under any system of short-term planning—even, indeed, without any planning at all—their replacement is a slow—in some cases exceedingly slow—process, and a matter of efficient long-term planning. The problem, moreover, is not the simple one of replanting what has been removed. The seedling planted to replace the hardwood tree cut down for the builder to-day may, with good fortune, be ready for use by the builder's grandson, but the forest officer must also consider the needs of the builder's son. There is a gap which may be bridged to supply the wants of the former, but must be filled to supply those of the latter.

Dilution of supplies of first-class timber with second-class timber is one way of endeavouring to fill this gap. Another way is by exploration of existing forest stands which have not been completely surveyed, in a search for further supplies. A resolution passed by the committee on Survey of Resources recommended: "That the topographical survey of the Colonial territories be accelerated to ensure completion of forest areas by 1955 and that Forest Authorities specially recruit and train such personnel as will ensure prompt completion of the Forest Survey."

"By 1955"—eight years hence. This figure is a reminder of the need, not only for long term planning, but for planning on the widest possible basis. The area over which plans must be co-ordinated to ensure their success is so vast that a further eight years are required to complete the preliminary survey. Immediate demand, in the meantime, will continue to knock at

the door.

Thus, however the foresters plan, we must anticipate short supplies of varied quality "for an indefinite period and certainly until the devastation caused by the war has been repaired."

The delegates were received by the KING AND QUEEN on June 25th, and were entertained to dinner by His Majesty's Government on July 19th.

There were more than 60 representatives from the Commonwealth countries, India, Burma and the Colonial Empire, with some 30 delegates and associate delegates from the United Kingdom. The colonial representatives numbered thirteen, of whom MR. C. SWABEY (British Guiana) and MR. G. N. SAJE (Trinidad) attended from the British West Indies.

## Social Policy in the Colonies

Reference is made on another page to a series of International Labour Conventions which were adopted at Geneva last month, dealing with various aspects of social and labour policy in "non-metropolitan" territories. To the sum of these Conventions the term "labour charter" has been applied. Possibly there is some justification for this in the sense that there is here laid down a number of fundamental principles of great importance to the peoples of these territories in the realm of social and labour policy. Equally the Conventions contain some practical rules which can be translated immediately into local legislation for the protection of workers. But much of the wording is too vague and general for legislative endorsement. Parts are completely unrealistic and impracticable in the light of conditions now prevailing or likely to prevail for many years throughout whole territories or parts of territories. Some of the subjects dealt with such as land ownership and tenure are not within the true competence of the International Labour Organisation and furthermore are so complex that the few sketchy provisions dealing with them merely underline the lack of study given to them and the Organisation's general helplessness in the face of these complexities. In these circumstances it is impossible to commend wholeheartedly the Conventions. To those who prefer pious expressions of hope on a multitude of subjects to severely practical measures limited, therefore, in scope but capable of immediate and universal application, the measures will give full satisfaction. To others, among whom we are numbered, they will look like the curate's egg.



## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE economic and financial crisis, which has been looming in the background of national affairs ever since the war, but which politicians of all Parties have shrunk from looking boldly in the face, thrust itself at last, at the end of the session, upon the attention of Government and people in a form that could not be ignored. The issue was forced by the approaching exhaustion of the American loan, which the Government had hoped would last until 1949 or even 1950, but will now almost certainly come to an end before Christmas. One reason has been the unforeseen inflation in America, which compelled us to pay much higher in dollars for our imports than was expected when the loan was arranged. A more fundamental reason has been the failure of production at home so to stimulate exports as to promise the restoration of the balance of trade. In the last analysis this has been above all a deficiency in the output of coal.

\* \* \*

The dangerous optimism of recent months has no doubt proceeded in many minds from the tacit assumption that before Great Britain was allowed to become finally insolvent the United States would come to the rescue again. But Congress has adjourned without making any further provision, and the crisis has to be met before it meets again. Nor would it be reasonable to expect any exceptional help. The loan itself involved a most remarkable preference of our needs over those of other European countries. Admittedly it is not the more admirable American controversialists who complain that dollars earned in the great home of free enterprise are being used to finance a socialist revolution in Great Britain. But it is more difficult to answer the more sober critics who ask why American coal should be shipped on credit to a country rich in coal deposits which has just put its miners on a five-day week. If we are to obtain, as we must, further American credit, we must expect to have to stand in the queue with other European nations hoping to benefit by the Marshall plan.

\* \* \*

It is more plausible to ask the United States for some relaxation of the famous clause 9 of the loan agreement, under which we are prevented from discriminating against American imports. Strictly interpreted, this means that when we cannot afford the dollars to buy any commodity from America, we must not fill the gap by buying in sterling from our own Empire. It now seems that purchases from the colonial dependencies will not be rigidly subjected to this prohibition, but at the moment there is little hope of releasing from it our trade with the self-governing Dominions.

\* \* \*

The measure of the financial crisis is that, when our dollar credits are exhausted, we are faced with an annual gap between our imports and our exports which is of the order of £700,000,000. In the stormy debates that ended the Session the Government were called upon to declare their plans for meeting this prodigious

deficit. They announced their intention of drastically cutting our already restricted imports. All luxuries must go. The most prominent of these is cinema films, the import of which is to be curtailed by taxing at the rate of 75 per cent. the earnings of foreign films in England. The campaign of mutual excommunication between Hollywood and Elstree, which this measure has precipitated in a domain that never shrinks from publicity, may distract attention from the far more important necessity of reducing our imports of food by no less than £144,000,000 a year. Yet the utmost effect to be expected from all the cuts together can contribute no more than £200,000,000 to closing the gap of £700,000,000.

\* \* \*

It is clear therefore that the only hope of a solution lies in the direction of greatly increasing production for export. But it is here that the Government plans, so far as they have been defined in Parliament, have been found most gravely wanting. Some appeals are made to the miners' and other trade unions to work longer hours. The intention is announced of diverting labour from unessential grades, not indeed by the compulsory transfer of workers, but by direction of those who have fallen out of work. There are many proposals of this general character, some of them precise, most of them extremely vague. The prevailing judgment on the whole programme is "too little and too late." Mr. Churchill has returned to the House of Commons, apparently restored to health after his operation, but savage in his criticism of the Government, who have been grievously mauled in debate. Their heavy loss of reputation is marked by the fact that practically the whole Press, except their own organ the *Daily Herald*, has turned against them, led by *The Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*, which has hitherto preserved a neutral attitude to the party conflict.

\* \* \*

The last of the crisis debates concerned the Supplies and Services (Extended Purposes) Bill, a measure of which the true meaning is much in dispute. Mr. Morrison for the Government said it was a merely technical affair introduced just to make sure that the extensive regulation-making powers conferred on the Government for the purpose of fighting the war and re-enacted in 1945 for the work and transition to peace could still be legally used for coping with the crisis. But the purposes now declared include that of generally ensuring that all the resources of the community are used for the community's benefit and it is difficult to think of any revolutionary project that could not be brought within these elastic terms. Mr. Crossman, a vigorous back-bencher of advanced socialist views, made it very clear that he and his friends looked to the Bill as an instrument for furthering an extreme policy by executive action with little recourse to Parliament. It is not suspected that the present Government have any such intentions; but the powers

(Continued on page 179)



# Debate on Colonial Affairs

## Effect of the 1945 Act

**I**n the House of Commons debate on Colonial Affairs, on July 29th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, said:—

"The Colonial Secretary has a peculiar difficulty to-day in addressing the Committee, because, in the aftermath of war, all colonial territories have been anxious that their affairs should receive the close attention of the British Government, and the last few years have been years of unparalleled activity. I have tried to put the Committee in possession of a great deal of information regarding colonial development and policy over the last decade, and hon. Members will have in their possession a report on the working of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act,<sup>(1)</sup> a report on the research committees which have been examining many of the difficult problems with respect to colonial administration and the problems of the territories,<sup>(2)</sup> and also a review of the years since the last report was published for the information of the House, 1939 to 1947.<sup>(3)</sup> There is a further report available to hon. Members on the West Indies in regard to development work in that part of the world.<sup>(4)</sup> I think it will be generally agreed that these documents represent a creditable record of effort and of solid achievement over recent years, and I would like, at the outset, to pay my tribute, and I am sure my predecessors in office would also desire so to do, to our colonial services and the staff of our Colonial Office for the excellent work which they have done over the last decade."

### Constitutional Developments

After giving a brief outline of the measures taken to improve and strengthen the organisation of development and welfare work in the colonies, he turned to political developments during the past year, his reference to progress in the West Indies being as follows:—

"I would like also to refer to the West Indies, because here again a great deal of political activity is going on and changes of importance are occurring. The Jamaica Legislative Council has already expressed the desire to bring into review the working of the constitution in anticipation of the first five years operation of that constitution. Barbados is engaged in a very interesting experiment in respect of executive government and responsibility to the legislative body. British Honduras has just sent a deputation to London, and I have had the privilege of discussing with them the changes which they feel necessary in their own political arrangements. The discussions between the Leeward and Windward Islands for the union of these groups are still going

on, and I hope before very long to be able to announce that success has attended these discussions and that union will become a fact.

"In regard to British Guiana, the franchise has been extended and a commission will shortly be going out to examine there the problems of settlement and questions relating to development. In Trinidad the first Legislative Council on the basis of adult suffrage has been created and they are now looking forward to further changes in their constitutional arrangements. But, perhaps, the most important development of all, following the circular of my predecessor, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) to the West Indian Governments, is the calling together of a conference in September and October to discuss the problem of federation, or at least closer association between the West Indian territories."

### Education

As regards the development of higher educational facilities he remarked:—

"I would like to make reference to education and the work during the past year in the field of higher education. I want to thank the universities for the service of many of their vice-chancellors upon the Inter-University Council created last year, and also for their contribution in respect to the Grants Committee which is supervising the financial needs of the representative institutions that are being brought into being. As hon. Members know, we are creating in the principal colonial regions a series of university colleges. Already the principal of the West Indies University College has been appointed and has been at work. The principal in West Africa has been appointed and is now in Nigeria preparing the way. Developments are occurring in the Gold Coast. We are discussing the future of the University of Hong Kong. We have had a mission to South-East Asia for the purpose of settling the basis of the University in Malaya, and also a commission has gone to Makerere in Uganda in East Africa to develop the higher education institution in order to meet the needs of higher education there.

"It will probably surprise hon. Members to know that there are no fewer than 1,500 colonial students in this country at present, most of them attached to our universities, who are preparing for their life in their own colonies. That means, of course, that there is a considerable demand for higher educational facilities in all our territories, and we have to hasten forward with the provision in the territories if the peoples are to make a satisfactory contribution to the developing life about them. I want to refer also to another aspect of education which is of particular importance at this stage in colonial development. We have had in this country for colonial peoples a study scheme of further education and vocational training, and no fewer than 1,530 colonial people, men and women, have availed

<sup>(1)</sup> Colonial Development and Welfare Acts: Return of Schemes made . . . in the Period from 1st April, 1946, to 31st March, 1947, H.M.S.O., 127.

<sup>(2)</sup> Colonial Research 1946-47, H.M.S.O., Cmd. 7151.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Colonial Empire (1939-1947), H.M.S.O., Cmd. 7176.

<sup>(4)</sup> Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1945-46, Report by Sir John Macpherson, K.C.M.G.; H.M.S.O., Colonial No. 212.



themselves of these facilities and are studying professional subjects, trades, and other studies in order to return to their country better fitted to join in the economic life."

In reply to a question, Mr. Creech Jones stated that in addition to the colonial students training in this country, to whom he had referred, there are about 184 at the Inns of Court.

For particulars of developments in primary and secondary education, members of the House were referred to the white paper on the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Mass education has been dealt with by the issue of a further paper to the Colonial Governments indicating more concrete lines of advance, which, however, has not been published.

#### Welfare Advancement

With reference to health, social welfare, and co-operation, Mr. Creech Jones said:—

"I also wish to make passing reference to health. Here again the inadequacy of our health arrangements is freely admitted, and very widely known. Apart from the importance of curative medicine, we attach the greatest importance to preventive medicine, and in the 10-year programmes recently submitted by Colonial Governments, which have been considered by the Colonial Office, a great deal of thought has been given to the improvement of water supplies, sanitation in the villages, nursing services, child welfare and maternity and, of course, of more suitable housing provisions. To-day I cannot describe the very considerable schemes of housing development, slum clearance and town planning which have been adopted in many of our territories. Great attention has also been given to the problem of nutrition and by way of illustration of that fact there is the presence in the Gambia of a special team made up of workers in the medical field, in agriculture, and education, combining in an attack on this problem.

"I also wish to refer to the attention given to social welfare. Here again in recent years there has been great development due largely to the impetus of bringing the people over to this country a few years ago to study the work of voluntary societies, and the social services of this country, in order to inspire some of the younger people in the colonies who work with the voluntary organisations in their social services. In almost all our colonies social welfare officers have been appointed, and increasing attention has been given to the needs of youth and adolescents. We are about to appoint a new Adviser on Social Welfare, and an effective committee has been at work on the problems of welfare. One of the sub-committees of that main committee has given very much attention to the treatment of offenders, conditions in prisons and the problem of juvenile crime.

"I also wish to refer to the growth of co-operation in the colonies. We owe a great deal to the pioneer work which was done by Strickland and others in Cyprus, Ceylon, and elsewhere, and that work is going forward in East Africa, West Africa, and the West Indies, and most of the colonies to-day have co-operative departments. Most of the colonies have passed ordinances for the protection and development of co-operative practice, and we have appointed an Adviser and set up

an advisory committee to follow the development of co-operation, and to offer advice, and have made arrangements for young men and women from the colonies to come here to study co-operation in practice. The co-operative movement here has made arrangements at Loughborough College for special colonial courses to be adapted and brought into operation."

These courses would include in their range of studies the problems of distribution.

The growth of the Labour Departments in the colonies was referred to as follows:—

"I also wish to refer to the growth of the Labour Departments in the colonies. We have now 19 experienced trade unionists operating in the colonies and they are of great service in trying to get the trade union movement established on firm and proper lines. The Trades Union Congress itself has been of great assistance to us in providing training for some of the local officers, and a more comprehensive scheme, including practical training, is nearing completion with the Trades Union Congress for the better training of trade unionists. There has also been a considerable extension in the field of welfare provision. We may claim that in most of our colonies we have to-day on the statute book, ordinances concerned with wage regulation, conciliation, workmen's compensation, trade union rights and inspection of labour conditions. I know that the Committee will join with me in expressing their deep regret at the passing of Sir Granville Orde Browne. All of us appreciate the contribution he made over a period of years to our knowledge of labour conditions in many of the overseas territories. We have also enjoyed the services of a number of experienced trade unionists in regard to special industrial problems in the colonies. Mr. Dagleish was able to study the problem of native labour conditions in Northern Rhodesia and the problem of the colour bar there. Mr. Dalley went to Trinidad, and was able to be of some practical assistance to the Labour Department also. The Committee will appreciate how difficult has been the background of this work. With fluctuating prices, a rising cost of living and a certain amount of food shortages, the work in regard to conditions of labour has been exceedingly trying in the past few years, but we are very glad of the remarkable progress already made in regard to labour inspection and labour protection."

#### Finance Available

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, was a marked advance on the limited provision made in 1929 and 1940.

"Under the 1945 Act a great deal of work was done in the field of physical planning, surveying, exploration of agricultural development, and planning the development of communications and other utilities. We have been receiving the ten-year programmes from the respective colonies. These have been examined by the Colonial Development and Economic Council, and I would like to thank that council for the work which they have done in the past eight or nine months in bringing to our notice the deficiencies of certain of those programmes, in criticising proposals and in putting up suggestions for the improvement of those plans. Lord Portal was the chairman of that council, and we are

(Continued on page 186)





ENGLAND IN AUGUST. A TYPICAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT EDENBRIDGE





"DONKEY GALLOP SOON OBER." A HUCKSTER IN BARBADOS



IN BRITISH GUIANA. LOADING SAWN TIMBER ON TO A PONTOON

[See Page 188]



## The West India Committee Sugar Research Foundation

AT recent meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee the following seven candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. C. GEORGE WEBSTER (London)	Mr. Harold de Pass Mr. E. C. Macleod
MESSRS. WOOD, COSTA & HARTY (Jamaica)	Mr. D. B. Hargan Dawson, Shores, Punch & Co., Ltd.
MR. ALASTAIR ROBIN GWYNNE HARRISON (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. DAVID POWELL, A.C.A. (Country)	Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.
MR. HENRY SUMNER-MORE, L.D.S., R.C.S., D.D.S. (London)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. JAMES GORDON MORRIN (Trinidad)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. David Morrin
MR. SYDNEY GERALD FLETCHER (Jamaica)	Mr. Harold de Pass 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.

## British Guiana's Trade

### Chamber of Commerce Report

THE March issue of *The Commercial Review* of British Guiana contains the fifty-sixth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, which records a substantial increase in value, amounting in each case to more than five million dollars, in the colony's imports and exports during 1946. The actual figures were: imports, \$26,063,703 (against 1945, \$20,888,034); exports, \$26,671,933 (against 1945, \$21,257,246).

Increases in production are recorded for the following products: sugar, gold, diamonds, bauxite and balata. Production of rice and copra was down.

Recent reports of the discovery in British Guiana of valuable gold deposits lend added interest to the following quotation from the report:—

"The year 1946 has started a new era in mining in British Guiana. During the period, a number of substantial mining people in Canada and the U.S.A. have begun to appreciate the great possibilities in this country. Several new companies have been formed to carry out exploration work on a scale never before attempted here. The work is proceeding under proper scientific supervision and there is every prospect that before the end of 1947 the existence of several large mines will have been proved. If this is so, the equipment and development of these properties should find work for some thousands of men and the money brought into the colony should bring a new prosperity to the commercial community and should also be of considerable assistance to government finance."

THE scientific reports published under the direction of Dr. R. C. Hockett, Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., continue to fulfil their aim of providing up-to-date synopses of scientific information on sugar in one or other of its many aspects, and the last two to be received\* form useful additions to the series.

The first (No. 6) is a review of recent advances in the study of polysaccharides which may be elaborated from sucrose by the action of certain bacteria. One of these polysaccharides (dextran) has been encountered in sugar mills, where it is capable of causing considerable trouble, and also occurs in traces in refined sugar samples. The important claim has been made that one of the dextrans may serve as an efficient substitute for blood plasma in medical work. Certain industrial applications of dextran have recently been proposed, including its use as a partial substitute for barley malt in brewing and as a filling for soft-centre chocolates. Other polysaccharides (levans) give evidence of possessing immunological properties.

The second (No. 7) is a simplified summary of information on metabolic products produced from glucose or sucrose by types of fungi recognised as moulds. The references in this publication, which cover 115 products, make no pretence to be comprehensive. The information given is, in fact, confined to an outline of the chemical formula of the substance, a note of the moulds which produce it, particulars of the yield obtained, and selected references to literature.

Both publications will meet with the appreciation of workers in the respective fields.

These scientific reports are now to be supplemented by a series of technological reports, of which No. 1\* has come to hand. This is a digest of patents which include in their content chemical reactions involving sugars or sugar derivatives of various types and structures, as distinct from those involving sugar, but concerned with its manufacture or purification or its use in foods, fermentation processes, medicines, etc.

## Cuban Sugar for Britain

In their letter dated July 19th to the *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, Messrs. Luis Mendoza & Co., of Havana, comment on "the sales made freely by producers through the usual channels of some 220,000 long tons of sugar to the British Ministry of Food for shipment during February-April."

It is claimed that these sales establish the freedom of trade and that "the price of 5 cents f.o.b. Cuba shows that there is no out of line market." The price is regarded as reasonable; it covers present costs, and selling so far in advance will give sufficient time for orderly disposal of the coming crop.

\* Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York. Scientific Report Series No. 6, April, 1947: *Bacterial Polysaccharides*, by T. H. Evans and H. Hibbert. Scientific Report Series No. 7, June, 1947: *Chemical Compounds formed from Sugars by Molds*, by B. S. Gould. Technological Report Series No. 1, May, 1947: *Patents on the Reactions of Sugars*, by Alvin Guttig.



# Colonial Labour Charter

## Five Conventions Adopted by Recent Conference

**A**T the thirtieth session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in June-July 1947, five draft Conventions, dealing with various aspects of colonial labour and social policy, were adopted. Together they amount to a charter designed to assist the colonial peoples—or to use the more comprehensive phrase of the Conventions themselves—the peoples of “non-metropolitan territories” to obtain a better way of life. Their main features are detailed below.

### 1. Convention on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories

This Convention formulates certain broad principles concerning economic development, the improvement of living standards, non-discrimination, education and training, and the status of women in non-metropolitan territories.

It declares that all policies concerned with non-metropolitan territories shall be directed primarily toward the well-being and development of the indigenous peoples. It specifies that every effort shall be made to secure the participation of such peoples in the framing and execution of these policies, preferably through their own selected representatives. It provides for control by, or co-operation with, local administrations in determining the nature of the economic developments to be undertaken, and the conditions under which the work shall be accomplished. These projects, it states, shall be financed by private or public capital. It provides for trade policies to enable competent local producers to maintain reasonable living standards. Improvements are called for in such fields as public health, housing, nutrition, conditions of employment, social security, protection of children and migrant workers, and standards of public services and general production.

The Convention declares that economic development should be planned to harmonize with the healthy evolution of the communities concerned. In particular, it recommends the establishment of industries in rural areas and the promotion of an organized urban life, thus avoiding the disruption of family life through demands for labour distant from home. It provides for practical measures to assure independent producers and wage earners minimum standards of living, and declares that, when workers transfer temporarily from one area to another, part of their wages and savings should also be transferred. The furnishing of alcoholic beverages to workers in lieu of wages is prohibited. To improve the living standards of agricultural producers, steps toward the elimination of chronic indebtedness, control of the ownership and use of land, supervision of tenancy arrangements, and the reduction of production and distribution costs by all practical means are called for.

In addition the Convention envisages the abolition of discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, belief, tribal association, or trade union affiliation in matters

relating to employment. The principle of equal pay for work of equal value is recognised to the extent that is recognised in the metropolitan country concerned.

The Convention provides for the development of broad systems of education, vocational training and apprenticeship, and prohibits the employment of children below the school-leaving age during school hours in areas where educational facilities are provided. It provides for the safeguarding of motherhood and for ensuring the health, safety and welfare of women workers.

### 2. Convention Concerning the Right of Association and the Settlement of Labour Disputes in Non-Metropolitan Territories

This Convention guarantees employers and workers the right of association for all lawful purposes, and provides for co-operation between representative employer and worker organizations in concluding collective agreements and in voluntary conciliation procedures. Subject to the operation of this voluntary conciliation machinery, public officers are to be responsible for the investigation of disputes.

### 3. Convention on Labour Inspection in Non-Metropolitan Territories.

This Convention provides that the competent authority shall appoint inspectors to investigate conditions of employment at frequent intervals. It empowers them to visit places of employment at any time and to question any person employed in the undertaking, or others whose evidence may be considered necessary. The inspectors are also authorized to examine registers and documents on conditions of work such as are maintained in some territories in accordance with local law.

### 4. Convention on the Maximum Length of Contracts for Employment of Indigenous Workers

This Convention provides that the length of contracts with native workers, whether written or oral, be prescribed by law, in accordance with certain standards, in order to protect workers from conditions amounting to forced labour.

When employment does not involve a long and expensive journey, the Convention says, no contract shall exceed a year if the workers are unaccompanied by their families, or two years if they are accompanied by their families. However, it says, when employment means a long and expensive journey, the contract shall be limited to two years if the workers are unaccompanied by their families and three years if they are.

When only a few workers are employed, or when contracts are entered into between employers and literate workers whose freedom of choice in employment is satisfactorily guarded, other exceptions may be granted under its terms.



### 5. Convention on the Application of International Labour Standards to Non-Metropolitan Territories

This Convention covers 13 Conventions adopted at previous International Labour Conferences and having special application to non-metropolitan territories. Its purpose is to secure wider application of these Conventions in non-self-governing territories. It provides that Governments notify the ILO to what extent they plan to apply the terms of the Conventions to the territories for which they are responsible. The 13 Conventions contain the following provisions:—

- (1) Minimum Age (in industry): children under 15 years of age shall not be employed in public or private industry. Exceptions may be made in purely family undertakings under favourable conditions.
- (2) Minimum Age (at sea): children under 15 shall not be employed on vessels, except on small family vessels, or in cases where national law permits employment at 14 with due regard for the health, physical condition and education of the child.
- (3) Minimum Age (selected occupations at sea): young persons under 18 shall not be employed as trimmers or stokers on ships, with certain exceptions.
- (4) Medical Examination of Young Persons (at sea): persons under 18 shall not be employed on vessels, except on small family vessels, without first producing a medical certificate attesting their fitness for such work.
- (5) Night Work (young persons): persons under 18 shall not be employed at night in factories, mines, construction or transport, except that young persons over 16 may work at night in certain industries which, by their nature, must operate on a 24-hour basis (such as iron and steel, glass, paper, and sugar production).
- (6) Childbirth: a woman working in an industrial or commercial establishment shall be allowed up to six weeks' leave before confinement, and shall not be permitted to work six weeks following the birth of her child; she shall be protected from dismissal during this period; she shall receive benefits sufficient to support herself and her child, and free attendance by a doctor or certified midwife; after her return to work she shall be given time during working hours to nurse her child.
- (7) Night Work (women): women shall not be employed in night work in industry or commerce, except in family undertakings and under certain special conditions.
- (8) Underground Work (women): women shall not be employed in underground work in mines, except those in management, health and welfare services, or other non-manual work on a temporary basis.
- (9) Equality of Treatment (under accident compensation laws): there shall be no discrimination among nations ratifying this Convention against foreign workers in granting workmen's compensation.
- (10) Workmen's Compensation (accidents): certain

minimum standards shall be observed in granting compensation to workers or their dependents.

- (11) Marking of Weight (on maritime packages): to avoid unnecessary accidents in longshore work, all packages heavier than one metric ton shall have their gross weight clearly marked.
- (12) Weekly Rest (in industry): all industrial workers shall have at least one day of rest in seven, wherever possible on Sunday or on another traditional day of rest.
- (13) Medical Examination of Young Persons (industry): persons under 18 shall not be employed in industry unless found fit for the work by medical examination. Provision is made for annual re-examination, in some cases up to the age of 21.

Among the delegation from the United Kingdom taking part in the proceedings on these subjects were Mr. G. W. Thomson, chairman of the T.U.C., who led the Workers' Group in the Committee set up to deal with them, Mr. C. A. Grossmith of the Colonial Office, and Mr. Ernest W. Barltrop, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Robert Gavin, secretary of the West India Committee, and Mr. R. K. Winter, hon. secretary of the Colonial Employers' Federation, were the employers' representatives, Mr. Gavin being employers' vice-chairman of the Committee and chairman of its Employers' Group. Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the British Employers' Confederation, headed the British employers' delegation at the Conference.

(Continued from page 174)

are totalitarian, and roused the strongest protests from Conservatives, Liberals, and even one Labour member. Mr. Morrison did not mend matters by refusing to say what the Cabinet proposed to do with the powers when they had got them, for the inference seemed to be that there was no plan at all. The Act has now passed, and the country waits to see what will be done with it.

\* \* \*

The temper of the House in these last days seemed to me harsh, bitter and unhappy. Some of this may be due to the fraying of tempers by the mere labours of an exhausting session—but not all. The Conservatives, justly denouncing the administrative fecklessness of their adversaries in the national emergency, have yet to show that they have a stronger policy of their own. The Labour Party are acutely divided; the issue between the Government and its more extreme supporters is likely to be precipitated if, in order to deal with the crisis, they decided to postpone the next measure of the socialization policy—the nationalizing of the iron and steel industry.

There is talk of a split in the Labour Party; of a Coalition Government; of the removal of Mr. Attlee to make way for a more vigorous leader and a Government of a ruddier complexion; of a general election in the autumn or the New Year. None of these is in itself very likely. I should say, however, that by the time Parliament meets again on October 20th (but it may be recalled sooner) we shall have run into still stormier political weather, and the sort of situation in which it is the unexpected that happens.



# Colonial Research in 1946-47

## Reports of the Several Committees

THE fourth annual report of the Colonial Research Committee, covering the period 1946-47, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, together with the fourth annual report of the Colonial Products Research Council, the third annual report of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the second annual report of the Colonial Medical Research Council, and the second annual report of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, under Cmd. 7151.

The delegation of function to specialist organisations has progressively lightened the work of the Colonial Research Committee, which, however, is still expected to advise the Secretary of State on general research policy and on the allocation of funds provided for research under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The assessment of the relative importance of projects, all of which carry the recommendation of a body of experts, is not, however, an easy matter unless each can be judged in relation to a general scheme of research which the expert body concerned may have in view. It is now suggested that these expert bodies should make a survey of their requirements in sufficient outline to enable them to put forward a broad programme of work to which, under the advice of the Colonial Research Committee, the Secretary of State could give his approval. Within the general scope of such an approved programme it should be possible to give to each expert body greater liberty of operation.

Additional expert bodies formed since the period covered by the previous report\* include the Colonial Insecticides Committee, the Colonial Economic and Development Council, and the Colonial Economic Research Committee. The composition and terms of reference of the first and third of these new bodies are given in appendices to the report. The second has taken over economic inquiries which were previously the province of a sub-committee of the Colonial Economic Advisory Committee.

The Colonial Research Committee has been concerned with the co-ordination of research in such a way as to incorporate local resources into regional schemes, or, where these resources are inadequate or wanting, so to organise the regional schemes as to embrace the needs of the local areas in question. A joint secretary was, therefore, appointed in 1946 to provide, among other things, the means of closer contact between the Colonial Research Committee and the organisations for local research maintained by the colonial governments. This officer has been seconded to East Africa for two years, but West Indian needs have not been neglected, and action taken is referred to as follows:—

"In this connexion it may be noted that the Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary body of the Caribbean Commission, has been constituted in order to advise the Commission on the general organisation of research

in the territories with which it is concerned. The Council does not, however, itself undertake or sponsor research projects. The question of agricultural research in the British West Indian region has received special attention during the year by the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research. This Committee was inclined to favour an organisation which conformed to the pattern recommended for East Africa, but for a number of reasons it would not be possible to develop a general organisation on these lines. The academic work of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad has been expanded, and part of it will be linked with that of the University College for the West Indies, now being established in Jamaica. In addition, a number of schemes for research within the framework of the College have been approved, providing for work on soils, cacao, bananas and sugar technology. Their cost will be met by means of grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, but the schemes for cacao research will be financed in collaboration with the cocoa manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and that for sugar technology in conjunction with the British West Indies Sugar Association."

A difficulty which continues is that of obtaining scientific staff. During the year under review five Colonial Research Fellowships were awarded, of which one was afterwards declined.

Progress is recorded in most of the various fields of research not delegated to the specialist organisations and reported on elsewhere. During the period under review the Geodetic and Topographical Survey completed maps of Jamaica and Antigua from air photographs. Dr. F. Dixey, previously Director of Geological Survey, Nigeria, was appointed Director of Colonial Geological Surveys as from January 1st, 1947, and is expected to visit the West Indies at the beginning of the coming winter. Proposals for the constitution of a unified meteorological service have not, however, proved to be acceptable, and remain a matter for negotiation.

A list of schemes approved for research grants under the Colonial Development Acts, during the period under review, is given in an appendix.

### Colonial Products Research Council

Much of the general section of this report deals with the visit to Africa, on behalf of the council, of Sir Ian Heilbron and Professor J. L. Simonsen. The latter also took an active part in the Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference and in the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference which followed it. He was also appointed to membership of a standing committee of the official conference, which was established to secure the implementation of recommendations and decisions of the conference after it dispersed, and to the working party of that committee. The maintenance of these contacts with scientific workers throughout

\* CIRCULAR, March, 1947, pp. 45-47.



the Commonwealth is regarded by the council as of paramount importance.

Research on citrus products was concerned mainly with the formation of deposits, during shipment and storage, in Tanganyika bitter orange oils. The main constituent (auroptene) of this deposit has been identified, and work continues with the object of inhibiting its separation from the oil.

The study of the chemistry of sucrose and its immediate transformation products was limited somewhat during the period under review by a shortage of research assistants. Work on levulinic acid and its derivatives continued, and products obtained which may be of value not only as chemotherapeutics, but also as solvents and plasticisers. A patent was filed for a process which has been worked out for the conversion of sucrose into products which may find commercial application as emulsifiers, wetting agents, solvents, plasticisers and in medicine, as diuretics. Technical progress in other directions is summarized in the report, the detailed particulars of which are contained in 32 scientific papers which are listed in an appendix.

Fundamental investigations have revealed constitutional differences in the starches from different plant sources, the researches having embraced starches from arrowroot, potato, cassava, maize, sorghum and pea. These differences are regarded as of potential technical importance and will require prolonged study, with the anticipated result of extension and improvement of industrial processes for the utilisation of starch.

Resulting from the visit of Mr. A. R. Williamson to St. Vincent in 1945, the council was able to assist the arrowroot industry in connexion with

- (a) the determination of the actual starch of the roots of the two cultivated varieties, creole and banana
- (b) the most suitable method of grinding the root allowing the maximum extraction of the starch.

A process has been devised which allows the extraction of practically the whole of the starch from the roots, and an order placed for grinding mills for supply to St. Vincent.

Research on theobromine failed to indicate any useful new technical applications, and was not pursued. Progress with the work on timbers was not possible owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable plant. Results with wallaba wood resin from British Guiana are not yet particularly promising.

Vegetable oils and fats continued under examination. The opinion is expressed that if the West Indian citrus juice factories were able to market 1,000 tons or upwards of citrus seeds, these should find a ready market for edible oil purposes comparable with the best cotton seed oil. West Indian beni seed oil from *Moringa oleifera* and mango seed were examined for their general characteristics, neither being of much technical value, though Ben (Behen) oil of good quality might be equal to olive oil as a salad oil.

The latex of *Hippomane mancinella* and *Hura crepitans* from Trinidad was examined for polyterpenes with negative results.

Work commenced on the erection of the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute building. Dr. A. C. Thaysen and his assistant, Miss Morris, left for Trinidad in December, where they occupied temporary laboratory

accommodation provided by the Director of Medical Services. Dr. Thaysen's work on antibiotics, carried out prior to his departure, showed that two species of Actinomycetes which had been isolated from composting and soils on Jamaica banana plantations were antagonistic to a number of pathogenic fungi including that causing tobacco leaf spot. Endeavours are being made in the United Kingdom to isolate and purify the active principle concerned.

During the year Dr. Thaysen paid three visits to chocolate firms in the United Kingdom in connexion with projected research on cacao fermentation, and two visits to the food yeast factory in Jamaica to advise on difficulties which had arisen.

#### Colonial Social Science Research Council

This body, which formerly collaborated with the Research Sub-Committee of the Colonial Advisory Committee, now collaborates with the Colonial Economic Research Committee.

The progress of colonial research in the social sciences has been sporadic and unequal, and the council regard as their greatest difficulty that of "bringing the right man to the right project in the right place at the right time." Another difficulty has been the fact that the funds available, though considerable, are limited by comparison with the immense amount of research that would be desirable. The council has thus been constrained to prepare programmes of research needs and priorities, with "short lists" of projects which may be regarded as being of the greatest urgency. So far West Africa is the only colonial region for which such a "short list" has been completed, but regional sub-committees have been constituted to assist in the preparation of regional research programmes and the recruitment of research personnel. Particulars of membership of these sub-committees are not given in the report, but Mrs. Gertrude Williams of the Bedford College for Women has undertaken to serve as a co-opted member of the West Indian sub-committee, and Dr. Taylor, principal-designate of the University College of the West Indies, is to be consulted.

The ultimate aim, however, is to foster the formation of institutes of social research located in the several regions, and attached, wherever possible, to centres of higher learning. These institutes would take over the detailed organisation and planning of research, leaving to the council itself no more than the general planning and supervision of the work from the standpoint of the Colonial Empire as a whole. Progress with the establishment of such institutes is, however, less rapid than the council could have wished, while, in general, there has been little alleviation of the difficulty in recruiting research workers.

The research projects carried out under the council's auspices mainly relate to African problems, but during the year under review Miss Edith Clarke, with the assistance of Dr. Obrebski, commenced a *Sociological Study of the Peasant Community in Jamaica* under the supervision of the London School of Economics.

#### Colonial Medical Research Committee

The Colonial Medical Research Service, the formation of which was recommended by the committee in its first report, has not yet been brought into being owing to difficulties which have arisen and Dr. A. F. Mahaffy,



the director-designate, was appointed a joint secretary of the committee. He has also served, with Professor P. A. Buxton and Dr. F. Hawking, as a representative of the committee on the Colonial Insecticides Committee.

In addition to the Malarial Sub-Committee which had been set up in the previous year, the following sub-committees were constituted: a Nutrition Sub-Committee, a Helminthiasis Sub-Committee, a Personnel Sub-Committee, and an East African Medical Survey Sub-Committee.

Research on malaria, its prophylaxis and control, was carried out in many fields. Investigations on the properties of paludrine were conducted in Ceylon and Malaya in the east, in Kenya and on the Gold Coast in Africa, and at research institutions in the United Kingdom. Dr. R. C. Muirhead Thomson demonstrated in West Africa that D.D.T. in kerosene has a considerable repellent effect, which makes it much less effective against adult mosquitoes in houses than would at first sight appear. The observations are to be repeated in East Africa.

In their review the Colonial Medical Research Committee express a considered opinion on the relative positions of paludrine and quinine which may be quoted.

"The question has frequently been asked during the last decade as to whether further cultivation of cinchona plantations should still be encouraged in view of the increasing replacement of quinine by synthetic anti-malarial compounds. On previous occasions scientific opinion had considered that synthetic compounds were not yet adequate substitutes for quinine, and that extension of cinchona cultivation was desirable. The question was considered afresh by the Malaria Sub-Committee on January 13th, 1947, in the light of more recent information about paludrine. Since the main bulk of antimalarial drugs is used for suppressive or prophylactic purposes and only a small proportion is required for therapeutic purposes, and since quinine cultivation would be continued in Java and other established plantations in any case, the practical question was mainly concerned with the relative uses of paludrine and quinine for prophylactic use. Within these limitations the Sub-Committee expressed its opinion that:—

- (a) paludrine is a superior drug to quinine for suppressive or prophylactic purposes;
- (b) a total weekly dose of 300 mgm. paludrine is more effective than 5-10 gr. quinine daily.
- (c) in much higher total weekly doses than 300 mgm., paludrine has, to date, produced no toxic manifestations, while for therapeutic purposes, latitude between effective and toxic dosage is much greater than with quinine;
- (d) it will be quite safe to sell paludrine in Post Offices and similar Government Offices in the same way as quinine is now sold."

Dr. J. Waterlow completed his investigations on fatty liver disease of West Indian infants, and a report has been published by the Medical Research Council. Research on nutritional problems is also in progress in British Guiana and Trinidad, and, of course, in various parts of Africa.

Research to which the Helminthiasis Sub-Committee have devoted attention has been fundamental work

concerned with the search for chemotherapeutic remedies. Plans have been made for field work in the tropics in conjunction with this fundamental research.

Various officers have been appointed and are at work in the United Kingdom as a preliminary to undertaking researches on virus problems, amoebiasis and intestinal disorders.

#### **Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research**

This committee gave prior attention, as foreshadowed in the previous report, to terms of service for colonial research workers, and a memorandum on the subject, recommended by the committee to the Secretary of State, was used by the Colonial Office as a basis for the preparation of a scheme for a general colonial research service.

The policy sub-committee continued its studies, its purpose being "to define the research needs of the colonies, the conditions that should be met if research is to achieve its purpose, and generally to recommend the manner in which research should be organised in colonial regions." It is expected that a report will be presented to the Secretary of State during 1947.

A mission consisting of Sir Frank Engledow, Professor J. W. Munro and Sir Harold Tempary visited East Africa to advise on the organisation of research on a regional basis in that area. Consideration was also given to the regional organisation of research in the West Indies, and in this connexion the committee reports as follows:—

"The committee devoted much attention to the form of research organisation appropriate to the West Indies, which should take full account of the parts that could be played by the Caribbean Commission and its Committees, by the office of the Comptroller of Development and Welfare for the West Indies, and by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture which is already an important centre for agricultural research. For a number of reasons it was not possible to reach final agreement on the general organisation; but on the invitation of the Secretary of State the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture prepared schemes for research, within the College framework, on Soils, Bananas, Cocoa and Sugar Technology. (The last mentioned subject does not fall within the purview of the Committee.) The schemes have a solid basis in past work, mainly in the College in Trinidad, but in the case of Bananas in Jamaica also; and the Committee was satisfied that an expansion of each was justified at this stage in the interest of agriculture in the region. The Cocoa Scheme, which constituted in fact an attempt to put into effect the recommendations of the Cocoa Research Conference of May, 1945, was strongly supported by the cocoa-manufacturing industry. After detailed examination the Committee recommended the Soils, Bananas and Cocoa schemes to the Secretary of State for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act."

The report records that the Cocoa Research Committee, which had existed as a separate advisory committee since 1944, became, at its own suggestion, a sub-committee of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research. "Major matters considered by the sub-committee



included the West Indian regional cocoa research scheme under the aegis of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the control of cocoa virus diseases in Trinidad. The sub-committee examined in detail the research scheme submitted by the College and made a number of suggestions directed to increasing the efficiency of the administration, staffing and work of the scheme. The sub-committee has also critically examined memoranda prepared by the Cocoa Research Panel of the British Food-Manufacturing Industries Research Association, on the aims of plant breeding work, and on the preparation of, and quality of, cocoa, with a view to providing guidance to research workers in West Africa and the West Indies."

A Soils Sub-Committee was appointed during the year, and has suggested a specialist conference of colonial soil workers to be held in 1948. The sub-committee examined the proposals submitted by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for West Indian regional soils research, with which the members expressed general concurrence subject to certain reservations. The subject of surveys of colonial fertiliser resources also received attention.

The Stored Products Research Sub-Committee has transmitted through the Secretary of State to colonial governments a memorandum on the control of infestation of foodstuffs by insects. Surveys of storage conditions in the colonies which need to be made, however, must await the appointment of scientific officers, of whom there is a shortage. The award of scholarships for the post-graduate training of such officers is suggested. Meantime the sub-committee endorses the official view that the use of D.D.T. and Gammexane in direct contact with foodstuffs cannot for the present be recommended.

## West Indian Rum

### A Labelling Order Doubt

THE following letter from Mr. A. B. J. Norris, secretary of the Rum Importers' Association, of St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4, in regard to labelling of rums containing rum from British Guiana, is published in *The Wine and Spirit Trade Record* in its issue of July 16th:

"In view of the doubt concerning the implications of the Food Labelling Order No. 2169 of 1946, in regard to British colonial rum, and of the many inquiries which have been received on this subject, Mr. W. S. Norris, chairman of the Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain, has recently been in consultation with the Food Standards and Labelling Division of the Ministry of Food.

"The association has represented to the Ministry that, for certain official and administrative purposes, British Guiana and various islands of the British West Indies are regarded as comprising the 'British West Indies' and that the statement 'Produce of the British West Indies' should be accepted as sufficient indication of the country of origin for rum emanating from any of these localities.

"The Ministry is, of course, not in a position to interpret the Order, since this is the function of the

Courts. But the Ministry, after consultation with the Colonial Office, has now informed the association that the declaration 'Produce of the British West Indies' or 'British West Indian Produce' will be regarded by the Ministry as an adequate indication of origin of rum or blends of rum from British Guiana or any island or islands in the British West Indies, without specifying more precisely the locality of origin."

## Rum for the United Kingdom

The Minister of Food announced on August 9th, that to complete the 1947 import programme of rum from the British West Indies authority has been given for the import into the United Kingdom from Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados of 1,500 tons of rum, three years old or older at date of shipment.

This rum will be prepared, bottled and cased in the islands, and will be sold in the United Kingdom at an agreed maximum retail price of 29s. 9d. per bottle, or alternatively 15s. 6d. per half bottle. The quantity authorised for import is equivalent to about 3,000,000 bottles.

Applications for export licences in respect of this rum should be submitted to the local Government Authority in the islands.

## Island Owned Bottled Rum

At a meeting held on July 18th, and attended by firms in the United Kingdom who have been appointed as agents by West Indian exporters of rum in bottles, it was unanimously agreed that an association should be formed to further the interests of this section of the trade and to be called the West Indian Island Owned Bottled Rum Importers Association.

To deal with the preliminary arrangements connected with the formation of the association the following committee was elected by ballot: Mr. Alexander Elder, chairman, Mr. A. C. Brooke, Mr. H. R. Bentley, Mr. Morris Cargill, Mr. J. Lindsay.

The meeting expressed its appreciation of the courtesy of the West India Committee in making a room available for the inaugural meeting.

## Raw Cotton Prices

As from July 7th the Cotton Control issue prices for raw cotton were increased to bring selling prices in this country nearer to the general level of prices abroad. The increases introduced average 1½d. per lb. for American type cotton, and 1d. per lb. for Egyptian type cotton.

By Direction No. 5, made by the Board of Trade under the Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 40) Order, 1943, the basis charge, which together with the appropriate margin gives the prescribed prices for American type yarns, was increased from 20.20d. per lb. to 22.20d. per lb., the advance including an allowance for waste loss. Yarn contracts made before July 7th, 1947, are not affected.



## World Trade Talks

THE discussions at the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which opened at Geneva on April 10th, are now in their final stages, and should be concluded before the end of this month.

The Hon. H. E. Allan (Jamaica's Minister of Finance, and chairman of the West Indian delegation), a photograph of whom appears on this page, is still in Geneva. He is seen standing between the Hon. L. Dana Wilgress (left of picture) and Mr. H. B. McKinnon. Mr. Wilgress, Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland, is leader of the Canadian delegation at the trade conference. Mr. McKinnon, chairman of the Canadian Tariff Board, is the deputy leader, and is in charge of the Canadian tariff negotiations.

The photograph was taken in front of the Palais des Nations.

MR. W. B. PYETT, of Winchmore Hill, London, N., has been appointed secretary of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad, in succession to Mr. I. H. Palmer who is leaving the colony to take up an appointment in Canada. Mr. Pyett is a member of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants, and of the Royal Statistical Society. He hopes to leave for Port-of-Spain at the end of September accompanied by his wife and child.

### Governorship for Sir J. Macpherson

The Colonial Office, on August 8th, announced that the King had been pleased to appoint Sir John Stuart Macpherson, K.C.M.G., Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and British co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, in succession to Sir Arthur Richards, G.C.M.G.\*

Sir John was appointed to the Colonial Service as an Administrative Officer in Malaya in 1921 after serving in the 1914-18 war. From 1933 to 1935 he was attached to the Colonial Office. He was appointed a Principal Assistant Secretary in Nigeria in 1937, and promoted Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine in 1939. Sir John went to Washington as British Resident Member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in 1943 and assumed his present duties in 1945.

\*Sir Arthur Richards, who was Governor of Jamaica from 1938 to 1943, received a barony in the recent Birthday Honours.—Ed.]

## Passages from Jamaica to U.K.

IN the House of Lords, on July 29th, Lord Walkden, in reply to Lord Lyle of Westbourne, stated that in each passenger ship sailing from Jamaica to the United Kingdom, 50 per cent. of berths was reserved initially, up to fourteen days before the sailing date, for Service requirements, with a proviso that in exceptional circumstances all the available berths on any sailing should be placed at the disposal of the military authorities. If, seven days before the sailing date, it was found that the Service authorities did not require all the reserved accommodation, then arrangements were made to switch over the unwanted accommodation, and to make it known in the towns that there would be vacant berths available for civilians. The principle was that Servicemen should have priority.

This arrangement was arrived at locally between the civilian government in Jamaica, the local agents of the steamship companies, and the Service chiefs, on a date as to which Lord Walkden had no information. Over the past six months the proportion of berths actually taken up for Service personnel averaged 22 per cent., the remaining berths being available for civilian passengers.

Asked why, if in fact the military did not take up more than 22 per cent. of the berths, they should continue to reserve 50 per cent. of them, since it was not a question of demobilization, Lord Walkden undertook to do his best to obtain and supply the information. He also agreed, at the request of Viscount Swinton, to give a reply on this, and on the question as to whether more notice could not be given when passages were released to civilians, in answer to a written question.

In answer to a written question from Lord Lyle, Lord Walkden, on August 13th, stated that the estimated requirements for demobilization of United Kingdom troops in Jamaica in the next month or so approximated to 50 per cent. of the available berths from Jamaica. Arrangements were being made for early notification to the War Office of future estimated shipping requirements and that should enable any unwanted accommodation to be released for civilians much earlier than at present.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. S. A. Howard, chairman of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad. Mrs. Howard died suddenly in Port-of-Spain on July 26th.





# Notes of West Indian Interest

**M**AN in debt like bird in net.

MR. ROBERT GAVIN, secretary of the West India Committee, has been co-opted to membership of the Standing Committee of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene.

\* \* \*

THE photograph which appears on this page was taken recently at the London Zoo and shows Keeper D. Lambden feeding a dead rabbit to a Harpy eagle. This rare bird, which is about three to four years old, was caught in the Lower Essequibo district of British Guiana and brought to England last month by Mr. C. S. Webb, the Zoo's official collector. This particular bird-of-prey seems to belie its name as it will eat from the hand of its keeper and even allow him to stroke its plumage. In its natural surroundings its favourite dish is a monkey.

\* \* \*

MR. PERCY WHITING, who has been closely connected with British Honduras for over 40 years and recently retired as managing director of Belize Estate & Produce Co. Ltd., gave an instructive lecture on that colony to the members of the Central Kensington Study and Discussion Group, on July 10th. He dealt with the colony's history, climate, peoples, constitution and industries and with the hopes for the future. Mr. Whiting was asked by the audience to convey their greetings and best wishes to the people of British Honduras. Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge was among those present.

\* \* \*

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER TROTTER and Miss Jean Olive Youngman, whose engagement was announced in the CIRCULAR for June, were married at St. Andrews Parish Church, Kingston, Jamaica, on August 5th. The ceremony was conducted by the Archbishop of the West Indies, assisted by Canon H. G. Lovell and the Rev. J. T. Clark. The bride, who was given away by her father, the Hon. R. W. Youngman, was attended by three bridesmaids—Miss Alma Campbell, Miss Peggy Samuel, and Miss Mary de Cordova. Mr. Timothy Gurney, who was on a visit to Jamaica and has since returned to London, was best man.

THE Colonial Office will start to move into Church House, Great Smith Street, on August 22nd, and the operation will be completed by September 2nd. As announced in October last, the Colonial Office will occupy Church House until its new building, to be erected on the site of the Westminster Hospital, is ready.

\* \* \*

AMONG those who recently received the Ph.D. at Cornell University, U.S.A., was Mr. Dwight L. Foster, of Jamaica. Mr. Foster, a diplomate of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, served in the Department of Agriculture, Jamaica, during 1937-38 when he was transferred to British Honduras. Assisted by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, he received his M.Sc. at Cornell in 1945.

\* \* \*

THE following have been among the visitors to the West India Committee Rooms during the past month: Mr. A. F. Adderley, Mr. Frank B. Armstrong, Mr. W. Harrison Courtenay, Mr. Donat A. Delgado, Mr. J. Du Boulay, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. W. P. Emtage, Archdeacon G. R. Hulse, Mr. S. St. Clair Hunt, Mr. A. Mathison, Mr. J. C. McMichael, Dr. L. R. Sharples, Professor



A British Guiana eagle in London Zoo.

C. Y. Shephard, the Hon. S. Seward Toddings and Mr. Percy Whiting.

## Shipping News

In the CIRCULAR of December last, we referred to two vessels, each of 18,000 tons gross register, being built for the French Line at Brest and Dunkirk, respectively. We now learn that they will have accommodation for 250 first class passengers, 200 second class and 150 third class.

In the meantime, the line is converting two of its fast cargo ships, the sister vessels *San Pedro* and *San Mateo*, into intermediate passenger and cargo ships. They will sail from French ports to the West Indies and will not touch England. Both are of 6,013 gross tons with a full load displacement of 13,530 tons and a deadweight of 8,300 tons. Their service speed is just over 13 knots. The new passenger accommodation will comprise 112 berths on the *San Mateo* and 208 on the *San Pedro*.



(*Colonial Affairs debate—continued from page 176*)

indebted to him and all its members, for the work they have done. The 1945 Act made available a sum for loans and grants amounting to £120 million over the next 10 years for social and economic growth, but it should be appreciated that that £120 million was, and is to be, supplemented by local funds, local reserves and local taxation. If we add what it is anticipated can be raised by local efforts, the total sum available for development work is in the neighbourhood of £300 million over the 10 years, that is, £120 million subscribed by Imperial funds plus roughly £180 million which will be created in the colonies out of their own funds and by loans of various kinds.

### Increase of Production

"I would ask the Committee to note that the main economic expenditure under the 1945 Act so far is in respect of agricultural development and roads and communications, expenditure on utilities of various kinds, surveys, railways, and so on. There is comparatively little money available for new enterprise, new crops, etc. To-day we are making a very big effort in the colonies to increase production in all directions. We have various missions overseas examining production on the spot for the purpose of increasing it and discovering whether new methods can be applied and whether certain public works can be created to make production much more fruitful. We have an inter-departmental committee at work on all primary commodities produced in the colonies. Various commodities are being studied, including tobacco, timber, manilla hemp and so on, for the purpose of seeing what can be done to get increased production from the colonies. Again, we have been pressing all our Colonial Governments to go ahead with new agricultural production of such things as are in short supply here, including linseed and soya beans. We are improving the facilities for the training of our technical staffs in these fields and also we are going ahead with new research organisation.

"Hon. Members are aware that already a big production scheme is on foot in East Africa, concerned with groundnuts. It is anticipated that for food development no less than £50 million will be behind that corporation for the work it has in hand. I made an announcement in the House a few weeks ago that a new corporation, the Colonial Development Corporation, would be created with £100 million behind it.

"I am certain that the corporation will be able to give additional encouragement and practical aid to both private and public enterprise and itself will be able to finance and undertake important operations. I would also add that, of course, these developments must be designed to improve the economies of territories overseas. We are not approaching this problem of increased production merely in terms of Colonial exploitation. We regard the contribution which the corporation will make as important in building up the permanent economies of the territories concerned. What will be done will be done in co-operation with the Colonial Governments. It will be done in harmony with their development schemes, and I hope that it will have the full co-operation of the colonial peoples themselves. Indeed, the fullest consideration will be given to the

welfare requirements of the colonial peoples.

"Apart from all this public effort, there is also in our Colonial Empire at present a very considerable amount of other private and public effort which ought to be mentioned. It is of great importance to notice that many of the big private corporations themselves are thinking in large terms in regard to some of the development schemes they are adopting in certain of the territories—Messrs. Tate & Lyle in regard to sugar development in Jamaica; Booker Bros. in regard to their development in British Guiana; the United Africa Company in respect to West African timber and, in East Africa, in a number of other respects. In addition, there is the enterprise of Messrs. Barclay and the Standard Bank of South Africa. All these are indications of the awareness of certain private interests of the importance of building up sound colonial economies.

"If production goes forward it is obviously important that we should be able to guarantee reasonable prices and markets to those who are encouraged to expand production. We have given much thought to this problem and while, because the time has gone, I am unable to give details of the various schemes we have worked out in respect of colonial commodities, I want to assure the Committee that this vital matter has received our fullest consideration in recent months. Indeed, it is of vital importance that if new capital is being sunk in fresh development there should be some reasonable anticipation of a fair return. Accordingly, in the making of contracts in regard to certain commodities we have tried to assure the primary producer a fair price and in many cases a certain market over a set period. Sometimes, too, there are various devices for maintaining a price level—stabilisation funds and so on—but I have not time to go into that just now."

(*Owing to pressure on our space, the remainder of the report, including the speech of Mr. Oliver Stanley, has had to be held over until next issue.—Ed.*)

## Guiana and Honduras Inquiry

In the CIRCULAR of March we published the personnel and terms of reference of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inquire into the possibilities of settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras.

Three members of the Commission—Sir Geoffrey Evans, chairman, Sir Kenneth Mitchell and Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge—together with the secretary, Mr. John E. Marnham, of the Colonial Office, left Liverpool for British Guiana on July 31st in the s.s. *Enid* and arrived in Georgetown on August 14th. The other three members—Professor C. G. Beasley, Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, and Mr. H. G. Gregory-Smith—are in Barbados as we write and are proceeding shortly to British Guiana by air.

The United Kingdom-Barbados radio-telephone extensions to the Leeward and Windward Islands will open on the following dates: Antigua, August 18th; Dominica, August 20th; Grenada, August 22nd; Montserrat, August 25th; St. Kitts, August 27th; St. Lucia, August 29th and St. Vincent, September 1st.



## West Indian Limes

### Meetings of the Association

The fourth annual general meeting of the West Indian Limes Association (Incorporated) was held in May, 1944. At this meeting it was resolved to alter the articles of the association, which was necessitated by the abolition of the post of Commissioner of Agriculture by the College. The proposed amendments to the articles of association had been submitted to the Registrar-General in Trinidad by Mr. C. C. Skeete, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, but no further action appears to have been taken until April, 1946, when inquiries arising out of a written communication from Mr. Skeete to the acting principal (Professor C. Y. Shephard) of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, revealed that unfortunately nothing had been done. There was no annual general meeting held in 1945. In order to enable the necessary action to be taken the Governing Body of the College was asked to appoint the acting principal as acting Commissioner of Agriculture and when this appointment had been made, he took steps to bring the affairs of the Association to date. In view of the absence on leave of the secretary, Mr. G. R. Langdale, the president, appointed Mr. G. G. Gianetti, the acting bursar, to act as secretary. Arrangements were made to call *pro forma* meetings for 1945 and 1946 and also to call an extraordinary general meeting to consider the amendments to the articles of the association drawn up by its legal advisers.

These meetings were held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, on August 30th, 1946, and the reports\* of the proceedings have recently been published together.

At the extraordinary general meeting a special resolution in regard to the amendment of the articles of association was adopted and ordered to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, and to be printed as soon as approved by the Governor of Trinidad. At the sixth meeting of the board of directors consideration was given to the "dying-out of limes" which has so seriously affected the industry in recent years. It was agreed that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. J. C. Muir (Director of Agriculture, Trinidad), Professor F. Hardy (Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture), Mr. I. N. Shillingford (Dominica Limes Association), Mr. J. A. McDonald (West Indian Lime Oil Sales Co., Jamaica), and the secretary, should consider a questionnaire prepared by Mr. Muir. This questionnaire, designed to build a comprehensive picture of conditions in the various lime producing colonies for the planning of experiments and formulating of control measures, was to be circulated, when finalised, to British West Indian Departments of Agriculture concerned. Professor Hardy was also to be asked to prepare a memorandum on the soil investigations necessary, and plans for research, based on all the information accumulated, to be submitted as early as possible to the Governing Body of the College for consideration.

At the subsequent general meeting Mr. Alec Gordon

\*Report of the Fifth and Sixth Annual General Meetings and of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the West Indian Limes Association (Incorporated): Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, 1947. Price 2/-.

(Wilosco) informed the Association that he hoped that after a meeting to be called on his return to that colony lime growers in Jamaica would make application to join. He was assured that they would be welcomed.

The reports of the board of directors which appear in the appendices indicate that owing to the war the work of the Association was restricted to the collection of statistics and of the export levy on limes products. The statistics of exports which are given cover the years 1944 and 1945.

## Bulk Handling of Sugar

The Americans and Cubans have been experimenting with the shipping of raw sugar in bulk. In Hawaii, according to the July issue of *Sugar*, more than half the total raw sugar production will be handled in bulk by April of 1948. The particulars have been reproduced by Willett & Gray in the issue of their *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal* dated July 24th, and make interesting reading.

The island of Maui is already provided with bulk handling facilities for the whole of its crop, which is about 20 per cent. of the total Hawaiian outturn. The installation at the port of Kahului has handling capacity of 180,000 tons annually and storage for 31,000 tons. The refinery at Aiea, near Honolulu, maintained by the California and Hawaii Sugar Refining Corporation to handle sugar consumed locally, works on a bulk basis using the output from two Oahu island plantations which have installed bulk handling facilities. The main C. & H. refinery, located at Crockett, California, which handles some 61 per cent. of the Hawaiian crop, is increasing its present bulk storage facilities and by January, 1948, will have 50,000 ton capacity, which will provide for one month's run.

The plantations which have been able to convert to bulk handling are stated to have found appreciable savings in bags, labour and freight, whilst all indications point to a continued programme to extend the bulk handling method to all islands, and the savings involved, it is considered, will probably warrant conversion in most refineries.

## Customs Tariff Modifications

**JAMAICA.** The *Jamaica Gazette* supplement dated May 12th, 1947, contains the Import Duties (Higher Rates) (Cigarettes) Order, 1947, which takes effect from May 13th, 1947, and raises tariffs on cigarettes by 1/8 per lb., as follows:—

- Item No. 63 (2), Cigarettes.
- (a) Manufactured within the British Empire and containing not less than 50 per cent. of tobacco grown within the British Empire: per lb., £1 3s. 8d. (from £1 2s. 0d.).
  - (b) Manufactured within the British Empire and containing less than 50 per cent. of tobacco grown within the British Empire: per lb., £1 4s. 8d. (from £1 3s. 0d.).
  - (c) Not otherwise specified: per lb., £1 5s. 8d. (from £1 4s. 0d.).



## Publications Received

*A Soldier's Sojourn in British Guiana*, by Lt. Thomas Staunton St. Clair, 1806-1808, edited by Vincent Roth. The Guiana Edition, No. 9, The Daily Chronicle, Ltd., Georgetown, Demerara, 1947.

This publication, compiled by Mr. Vincent Roth, consists of extracts from a work entitled "A Residence in the West Indies and America, with a narrative of the expedition to the Island of Walcheren," by Thomas Staunton St. Clair, Lieut.-Colonel, unattached, published in London, in 1834, in two volumes.

Mr. Roth has performed a useful service in preparing this handy edition of that part of St. Clair's entertaining writings which refers to his sojourn in the Caribbean. Copies of the original appear to be by no means common, and the library of the West India Committee contains only volume I. St. Clair draws a vivid picture of life in Demerara at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and his gifts of observation and of narrative have produced a most attractive record.

*The Empire Cotton Growing Review*, Vol. XXIV, No. 3, July, 1947, contains, among other items, a useful note by Mr. E. Lord on the standards of grade and staple of various types of cotton.

*The Empire Producer*, No. 300, July-August, 1947. This issue contains the 31st annual report of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, with a summary of the activities of the special Imperial Preference Committee set up by the organisation in 1945.

*Foreign Commerce Weekly*. The issue of June 28th, 1947, contains a reference to the progress of a company organized in the republic of Panama early this year to grow vegetables by the hydroponic process. The first crop of vegetables, to include tomatoes and lettuce, was expected to be harvested in July. Cucumbers, peppers, other vegetables and some flowers may be grown later, and total production in the first year of operation is put at about 300,000 lbs.

This project should be watched with interest in the British West Indies. If the large-scale growth of vegetables in nutrient solutions, without soil, should prove to be feasible in tropical regions, it would solve the problem of many towns situated where the soil and climatic conditions are in general unsuited to such crops.

## The Pictorial Pages

AUGUST is the month for agricultural and livestock shows, and this year, in consequence of the fine warm weather, they have attracted record attendances. A photograph taken at the recent Edenbridge, Kent, annual show, is reproduced in the first of the pictorial pages; prize-winning cattle are seen being paraded in the Grand Ring.

The illustration in the top half of the second page shows a Barbados huckster enjoying a *tête-à-tête*. The donkey, no doubt, is appreciating a pause in the day's business.

The lower picture shows a mill belonging to Bookers Timber Co. Ltd., at Essequibo, British Guiana. Sawn greenheart is seen being loaded on to a pontoon for transportation to Georgetown.

## Obituary

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

### SIR EDWARD CAMERON

Sir Edward John Cameron, K.C.M.G., who died at Bath on July 20th at the age of 89, had had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service in which he served for nearly 40 years.

Born in 1858, he was the fourth son of the late Dr. J. C. Cameron, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, and educated at Shrewsbury School, Clifton College, and Merton College, Oxford. He entered the Colonial Service in 1882 as private secretary to the Governor of the Bahamas, and accompanied him in the same capacity to the Leeward Islands. In 1884 he served as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of Sierra Leone and returned to the West Indies in 1887 when he became President of the Virgin Islands. Six years later he was appointed Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and later became Administrator of St. Vincent, 1901, and Administrator of St. Lucia, 1909. He was Governor of the Gambia from 1914 to 1920.

### MR. GEORGE CHALLENGOR

Mr. George Challenor, who died in Barbados on July 30th, was a famous West Indian Test cricketer and a member of one of the best known families in that colony.

One of the seven sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Challenor, he was born in Barbados in 1888 and educated at Harrison College. He entered his father's merchant firm of R. and G. Challenor, Ltd., and later became a director.

He toured England with the West Indian teams of 1906, 1923 and 1928, scoring 1,000 runs on each occasion. In 1923, his remarkable batting achievements excited the admiration of the cricket world and his name appeared third in the English first-class batting averages, with only Hendren and Mead in front of him. In that year he accepted a commemorative bat from Mr. W. H. Farquharson, of Jamaica, with a silver plate recording his scores against Surrey.

By his passing the West India Committee has lost an old and valued member.

## Sir I. Davson Memorial Concert

Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted the London Symphony Orchestra in a memorial concert at the Royal College of Music, on July 24th, in fulfilment of a request expressed in his Will by Sir Ivan Davson.

In the opening remarks which Sir Malcolm addressed to those who were privileged to be present, he said that it was "a special occasion." He made of it, also, a memorable one. No request was ever more adequately or more admirably fulfilled.

The programme of music was as follows:—

Overture. "Alceste" ... ..	Gluck
Siegfried Idyll ... ..	Wagner
Slow Movement from Symphony No. 7 in A	Beethoven
Enigma (Theme and Variations 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9	
(Nimrod), 10, 12, 13 and Finale) ... ..	Elgar



## Tobagonian Affairs

IN the House of Commons, on July 16th, a series of questions regarding Tobago were put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The questions and answers were as follows:—

### Land Settlement

Asked by Mr. H. Hynd how much land suitable for cultivation in Tobago was at present uncultivated; and what plans had been made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to assist the settlement of landless peasants on smallholdings in Tobago, Mr. Creech Jones replied that the information asked for in the first part of the question could not be furnished until the results of the census of 1946 had been compiled. He would write to his hon. Friend as soon as the figures were available. As regarded the second part of the question, he would refer to his reply to the question on this subject asked that day by Mr. W. R. Williams.

In reply to Mr. W. R. Williams, who asked how many estates had been put up for sale in Tobago within the last five years; whether the local government had taken over any land for distribution to landless peasants with assisted purchase; and whether there were any plans for such action in the future, Mr. Creech Jones said he regretted that the answer to the first part of the question could not be ascertained without research into a large number of deeds. The Colonial Government had recently acquired an estate of 600 acres in Tobago with the object of establishing an agricultural experiment and demonstration centre of some 80 acres, and creating a land settlement for peasantry. There were no further plans at present for the acquisition of land for settlement.

Replying to Mr. Williams, who asked if Mr. Creech Jones would satisfy himself that the rentals proposed in these cases were such as to make the development of the smallholdings a practicable proposition for peasants with small means, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that he knew that to be the desire of the Trinidad Government, but he would so inform them.

### Steamship Service

Mr. H. Hynd asked whether he was satisfied that the Government steamship service serving the island of Tobago was efficient and that its fares were as low as possible.

Mr. Creech Jones replied in the affirmative and added that he was aware that the two steamers in use were small in relation to the volume of traffic, but it had not yet been found possible to replace them by a larger ship, owing to the high level of shipbuilding costs.

### Medical Service

Mr. H. Hynd asked whether he was satisfied that there were sufficient doctors in Tobago to attend to the needs of the population; what public health service was provided by the Government; and whether he was aware that the cost of medical attention is almost prohibitive for the poor.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that there were four Government medical officers, three of whom were full time officers. The Russell Committee recommended in 1944 that in addition to the three medical officers then

employed, there should be a full-time qualified county medical officer of health and a house surgeon for the principal hospital. Since then an additional part-time medical officer had been appointed, and he was making inquiries whether further steps had been taken. The nursing staff numbered nine, and included a matron and three health visitors; there were five sanitary inspectors. The Colonial Government provided one 60-bedded hospital, which could be expanded to 70 beds, and 12 health offices and dispensaries. An intensive campaign against yaws, hookworm and malaria was being carried out at the present time.

As regarded the last part of the question, paupers and old age pensioners received free medical treatment. Persons in possession of a poverty certificate from the local administration, or from the public assistance authorities, paid 1/- the receipt for which entitled them to medical treatment for a fortnight.

### Public Works Department (Employees)

Mr. W. R. Williams asked what pension provision was made for manual workers employed by the public works department in Tobago; whether those workers obtained regular all-the-year-round employment; and how wages paid by the public works department compared with those for similar work paid by private employers.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that manual workers employed by the public works department in Tobago, whose posts were scheduled under the Provident Fund Ordinance, were entitled on retirement to provident fund benefits. The remainder were eligible for gratuities under the regulations applicable to all daily paid employees of Government who did not contribute to the provident fund. A number of those workers were regularly employed, the remainder were employed on a casual basis as and when work was available. There were no private employers of labour in Tobago engaged on large scale building and roadmaking projects, such as were undertaken by the public works department, and a comparison with private employment was, therefore, not possible.

Mr. Williams then asked if Mr. Creech Jones would take further steps to satisfy himself that the guaranteed week was granted in this case as far as possible in order that subsequent claims for gratuity and old age pensions should not be invalidated because of this non-constant work.

Mr. Creech Jones said that he would look into that point, but this island, and other islands in that part of the world, suffered from under-employment and the solution was very difficult.

Mr. Wilson Harris asked if Mr. Creech Jones would say what it was that brought Tobago into the news so extensively and so suddenly.

There was no reply.

## Imports of Limes

Limes, persimmons, pomegranates, nectarines and aubergines are among the fresh fruits which may be imported into the United Kingdom from all sources under an Open General Licence granted by the Board of Trade and announced in Notice to Importers, No. 254.

The Open General Licence announced in Notice to Importers, No. 242, is revoked.



## Overseas Nursing Association

The Overseas Nursing Association has now issued its fifty-first annual report, covering the year ended March 31st, 1947.

This has been the most active year of the Association's history. Heavy demands for good nurses have come from all colonies as the Governments build up their staffs after the war and plan developments. Reduced recruitment during the war years, and the greater use of temporary staff, has left gaps for which both experienced and young nurses are needed. In all 255 nurses were appointed during the year, 228 of whom were recommended to the Colonial Office for the service of the Colonial Governments, and 27 appointed to private nursing committees and other authorities.

The Association welcomes the appointment of Miss F. N. Udell as Chief Nursing Officer at the Colonial Office to advise the Secretary of State on matters connected with nursing and allied services. Miss Udell, who was trained at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, has a wide knowledge of the nursing movement at home from her work on the Scottish Board of the Royal College of Nursing. Her post as Chief Nurse of the European region of UNRRA added to her international contacts and she brings a fresh and sympathetic interest to colonial health problems and to the training of local nurses.

Miss Udell has been co-opted as a member of the Nursing Selection Committee, from which Lady Read and Lady Stockdale now retire, and over which Lady Wilson has presided for thirteen years. Particular mention is made of the services rendered to the Association by these and other ladies, and the report ends with a special vote of thanks to the Trinidad Turf Club "for a most generous and helpful donation."

### Barbados Director of Education

Mr. C. Glendon Reed, of Richmond, Surrey, has recently been appointed to the Colonial Service as Director of Education in Barbados.

Mr. Reed was educated at Brentwood School, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Regent Street Polytechnic, London University and Manchester University. He graduated M.A. and M.Ed. His qualifications include M.R.S.T., Teachers' Diploma and Diplome de Langue Francais.

Mr. Reed has held appointments at Buxton College, Mitcham County School, Surrey, and as Divisional Education Officer, Surrey. He served in the Army from 1941 to 1946, attaining the rank of major.

## 1948 B.I.F.

It is notified in the Board of Trade Journal that the British Industries Fair, 1948, will be held in London and Birmingham from May 3rd to 14th. Forms of application for exhibiting space have been sent to manufacturers known to be interested in the Fair, and intending exhibitors are urged to notify promptly their requirements in order to facilitate the early allotment of space.

## Trinidad Imports

### Buying Agents' Declarations

THE West India Committee has been in communication with the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce with regard to the following notice issued by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Trinidad, on May 31st:—

Importers are notified that from August 1st, 1947, buying commission payable to purchasing agents abroad will not be permitted to be excluded from the value of goods liable to duty *ad valorem* unless a statutory declaration is produced from the supplier of the goods that such supplier is not the manufacturer of the goods and that he is bona fide the buying agent of the importer, and stating the rate of buying commission charged by him to the importer and on what basis such rate is charged. Where the supplier is resident in a country not a part of the British Empire, every such declaration shall be attested by the supplier before the British consular representative in the country of supply.

The Chamber has informed the Committee that in reply to a request for a ruling as to whether a declaration would be necessary with each consignment, the Comptroller has advised that a single statutory declaration covering all relations between the importer and his buying agent is acceptable.

### Trinidad Passport Regulations

A special issue of the *Caribbean Newsletter* dated July 25th contains the following:—

A passport is no longer required by any U.S. citizen arriving in Trinidad and Tobago on a bona fide visit up to six months provided he started his journey in the U.S.A. and holds a return ticket.

This exemption is made in the Passport Exemption (United States Citizens) Regulations, 1947, of July 21st, published in the *Trinidad Royal Gazette* of July 24th.

For other nationalities, including British, the requirements are unchanged, viz., (a) a valid passport, (b) a British consular visa for any foreign national unless he is travelling in transit on a through ticket and intends to stay not more than 14 days.

### Sir B. Freeston for Fiji

The Colonial Office announced, on August 6th, that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in succession to Sir Alexander Grantham, K.C.M.G., who was recently appointed Governor of Hong Kong.

Sir Brian, who was on military service from 1914 to 1919, entered the Colonial Office in the latter year and served there until 1936, visiting during that period Ceylon, the Bahamas and British Honduras. In 1936, he became Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference and, in 1938, returned to the Colonial Office as an Assistant Secretary. In the following year, he was appointed to be Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, and left that appointment in 1944 for the Leeward Islands.



# West Indies at Westminster

**B**OTH Houses of Parliament adjourned for the summer recess on August 13th. The Commons decided not to reassemble until October 20th in spite of an Opposition amendment that they should meet on September 16th. In the House of Lords, an Opposition amendment that they should return on September 9th, instead of October 14th the date suggested by the Government, was carried without a division. They will then review any Orders which may have been made by that date under the new Supplies and Services (Extended Purposes) Act.

## The House of Lords

**Jamaica grapefruit prices.** Lord Lyle asked on July 23rd if the Government were aware that the price paid to the grower in Jamaica for a case of 72 lb. of grapefruit amounted to only 5s., the retail selling price to the British public amounted to 48s. per case; whether it was a fact that the Ministry of Food's profit on this transaction approximated to 50 per cent., and whether in the opinion of His Majesty's Government this could be considered a fair and reasonable return in all the circumstances.

Lord Henderson, who replied, supplied similar information to that given by the Minister of Food recently in the House of Commons (See the July issue of the CIRCULAR, page 158). As a result of supplementary questions by Lord Lyle, Lord Henderson promised to place the points raised before the Ministry of Food.

## The House of Commons

**Jamaica Tourist Development.** The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ivor Thomas, replying on August 13th to Mr. Gammans, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what reply he had sent, or proposed to send, to the syndicate which had offered to acquire the Milk River Baths in Jamaica and develop them as a modern pleasure resort, stated that that inquiry was, at present being considered by the Government of Jamaica, with whom it rested to decide what response should be made to it.

Mr. Gammans then asked if Mr. Thomas could assure the House that no obstacle would be put into the way either in Jamaica or by His Majesty's Government of any reasonable and legitimate schemes for the development of that very useful asset to the tourist trade.

Mr. Thomas replied that that question was one that must, he thought, be left to the Government of Jamaica.

**Sugar subsidy 1947-8.** Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, replying in a written answer dated August 7th to a question from Mr. Charles Smith, stated that of the £392,000,000 to be spent on food subsidies in 1947-8, £24,300,000 would be on account of sugar.

**British Honduras food crops.** Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on July 30th, what progress had been made in schemes for the local production of food crops in British Honduras; and what plans had been made for future encouragement of subsistence farming.

Mr. Creech Jones, in reply, said that the local production of food crops in British Honduras, with the exception of a small Government-managed rice scheme, was undertaken by the farmers themselves. The Department of Agriculture was fostering sound farming practice, and measures such as guaranteed prices and loans had been adopted to encourage a much greater output of the staple food crops, particularly rice and maize. The need for increased food production was fully recognised by the local development planning committee and a co-operative officer had recently been appointed by the Government. His duties would include the stimulation of increased food production.

Mr. Skinnard then asked if it was the intention of the British Honduras authorities to arrange for settlements along the new West road, so as to increase the number of farms in the colony.

Mr. Creech Jones replied that the Governor was particularly

active in getting on with development plans, and this aspect of his problem was very much in his mind.

**Jamaica Ex-Servicemen.** General Sir George Jeffreys asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on July 30th, whether he was aware that Jamaica ex-Service men of the first world war were dissatisfied with their treatment by previous Jamaica Governments; that those men were promised, on demobilisation, good land for cultivation and that they would be cared for by the Imperial Government; that the land which they were actually given was little better than a stony desert; and whether he would cause their complaints to be looked into and their grievances to be redressed.

Mr. Creech Jones, in reply, said that the grievances of the Jamaican ex-Service men referred to in Sir George's question were the subject of representations recently laid before him by the Jamaica Ex-Servicemen Trade and People's Labour Union. He was at present in communication with the Governor of Jamaica concerning their complaints and would communicate with Sir George when he had received the Governor's reply.

**Citrus fruit prices.** In reply to Mr. Gammans, who asked the Minister of Food on July 23rd, what price had been paid for citrus fruit imported from the U.S.A. during the past six months as compared with the prices paid for similar fruit from the British West Indies, Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Food, said that as she had informed Mr. Gammans on May 21st,\* she was not prepared to disclose the prices paid by her department for particular purchases. It was not in the national interest to do so.

Mr. Gammans then asked if he was to understand that money could be used in this way, and that there could be a differentiation against a British colony without any figures whatever being revealed.

Dr. Summerskill replied that as she had told Mr. Gammans before, any business man would regard this disclosure as detrimental to negotiations.

**Colonial Empire Timber.** Mr. Jeger asked the Minister of Health why, in his recent letter to housing authorities on the subject of imports of softwood, no mention was made of prospective purchases from British Guiana, British Honduras and other sources of supply in the British Colonial Empire; whether supplies were expected from these sources; and what were the estimated quantities involved.

Mr. Bevan, in a written answer dated July 17th, stated that the timber obtainable from the Colonial Empire was almost entirely hardwood, and no softwood suitable for housing was available from this source.

**Tudor aircraft.** Mr. Geoffrey Cooper asked the Minister of Supply, on August 11th, when he anticipated being able to give a further report on the development of the Tudor I, II and IV aircraft; and when it was anticipated that any of those designs would be ready for delivery to the airways corporations, with a view to them being put into service.

In reply, Mr. John Wilmot stated that a fully modified Tudor I was expected to be ready for official flight trials about the end of September. If the trials were satisfactory, some Tudor I and Tudor IV aircraft should be ready for final delivery to the operators by the end of the year and Tudor II early in 1948. A Tudor IV aircraft, flown by British South American Airways, had recently returned to this country from a successful proving flight to Jamaica.

Mr. Cooper then asked if Mr. Wilmot realised the tremendous amount of public interest in the development and design of our new civil aircraft, and could he give more publicity to the development that took place, as his department seemed to be very impressed at present with the need to keep those things secret.

Mr. Wilmot answered in the negative and said that on the contrary, only last week he had a very representative Press conference to give the fullest information about the very excellent progress being made in civil aviation.

\* See last CIRCULAR, p. 158.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. July 30th.

THE victorious cricket team received an enthusiastic welcome on its return from Montserrat yesterday with the inter-island cricket shield and cup; Sydney Walling the captain scored a century against Montserrat. Bands paraded the town and preceded the team with their trophies to the recreation ground for presentation and congratulatory speeches.

The *Lady Rodney* called here on her first post-war trip. The Canadian National Steamship Co. entertained a party on board to celebrate the event. *Lady Rodney* was not formerly on this route.

An inch of rain has relieved the immediate seriousness of the water situation but heavy rain is urgently needed.

## BARBADOS

**Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on July 22nd, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The prolonged drought which began in January was broken on June 16th. On that day heavy rains fell over the entire island, amounting to from two inches in some areas to over six inches in others. Light showers have fallen intermittently since then. The total rainfall for the island for the period January to June was just over 14 inches.

**Cane crop.** "The harvesting of the old sugar cane crop was completed by the end of June. While final figures are not yet available, the crop is expected to be just over 111,300 tons, including the equivalent of approximately 23,300 tons of sugar as fancy molasses. Both plant and ratoon crops began to pick up rapidly after the rain.

**Vaccination.** "The news that several cases of smallpox had been reported in New York, and the fact that with modern air services New York is now merely a matter of hours away, led the health authorities to launch a strong campaign on the value of vaccination as a preventive measure. The public's response was very encouraging and finally a Bill to provide for the setting-up of vaccination centres, training of vaccinators and for voluntary vaccination was passed by the Legislature. The scare, if one may call it so, has, however, now died down.

**Water shortage.** "Owing to the prolonged drought, the high-level pumps were not supplying the quantity of water needed for domestic purposes and, as a result, there was an acute shortage of water in some districts, and in others the supply was very irregular. The burden of supplying the Bridgetown area fell on the Belle pumping station where there were two pumps, one supplying a million and the other 800,000 gallons of water daily. The latter pump broke down and was out of commission for some days, with the result that most homes were without water for the greater part of each day. Schools had to be closed, and industrial concerns, like the ice companies, had to curtail operations considerably. The pump, however, was repaired and the situation improved. During the crisis, the Govern-

ment, by whom the water supply system is run, came in for severe criticism and the House of Assembly subsequently passed a resolution for the sum of £112,600 to meet the cost of purchasing, housing and installing machinery, mains and apparatus in connexion with the re-organisation of the public water supply.

**Deep water harbour.** "Some time ago the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution urging the construction of a deep water harbour, a subject which has been argued periodically since the middle of last century. The House recently passed a resolution for £3,000 to meet the cost of the passages and salary of an engineer to make the necessary survey. This engineer who, it is understood, is a member of the firm which was responsible for the construction of the deep water harbour in Trinidad, will collect data for his principals who will then prepare a report and give expert advice.

**Air mail rates.** "On July 16th, new air mail rates came into force. Barbados has thus fallen into line with the majority of the neighbouring colonies which had already made reductions in their air mail rates. The rate per half ounce from Barbados to the United Kingdom is now reduced from 2/8 to 1/8. Another reduction which should prove very helpful is that of the rate on air forms to other British West Indian colonies, which has been reduced from 4d. to 2d.

**Conferences.** "Barbados continues to be the home of still more British West Indian conferences. Two have been held recently at the Office of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, both under the chairmanship of Professor C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptroller. The first conference, which lasted from July 11th to 15th, was a fact-finding committee on the question of the shipping needs of the British West Indies. The Chamber of Commerce, on the invitation of the Governor, appointed Mr. D. A. Lucie-Smith and Mr. G. H. King as the local representatives. The other conference, which is still in session, is considering the supply and distribution of oils and fats in the British West Indies. The local delegates are Dr. S. J. Saint, Mr. A. de L. Inniss and Mr. A. S. Bryden."

In the course of a letter dated July 31st, Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, says: "After a lapse of five years, the C.N.S. *Lady* boats are resuming their passenger service to the Caribbean. The *Lady Rodney*, under the command of Capt. Le Blanc, arrived in Carlisle Bay on her maiden voyage to the south Caribbean area on July 30th. After nearly five years of war service the *Lady Rodney* has been refitted and restored to her pre-war luxury status. The Alcoa Line *Cavalier*, *Corsair* and *Clipper* brought many cruise passengers to the island during the month. Various tours around the island were arranged, and much enjoyed by the passengers."

## GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The following unofficial nominated members of the

July 30th



new Legislative Council have been appointed: Mr. Arnold Williamson, representing Government institutions and co-operatives; Mr. Charles A. O. Phillips, representing agriculture; Captain Edward Earle Hughes, representing commerce; and Mr. Ralph O. Williams, representing labour. The inaugural opening session of the Legislative Council is fixed for August 7th.

### JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. August 16th.

A public reception and several tours have been planned for the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he arrives for the Montego Bay conference on the Closer Association of the West Indies.

Mr. B. A. Hepburn, a Jamaican, who is an assistant secretary in the Secretariat, has been promoted Administrative Officer of Sarawak.

Four technicians from the British Ministry of Civil Aviation, led by Mr. C. D. Waldron, have arrived on a fact-finding mission to obtain technical details of airfields in the Caribbean area.

Mrs. Barbara Wootton, a member of the Colonial Office Economics Advisory Committee, lectured recently on social economics.

A £90,000 public hospital for Annotto Bay is to be erected shortly.

Discussions between representatives of the Government and United States employers of Jamaican labour have been concluded and the terms of contract drafted.

A United States single-seater Thunderbolt fighter plane crashed in flames and the pilot killed instantly while doing acrobatic demonstrations at United States Base Verman Field during air force day celebrations on August 1st.

Mr. J. L. Keith, head of the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office, has arrived on an official visit to the West Indies.

Dr. T. W. J. Taylor, principal-designate of the University College of the West Indies, has returned from England after four months absence.

The Misses Diana and Cherry Huggins, daughters of the Governor and Lady Huggins, have arrived on a summer vacation from England.

Mr. C. R. Furlong has arrived from England to carry out research work in the shipping of immune bananas.

### TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

**Copra.** In a leading article on July 1st the *Trinidad Guardian* comments on the expansion of the Copra industry in Trinidad as a direct result of the establishment of properly designed and well-conducted factories in the island and the operation of the Copra Products Control Ordinance. Tribute is paid to the part played by Mr. W. F. Watson, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, in negotiating agreements with the Government which proved of mutual benefit to the industry and to producers and public. Trinidad is now the chief supplier of copra products to the Windward and Leeward Islands, and has substantially assisted the Jamaica factories with shipments of raw coconut oil following the destruction of coconut groves in that island by the 1944 hurricane.

**A Great Horse.** "Observer" of the *Trinidad Guardian* reports that Jetsam, which he describes as "the greatest creole thoroughbred of my time," is to

race no more. This wonderful horse, which has won no fewer than 26 of his 39 races, and has brought his connections close on \$48,000, has broken down. Reports of Trinidad race meetings without Jetsam will not be quite the same, but lovers of horses will hope that in due course his progeny will bring his name to the fore again.

## Colonial Appointments

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

ALBERGA, G. F. (Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department), Assistant Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

BICKNELL, G. M. (Assistant Engineer, Grade I, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

FARQUHARSON, G. A. R. (Assistant Director of Public Works, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

FEURTADO, M. Y. (Deputy Director of Public Works, Jamaica), Director of Public Works, Jamaica.

MAGNUS, A. R. (Senior Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica), Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

STANSFELD, E. D. (Director of Surveys, Jamaica), Superintendent, Crown Lands and Surveys, Hong Kong.

STOW, J. M. (Chief Secretary, Windward Islands), Administrator, St. Lucia.

WATERSTON, J. M. (Plant Pathologist, Bermuda), Senior Botanist, Nigeria.

### First Appointments

EMERSON, MISS V., Senior Nursing Sister, Windward Islands.  
HERNET, E., M.B., M.D., District Medical Officer, Windward Islands.

HOLROYD, MISS K., Mathematics Mistress, Bishops High School for Girls, British Guiana.

KERLEY, E. F., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

REED, C. G., Director of Education, Barbados.

## 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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E.	His Hon. J. D. Harford, C.M.G.
Mr. W. L. Alston	Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E.
Mr. G. M. Bethune	Mr. S. St. Clair Hunt
Mr. C. J. Bcttencourt-Comes	Mr. Robert Johnstone
Mr. N. Peyton Birch	Mr. W. S. Jones
Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.	Sir Carleton G. Langley
Mr. H. Warner Bolton	Hon. Dudley G. Leacock
His Excellency Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G.	Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston
Mr. C. S. Bushe	Mr. B. A. Melhado
Mr. W. Harrison Courtenay	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P.	(Lt.-Col the Hon. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.
Hon. George De Nobriga	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
Hon. F. E. Degazon	Mr. C. K. Pile
Mr. J. Du Boulay	Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
Mrs. Eva De Roux	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. J. R. Ernest	Professor C. Y. Shephard
Mr. J. C. Falconer	Mr. A. Clayton Smith, M.C.
Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith, B.Sc.	Mr. C. K. Smith
Mr. G. G. Gianetti, M.A.	Mr. N. Stafford Solomon, M.B.E.
Mr. William H. Gilbert	
Mr. G. O. Goad	Dr. C. E. E. Stevens
Mr. A. C. Gomez, A.I.C.T.A.	Mr. Stanley S. Stone
Mr. W. Grason	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. William Hall	Mr. J. B. L. Todd, M.B.E.
Professor F. Hardy	Mr. G. L. B. Wicken, B.A.



## Company Reports & Meetings

### United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

**S**IR Robert Waley Cohn, the chairman, in the course of a statement which accompanies the report, reviewed in last CIRCULAR, says: "A slight increase in proceeds from sales of oil reflected the rising tendency of market values of certain grades, but on the other hand we had to pay higher prices for purchased crude oil. At the same time, our own costs of production increased and I need do no more than draw your attention here to two particular factors which contributed substantially to this and which are both explained in some detail in the report. The first is the increased royalty to the Trinidad Government and the second, the larger drilling programme, to which I shall refer later.

"Our provision for taxation is smaller this year, the reduction in large measure being due to the new allowances created by the 1945 Income Tax Act. It is difficult to assess the effect of these allowances over a period of years and, in the case of our company, this difficulty is increased by uncertainties in the working of Dominion income tax relief. The initial allowances are welcome because they should ease the tax burden in years when there is a drain on cash resources for rehabilitation and delayed upkeep. Recognition is also at long last given to the inevitable eventual exhaustion of the old oilfields. A general consideration of all the circumstances points to the conclusion that, although we can reduce the provision for tax this year, it is necessary to place large sums to exploration and general reserve. The balance sheet again shows a strong position, a condition which is essential in view of the continued need for exploration and development.

"Turning to our field operations, while the high level of production reached in 1944 and 1945 has been approximately maintained during 1946, our search for new reserves has so far not met with any considerable success. One drilling string was continuously employed on exploration drilling throughout the year and three deep wells in Ortoire, North Penal and Erin respectively were drilled, without finding any new oil pools. These disappointing results have caused us to intensify our exploration drilling and we are now employing two drilling strings continuously on this work. I need hardly emphasise the importance of an active exploratory programme both by field work and actual drilling, the latter to greater depths than hitherto if warranted by technical considerations, for the purpose of augmenting our underground resources and enabling us to continue our development at the rate indicated by our needs. What degree of success will be encountered is, of course, a matter for speculation, but we shall not fail for any lack of sustained effort. This effort will naturally be expensive and our financial outlay must be correspondingly heavy. It is fortunate, therefore, that our cash resources allow us to contemplate such an increase without undue alarm, and we can but hope that our enterprise will in due course reap its just reward. Our proven reserves will, of course, be utilized most carefully and to the best economic advantage, but, unless we do discover some new field or some deeper oil horizon in the near future, we must look forward to a steady if slow decline in our overall production.

"This state of affairs applies not only to our own company but to the Trinidad oil industry as a whole. No major discovery of new oil sources has been made by any of the operating companies for the past five years and the island's production will certainly decline steadily unless further discoveries are made in the not too distant future. The principal area of interest for our geological work during 1946 was at Ortoire where, in addition, a seismic survey was commenced.

"The operations of the Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., were confined to geological surveys and land leasing to consolidate their holdings. This company is still awaiting the promised Government licences covering the acreage allocated in the Gulf of Paria and territorial waters, to which I referred in last year's statement, and arrangements are in hand for off-shore drilling to commence as soon as these formalities have been completed. This delay in establishing what, it is hoped, may provide new reserves of sterling oil, is much to be regretted and it is hoped that it will soon come to an end.

"In my statement last year I mentioned the need for the construction of permanent facilities at Penal to cope more satisfactorily with the increased scale of operations. During 1946, warehouse and machine shop buildings were erected and

considerable progress made on extending the power plant, despite the unavoidable delays in procuring materials and equipment. In the refinery at Point Fortin, the construction of the new vacuum asphalt plant has proceeded, although due to inordinate delays in delivery of plant and materials, progress has been rather slow. Loading facilities at the jetty have been improved by the laying of a new 8-inch gasoline line, which is the initial step in the plans foreshadowed of replacing the improvised arrangements of pumps and pipelines by more modern and efficient plant. Plans for the construction of a modern electric power plant to handle adequately the forthcoming requirements envisaged for the Point Fortin area, covering the refinery and fields, including workshops, and the increased demand for well pumping, are being drawn up.

"Our company has been most active in promoting the welfare of our local staff and labour force. A further 60 dwelling houses of modern design have been constructed in the Mabaica and Techier villages and more are under construction. More than 400 families, in addition to a number of bachelor employees, are now living in modern houses provided by the company, at a low rent, in these two villages. A hostel for the nurses of the company's hospital has been built and the facilities for treatment of artisan labour as well as staff in the hospital itself have been increased.

"You will have been informed from the Press of some of the details of the labour trouble which affected the oil industry in Trinidad in December, by which our operations were affected. As a member of the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad our company has a wages agreement with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union lasting until December 13th, 1947, and members of this union loyally supported their officials' advice to disregard the strike action which a newly formed union have been endeavouring to instigate. This solidarity displayed by all members of the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, in spite of many instances of intimidation and lawlessness by the small minority of strikers, has been highly gratifying and you will agree that it is an indication of the continued confidence which this union has in its dealings with the Oilfields Employers' Association.

"As an aftermath of the abortive strike movement in December last, there has been a certain amount of labour unrest which has resulted in some disturbances in the oilfields and strikes in the sugar industry. These troubles have been fomented largely by the leader of the British Empire Workers, Peasants and Ratepayers' Union, which is endeavouring to usurp the position held by the old-established unions. It is recognised that these activities are seriously disrupting industrial peace and that the development of the trade union movement on sound, responsible lines is being jeopardised. In this connexion it is of interest to note that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has commissioned an expert trade unionist from the U.K. to investigate and report on trade union affairs in the island, and it is to be hoped that, as a result of his visit, it will be possible to eliminate the present troubles and to introduce some greater measure of stability in the economic progress of the country."

## The West Indian Club

At the ordinary general meeting of the West Indian Club, Ltd., Mr. A. L. Jupp presiding, held at 4, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, on July 23rd, the following members were elected as the committee of management for the ensuing year: Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. B. D. Edmonds, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. G. Cunliffe Foster, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. A. L. Jupp, Mr. J. M. Lee, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. N. S. Murray, Major A. A. Nathan, Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previtè, Mr. G. C. Rhodes, Mr. N. P. Sherlock and Mr. H. Alan Walker.

### WANT

Copies are required of the following issues of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR: March 1946, April 1946 and April 1947. 6d. each will be paid for copies in good condition returned to the Secretary of the West India Committee.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Dust (Captain E. L. Gosling), from London airport, June 28th:—

Mr R. C. Daniels Dr. S. J. Patterson Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Sharpe

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light (Captain G. H. Womersley), from London airport, July 5th:—

Mr. A. Brandon Mr. L. A. McNathan Mr. W. E. Servier  
Mr. R. C. Hartly

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Trial (Captain R. W. Wightman), from London airport, July 12th:—

Mr. T. Crombie Miss P. H. Gaultlet Miss N. C. Weston  
Miss C. B. Douglas Sir A. Grimble

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Dust (Captain B. W. MacMillan), from London airport, July 17th:—

Mr. J. Alexander Miss V. Morgan Mr. G. Watts  
Mr. E. Bondesen Mrs. D. Pedrolini Mr. A. Weill  
Mrs. E. C. French Mr. J. Roberts Miss G. C. Worsford  
Miss I. Hale Mrs. M. B. Sully Mrs. D. P. Wright  
Mr W. Laverick

Passengers for Jamaica and Trinidad, in aircraft Star Land (Captain D. N. Walbourn), from London airport, July 19th:—

Mr. B. E. Chapman Mr. M. Henriques Mr. A. V. Parker  
Mr. J. V. Cook Miss M. D. Humphery Mr. C. D. Waldron

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain M. D. Deloford), from London airport, July 24th:—

Mr & Mrs N. Lewis Mr. J. A. Heenan Mr. E. Trimmingham  
Miss H. Oakeley Mr. T. Trimmingham Mr. A. E. Woodman

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Dust (Captain J. R. Janes), from London airport, July 26th:—

Mrs. M. I. Ball Mr. W. R. Chittenden Mr. G. R. Hallum  
Miss P. M. Ball

## Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in s.s. Strategist (Captain R. S. Phillips), from London, July 10th:—

Rev. & Mrs. A. E. Armstrong  
Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Bailey  
Mrs. F. Bamford  
Mrs. J. S. Bennett  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Bentley  
Dr. & Mrs. P. I. Doyd  
Miss K. M. Brookes  
Mr. A. R. Bryden  
Mr. A. H. Cameron  
Mackintosh  
Mr. G. O. Case  
Mr. M. Conacher  
Rev. & Mrs. H. P. Connor  
Sister J. Cussen  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Evans  
Misses Evans (2)  
Mrs. A. Farquhar  
Miss L. Ferrell  
Mrs. C. Franklin  
Miss A. C. Franklin  
Mrs. P. Gibbons  
Mrs. S. Gray  
Mr. O. Haddaway  
Mr. K. W. Johns  
Mr. E. F. Kerley  
Mrs. Kerley  
Mr. P. S. Kirby  
Mrs. P. S. Kirby  
Mr. H. J. Medhurst  
Capt. M. R. Musson  
Mr. W. H. Potter  
Mr. L. Prokop  
Mrs. L. Prokop  
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Reed  
Mr. A. Rudinan  
Mrs. E. D. Stringer  
Mr. R. J. Symes  
Mrs. W. J. Symes  
Sister I. Fagney  
Mr. W. M. Walker  
Mrs. B. E. Watson  
Mr. R. F. Winfield

## Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, July 14th:—

Mr. K. W. Allsopp Mr. J. L. Koowloon Mr. A. Rowland  
Mr. E. Bayford Miss E. Lawrence Mr. D. Russell  
Mrs. B. Blackwell Mrs. E. Lewis Mr. C. C. Scott  
Mr. W. W. Bright Mr. F. E. Lovell Mr. A. Scyninour  
Mr. A. K. Butler Mrs. E. M. Maciver Mr. J. Sinclair  
Mr. A. E. Buxey Mr. J. Massey Mr. L. J. Stone  
Mrs. D. M. Evans Miss E. McKenzie Mrs. M. Stoue  
Miss M. C. Foster Mr. J. Murphy Mr. F. G. Tame  
Mrs. P. M. Foster Miss M. Parke Mr. J. Taylor  
Mrs. F. D. Grafton Mr. P. A. Potter Mr. W. Tongue  
Mr. A. Grace Mr. P. Pitt Mr. E. Victor  
Miss E. M. Hancock Mr. A. F. Rae Mr. A. Williamson  
Mr. F. C. Harrison Mr. A. G. Reed Mrs. M. G. Wilson  
Mr. A. Haworth Mr. K. Rieb Mrs. C. Young  
Miss J. R. Irwin

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, July 24th:—

Mrs. B. E. Baker Mr. B. J. John Mrs. P. N. Scales  
Mr. A. F. W. Brown Mr. R. W. Lainbert Mrs. M. Serjeant  
Mr. B. P. Burrows Mrs. K. Lambert Mr. P. M. Sherlock  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Burrows Miss P. J. Lambert Mrs. G. H. Southern  
Mr. D. E. Clough Mr. G. Milner Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Stuart-  
Mrs. B. Clough Sgt. H. de Mont Maclaren  
Mrs. E. F. Davies Miss M. E. Nixon Mr. A. W. Sudbury  
Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Furlong Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Parsons Mrs. J. M. Vargas  
Miss E. J. Gick Miss V. M. Parsons Miss M. D. Vargas  
Miss M. A. Harvey Mrs. E. de Roux Miss A. K. Webster  
Miss C. A. Harvey Miss E. K. de Koux Miss M. A. Webster  
Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Hutson

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), at Liverpool, July 18th:—

Mr. J. C. Falconer Misses Gordon (2) Mrs. E. D. Snellie  
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Good Mrs. M. E. Laver Mr. C. S. Webb  
Mr. & Mrs. W. I. Gordon

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain Oscar Njerve), from Liverpool, July 31st:—

Sir Geoffrey Evans Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge Mr. H. P. Sheldon  
Mr. R. A. W. George Mr. J. E. Maraham Mr. & Mrs. C. Swabey  
Miss E. M. L. Glasgow Sir Kenneth Mitchell

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, July 19th:—

Mr. S. Allen Mr. & Mrs. G. Forward Miss D. Parkin  
Maj. & Mrs. E. M. Appleby Miss J. M. Forward Maj. A. C. Paton  
Miss S. E. De Lacy Bacon Hon. D. M. Guinness Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Patterson  
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Baroes Mr. H. Hammond Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Patterson  
Mr. H. Brock Mr. & Mrs. G. St. E. Hill Mr. G. P. Powell  
Mr. G. J. Brown Mr. & Mrs. R. Holliday Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Quion  
Miss F. Bulman Mr. W. J. Hync Mr. W. H. Robbins  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Cargill Mrs. R. N. Kane Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Sharp  
Mr. & Mrs. T. Cross Mrs. S. M. Kelso Mrs. J. I. Shaw  
Mr. W. J. Eastwood Mr. D. L. Kuhn Maj. P. B. Sutton  
Mrs. D. G. Figueroa Mrs. A. L. Laing Mr. & Mrs. G. Thompson  
Mrs. D. M. Finch Mr. R. Leverock Mrs. E. Tucker  
Miss A. M. Firth Mr. & Mrs. S. Light Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Turner  
Miss M. E. Firth Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Nicholls

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetola (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, July 27th:—

Mr. C. M. Aitchson Mr. B. R. McAllister Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Russell  
Mrs. G. L. Chambers Mr. D. A. McLean Mr. J. A. Shaw  
Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Eaton Mr. & Mrs. N. Nutt Mr. R. O. Swellie  
Mr. A. C. Grant Mr. K. G. Richards Miss M. E. Wright

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain H. Vigurs), from Liverpool, July 18th:—

R. S. M. Cliff Mr. A. T. Lanuerman Mrs. V. G. Sturdy  
Mr. C. M. Graham Capt. J. C. Lord Miss J. E. Sturdy  
Mrs. W. M. Green Mrs. J. W. Lord Dr. & Mrs. W. J.  
Mrs. F. W. Harris Mr. D. T. Marr Woodman  
Miss Harris Cpl. H. Oakes Miss S. Worthington-  
Miss D. Huggins Miss C. Owens Evans  
Miss C. Huggins Mr. & Mrs. D. Spoerri

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, August 4th:—

Mr. J. D. Andrew Mrs. H. C. de Lisser Mr. V. A. Ryan  
Mr. R. C. Bridgman Miss de Lisser Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Suez  
Miss M. R. Cain Miss G. A. Pickering Capt. J. F. Storey  
Mr. R. Crampton Mr. A. W. Reece Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Whitty  
Capt. S. C. Farmer Miss M. E. Robinson Mr. N. McM. Wight

## JAMAICA

Mr. D. J. Atkin S/A A. W. Howc Mrs. G. M. J. Pau  
Mr. R. H. Baker Mr. J. B. Karran Mr. F. Penn  
Sister R. Barker Mr. S. Kehla Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Potter  
Dr. K. Beauburn Mr. G. B. King Mrs. E. Pringle  
Dr. W. S. Birch Mr. P. J. Knox Mr. S. J. Robotham  
Lt. Col. & Mrs. E. Miss J. M. Lange Mr. G. W. Roy  
Broadway Mr. G. H. Lewis Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Shields  
Sister K. Carthy Wtr. G. R. Lindsay Mr. J. A. Spence  
Capt. C. N. Coombes W/O G. W. Lilley Mrs. A. M. Thaysen  
Mr. H. W. Cox Miss C. L. Mason Misses E. G. & J.  
Dr. K. M. Dannatt Mr. R. T. MacLachlan Trestrail  
Mrs. G. Devi Mr. J. H. McKMcPhail Rev. & Mrs. C. H. Trowell  
Mr. J. V. Fraser Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Oakley Capt. & Mrs. E. O. Tudor  
W/O G. W. Gash Maj. & Mrs. W. J. Gibbons Rev. J. A. Varty  
Maj. & Mrs. W. J. Gillespie Capt. T. J. Osborne Capt. C. J. Willats  
W/O J. Hewson Mr. A. O. Otudor Mr. J. Mc G. Wittet

## TRINIDAD

Mr. F. Aston Mr. A. F. Healey Mr. J. H. Tiper  
Miss A. J. Austin Mrs. K. Huggins Mr. C. A. Pollendine  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Badcock Miss S. E. Huggins Mr. A. A. Powell  
Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Badgery Mrs. A. C. Jephson Mr. J. Smith  
Mrs. M. K. Benstead Miss S. A. Jephson Pte. P. Spicer  
Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Biggs Mr. W. J. Joy Mr. S. Street  
Mrs. M. J. Curd Mrs. E. A. Kayes Mrs. F. M. Stringer  
Mr. R. W. Cross Mrs. M. B. Martin Mr. L. R. Swain  
Mr. D. H. Deinpster Mr. G. J. Masou Mr. D. B. Tucker  
Mrs. F. L. Durrell Mrs. B. L. McKee Mr. A. R. Turner  
Mrs. E. D. Eaton Mrs. J. Mean Mrs. E. A. Viney  
Mrs. B. H. Ellis Mrs. A. Mephram Mrs. M. Viney  
Miss D. Fisher Mr. I. C. Meyers Mrs. M. N. Walker  
Mrs. B. E. Francis Mrs. M. E. Miller Miss B. F. Walker  
Miss M. A. Francis Mrs. Y. Morse Mrs. S. Ware  
Mr. F. R. Griffiths Mr. F. Nendrick Mrs. O. M. Wells  
Mrs. E. M. Harding Mr. E. A. Palmer Mr. F. C. Wills  
Mrs. M. A. Harvey Mr. H. Pexton Miss E. G. Wood  
Mr. E. J. Hawkes Mr. W. T. Pickett

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, July 29th:—

Mr. H. E. Clark Maj. & Mrs. R. G. Hunter Mr. & Mrs. B. Pickering  
Mrs. M. E. B. Coke Kerr Mrs. F. K. Millner Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Thomas  
Mr. E. A. Gordon Mr. J. A. Pattisou Lt. W. A. Thwaites

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. S. Gracie), at London, August 10th:—

Lt. Col. S. E. H. Baillie Miss E. L. Helps Mr. & Mrs. B. Pickering  
Mr. H. E. Clark Maj. & Mrs. R. G. Hunter Miss P. Pickering  
Mrs. M. E. B. Coke Kerr Mrs. F. K. Millner Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Thomas  
Mr. E. A. Gordon Mr. J. A. Pattisou Lt. W. A. Thwaites

(Continued on next page)



# The Markets

August 1, 1947

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		82	84	96½	97½
2½	Consols	101½	102½	106½	107
3½	War Loan				
25	Angostura Bitters	105/-	110/-	81/-	85/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	45/-	47/-	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/6	27/6	23/-	24/-
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	35/-	37/6	31/6	32/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	69/-	74/-	80/-	84/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	101/3	106/3	83/9	88/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3	28/9	31/3
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/1½	2/7½	2/8	3/-
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/-	5/-	3/3	4/-
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	23/9	26/3	22/6	23/6
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/7½	6/7½	4/6	5/3
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	7/3	8/3	5/-	5/6
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	53/9	57/6	58/1½	61/10½
8	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	3/6	4/6	3/6	4/6
17½	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	145/-	165/- xd	137/6	147/6 xd
4½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	85/-	90/-	72/6	77/6
10	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	20/-	21/3	20/-	21/-
12	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	18/6	19/6	21/-	22/-
13½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/3	4/3	5/3	6/3
6	Trinidad Leaseholds	90/-	95/-	112/6	115/-
7½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	26/3	28/9	93/9	98/3
7½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/-	24/-	22/6	23/6
6½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/-	7/-	5/9	6/9
6½	United British Oilfields 6/8	26/3	27/6	25/9	26/9
6½	West Indies Sugar	29/-	31/-	24/3	25/3
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	25/6	26/6

\* Paid on £1 shares.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K.

**Pimento.** Holders of parcels on the spot are now asking 1/2 per lb. Small sales have been made to the Continent at 120/- c.i.f.

**Ginger.** Stocks in Jamaica are reported to be almost cleared and higher prices are being asked. The U.K. market is very quiet with prices nominal at 80/- c.i.f., for No. 3, and at 85/- for No. 2.

**Spices.** Buyers are showing no interest, and no offers have been received recently from Grenada. **Nutmegs** are nominal at 3/- per lb. for 80's, 2/6 for sound unassorted, and 1/6 for defective. **Mace** is also nominal, and quoted at 6/- c.i.f. U.K. for whole pale, 4/6 for No. 1 Pickings and 4/- for No. 2.

**SUGAR.** The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of June		January-June	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Union of South Africa					
Mauritius					
Australia					
Fiji Islands					
British West Indies		54,604	37,683	131,646	158,354
British Guiana		6,510	7,747	58,263	67,963
Other British Countries					
Dutch East Indies					
Cuba		66,246	171,318	352,650	435,305
Haiti		8,028	4,955	16,437	10,902
St. Domingo		49,703	50,632	252,708	255,816
Peru					
Other Foreign Countries				4,719	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>185,151</b>	<b>272,335</b>	<b>816,463</b>	<b>928,343</b>
Imports of Refined		5	1	21	4
<b>Total Imports</b>		<b>185,156</b>	<b>272,336</b>	<b>816,484</b>	<b>928,347</b>
Consumption	tons	Month of May		January-May	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Refined		140	4	149	108
Unrefined		159,169	176,365	591,550	590,252
<b>Total</b>		<b>159,309</b>	<b>176,369</b>	<b>591,699</b>	<b>590,360</b>
Stocks (May 31st)		1946		1947	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Home Grown Beet		88,700		124,750	120,850
Foreign Refined		1,400		450	
Foreign Unrefined		266,600		297,250	420,550
<b>Total</b>		<b>356,700</b>		<b>422,450</b>	<b>541,400</b>

**RUM.** The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of June		January-June	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Union of South Africa		42,291	150,616	781,987	585,704
British West Indies		173,154	288,021	1,758,143	1,827,277
British Guiana		82,948	81,219	1,000,875	904,513
Other British Countries		131,793	3	280,548	950,540
Foreign Countries		10,066	32	40,898	373
<b>Total</b>		<b>640,252</b>	<b>529,891</b>	<b>3,862,551</b>	<b>4,268,407</b>
<b>Exports</b>		<b>4,680</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>41,705</b>	<b>137,037</b>
<b>Home Consumption</b>		<b>181,163</b>	<b>240,994</b>	<b>820,196</b>	<b>1,289,996</b>
<b>Stocks (May 31st)</b>		<b>3,657,000</b>	<b>5,991,000</b>		

**COCOA.** The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of June		January-June	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
British West Africa		114,201	135,520	1,498,185	1,711,583
British West Indies		4,150	2,628	25,614	25,127
Other British Countries		—	1,295	89	3,603
French Africa		—	—	149,294	—
Other Foreign Countries		—	832	36	4,934
<b>Total</b>		<b>118,351</b>	<b>140,275</b>	<b>1,673,220</b>	<b>1,745,249</b>
<b>Exports</b>		<b>24,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>61,325</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Home Consumption</b>		<b>370,029</b>	<b>325,968</b>	<b>1,558,018</b>	<b>1,607,109</b>
<b>Stocks (May 31st)</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>4,000</b>		

## West Indian Sugar Production

The following statement of the estimated production of sugar for the quota year ending August 31st, 1947, summarises the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

	Tons		Tons
Barbados	111,300	Trinidad	110,036
Jamaica	170,192	Windward Islands	6,164
Leeward Islands	56,866	British Guiana	176,289
<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>630,847</b>

The Barbados total includes 23,300 tons fancy molasses.

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 276,029 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the five weeks ended August 4th was 484,460 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for July amounted to 227,383 barrels.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil amounted to 542,854 barrels.

(Continued from preceding page)

### Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant, at Plymouth, June 29th:—

Mr. & Mrs. P. Benedetti	Mr. C. S. Dushe	Misses (2) Law
Mr. & Mrs. Bettencourt	Miss L. Curnow	Mrs. E. Madden
	Mr. S. W. Fitt	Misses (2) Madden
Misses (2) Bettencourt	Mr. I. D. Jackson	Mrs. M. J. Richards
	Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Law	Mr. S. M. Smith

Sailing to Trinidad, in s.s. Stuyvesant, from Dover, July 26th:—

Mrs. E. H. Arnott	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Wight
Mr. H. A. Arrundell	Mr. J. P. Perry	Miss P. A. Wight



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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SEPTEMBER, 1947

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## The Colonies and the Crisis

THE personal message sent by MR. CREECH JONES to the peoples of all colonies, which is reproduced on another page, is a document to which no exception can be taken. Strive for favourable trade balances; reduce imports, especially those involving expenditure of American dollars; increase production for export—these are all just as necessary in the colonies as in the United Kingdom! But they will be more difficult in some respects to achieve there than here and for many reasons. The sense of urgency is lacking, the incentives are lacking, no winter beckons them with icy fingers, their food supplies are not immediately and vitally threatened.

As far as the West Indies are concerned to reimpose the controls which operated during the war will be comparatively easy. It will not be difficult administratively though it will be unpopular, to prune supplies from the United States, or presumably from Canada, though the latter is not specifically mentioned in the message. To do so, however, will, in some cases, create scarcities and hence black markets and add to the cost of living, as was pointed out in the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Trinidad which is referred to elsewhere in this issue. It will inevitably encourage inflationary tendencies and add to pressure for increased wages from governments and from private industry, neither of which is in a position to pay. As the message says, "only an increase in production can afford a satisfactory long-term solution of these difficulties. Restriction of consumption must be regarded as a temporary expedient which it would be most undesirable to continue as a permanent policy." How then can production be increased? As far as things such as food for local consumption are concerned, increased production can be achieved by a wise policy of organized marketing and price incentives. But there must be no robbing of Peter to pay Paul. The war-time policy of forcing large growers of sugar cane to plant part of their acreages in food crops thus cutting sugar production would be a foolish even fatal expedient. The greatest possible increase of sugar production in the British West Indies even to the extent of doubling the present production would be the biggest boon that could be conferred on the United Kingdom in present circumstances. Dollar sugar even in 1948 may well cost her as much as £20,000,000. But any immediate large increase over present production cannot be hoped for though the industry is doing its best. For one thing the world fertilizer position is so acute that allocations

have been heavily cut and the sugar industry, though high on the scale of priorities, is receiving much less than it needs. And lack of fertilizers quickly affects production. For another, any considerable increase in cane output, in certain colonies at least, would overtax existing factory capacity and while much rehabilitation work is now being done and two new factories are being laid down in Jamaica alone, the encouragement that would result in really bold expansion plans being undertaken is lacking. It is true that an undertaking by the British Government to take the whole exportable surplus of British West Indies sugar exists till the end of 1949. But already cultivation arrangements for the 1950 crop are beginning to be thought of. Yet the Government, with one eye on the International Sugar Agreement and the other on the policies which its representatives are writing into the International Trade Charter at Geneva, both equally inapplicable in present circumstances, hesitates to say "We will guarantee to buy at fair prices every ounce of sugar you in the colonies can produce for the next ten years." That would be a gesture which people in the West Indies would understand and to which we are sure they would respond. And it is the type of gesture which would bring results in regard to other industries as well.

The Secretary of State's assurances of technical assistance in investigating the possibilities of fuller developments of the natural resources of the colonies will be welcomed. The monies available from the Colonial Development Corporation, if wisely invested, will undoubtedly bring to fruition a few projects hitherto held up for lack of capital. But when all is said and done the really substantial improvements in production of existing products will come as the result of private enterprise and initiative, and the development of new industries will largely spring from the same source. It is for colonial Governments to take positive steps to encourage the investment of capital, both local and from outside the colonies, in existing industries and in new projects. The Hotels Aid laws in Jamaica and Trinidad, which permit the importation of construction materials and equipment for tourist hotels, free of duty, are useful examples of legislation to this end. There is a widening realization in the United Kingdom that her difficulties are the colonies' opportunity. If the West Indies can offer liberty to work and to live a life free from the controls, the prohibitions and the frustrations which beset us here to-day and some reasonable prospect of advantage gained in return for services rendered, they will find no lack of people with brains, initiative and capital willing to help in their battle for production.



## From a Londoner's Notebook

SPENDING what now appears likely to be the last continental holiday for a long time to come, I have had a rather long-range view of the mounting economic crisis in Great Britain during the parliamentary recess. At equally long range it was very apparent that French, Swiss, and Italians were taking an intense interest in British fortunes. On the whole the interest was sympathetic, although the decision to suspend the convertibility of sterling was regarded in some quarters as a betrayal. It was possible, however, to persuade the more open-minded that the suspension was an absolute necessity; for it is clear that, during the six weeks that convertibility lasted, its effect was simply to enable foreign holders of sterling balances to drain away the last millions of dollars of the American loan, the approaching exhaustion of which in supplying our own necessities was the essence of the crisis itself.

\* \* \*

More generally, I was conscious of a prevailing sense, scarcely more marked among the impoverished French and Italians than among the prosperous Swiss, that the economic systems of all the countries of Western Europe must now stand or fall together, and that the critical question for all is whether and how soon this country, now the only possible leader of recovery, can ride out the storm. This sense that we all sink or swim together is gathering force everywhere in the public mind, and may lead in time to substantial results notwithstanding the somewhat incoherent outcome of the attempt to formulate a collective response to the Marshall offer. But that will depend on a vigorous lead from Great Britain; and the capacity of the present British Government to offer any effective leadership is coming to be as much doubted in Europe—despite a general admiration for Mr. Bevin—as it is by all but the extreme Socialist party loyalists at home.

\* \* \*

The American loan is now practically exhausted; what little remains is "frozen" in consequence of the suspension of convertibility. The revelation that has been forced upon the country is that we are no better off after the money has been spent than we were when the loan was granted two years ago. It should have been used to tide us over the period in which we were re-establishing our industries in such a way that our own production would henceforth pay our way in the world. It has in fact been used to maintain a hand-to-mouth existence while the Government has concentrated its energy, not upon increasing the nation's productive power, but upon passing into law the measures of nationalization demanded by Socialist doctrine. Of course, it must be acknowledged that they had a mandate from the electorate to do this. The fact remains that nationalization, whatever its merits as a means to social justice may or may not be, does nothing in the short term to increase productivity. This unfortunate truth has been driven most forcibly upon our attention

in the case of the most crucial industry of all, that of the mines.

\* \* \*

For many years it has been the contention of the Labour Party that the miners would work for the nation with a vigour they never exercise in the interest of "private profit." It was a further contention that a shorter working week, by diminishing fatigue, would sustain or even increase output. Now the mines have been nationalized, and a five-day week has been granted. But after a brief spurt in the early days, output has fallen well below the figure required to achieve even the modest "target" set by the Government for the year, a target inadequate even to keep the other industries of the country going at full capacity through the winter, and offering no hope of recovering one of our former principal resources, the export trade in coal. Absenteeism from the nationalized mines has been large and increasing; and the month of August has been disfigured by a disastrous series of "unofficial" strikes in Yorkshire, which threaten to leave many homes fireless and factories working short time in the winter months.

\* \* \*

The measures so far announced by the Government to deal with the crisis contain no suggestion of a strategic plan to master the situation. The deficiency is in the region of £650,000,000 a year. A number of severe restrictions are to be imposed, the cumulative effect of which is to save something like £200,000,000 annually. All private motoring is to cease. All foreign travel for pleasure is abolished. The meat ration, already down to 1s. 2d. a head weekly, is now reduced to a shilling. And so on. The objection to these measures is not that they are drastic; in our economic plight there is obviously no escape from even more unpleasant privations. But the necessity to face them should have been faced, and explained to the people, by the Government long ago, before the loan ran out and we confronted imminent destitution. Still more grave, even in their present state of apparent panic, the Government are acting almost entirely on the negative side. They tell us what we must do without; beyond a rather timid approach to the question of "direction of labour" into essential industries, they have as yet offered nothing towards that positive building up of production for export which can alone have any effect upon the roots of our difficulties. For all we can see at present the Government of "planners" have been caught without a plan, and the nation has to meet the nemesis of the Socialist economics. For Socialism has always been a theory of fair distribution in which the problem of production has tended to be left out of account.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless the Government, though its majorities decline, has not yet lost a single seat at a by-election. The latest, at Edge Hill, was regarded as a test case;

(Continued on page 200)



# The Closer Union Conference

## Federation Agreed in Principle

THE Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies was opened at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on September 11th by Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies. His speech—a brief report of which appears below—was heard by Sir John Huggins, Governor of Jamaica, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the 22 delegates representing the legislatures of the seven colonies taking part in the conference, and a large number of observers.

A general debate then ensued and lasted until the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th, when the conference, on the suggestion of Mr. Creech Jones, agreed to adjourn the plenary session and resume on the following Monday morning in committee without public and Press. The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Crawley, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, met as arranged, and according to a telegram, received as we go to press, agreed to the following resolution:—

That, recognizing the desirability of closer union by the British West Indian territories, this conference approves in principle of federation on the Australian basis that certain powers to be agreed on be transferred to the federal authority, the units concerned reserving all other powers.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. Creech Jones said that the conference had come at a difficult time in the history of the United Kingdom. The economic problems of Britain were acute, but they were determined to work their way through their present difficulties and emerge with a greater sense of their international responsibilities and a deeper consciousness of their obligations to the peoples which history by its legacy had given them.

The conference, he continued, had assembled to see whether the time was ripe—and he believed it was—for a new step to be taken in the political life of the West Indies; not only a new step, but a great step, a step which had been long hoped for by well wishers both inside and outside the West Indian colonies. They should not let the opportunity slip. They were charged with a responsibility which would tax their statesmanship and their qualities of leadership, tolerance and ingenuity. The British Government were determined that the same liberal spirit which characterized their social and economic work at home should be expressed in relations with the colonies for which they carried responsibility.

The movement for greater responsibility for the colonial territories did not mean that the British Government were unloading their responsibility, but that they desired to see the peoples of the colonial Empire grow in fulness of life and responsibility for their own affairs, so that they should obtain the more adequate livelihood they demanded. He did not think that Britain would hesitate, once federation was realized and the machine was responsive to the popular needs and demands created, to concede a measure of full responsible Government inside the Commonwealth.

A general discussion followed the speech of Mr. Creech Jones, and considerable attention was paid to the

remarks of two of the delegates from British Guiana—Mr. F. J. Seaford and Sir Eustace Woolford—who drew attention to what they considered to be their colony's fears concerning federation. They stated that the greatest need of British Guiana was population and that it was not necessary to have federation in order to encourage migration.

The Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, attended the conference on behalf of the Committee as an unofficial observer.

## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on August 21st, the following 13 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
AGENCY ENTERPRISES LTD. (London)	Mr. T. D. Hampson. Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. HERMAN THEODORE LISSONR (British Guiana)	Mr. John C. Falconer Hon. F. J. Seaford, C.B.E.
MR. NORMAN FISK ROSS (Antigua)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. Jas. C. McMichael
G. BETTENCOURT & Co., LTD. (British Guiana)	Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes Mr. H. R. Guy
MR. ANTONIO GONSALVES (Dutch Guiana)	Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes Mr. H. R. Guy
MR. JOHN CHRISTIAN FERREE (London)	Mr. O. H. Keeling Mr. E. H. Greaves
MR. VICTOR LUCIO CARACCIOLLO (Trinidad)	Mr. Douglas C. Foster Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
MR. STANLEY HOWARD MARSH (Bahamas)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MISS D. C. SHREWSBURY (Trinidad)	Mr. A. G. Burslem Miss D. P. Burslem
MR. FRANK PATTERSON (Country)	Mr. John C. Falconer Mr. S. J. F. Blanchard
MR. ARTHUR FORBES (Trinidad)	Mr. F. A. Greenaway Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. CHARLES WILLIAM LAURENCE FISHLOCK, B.SC. (Agriculture), A.I.C.T.A. (British Honduras)	Mr. Edward Baynes Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
ROUSEN SILKS LTD. (London)	Sir Harold Tempny Mr. Ian M. L. Oliver

### The Accounts

In his speech at the annual general meeting on May 28th, and reported in the CIRCULAR for June, the chairman stated that the accounts were not available as the accountants, owing to heavy pressure of work, had been unable to undertake the audit.

They have since been prepared, and are published elsewhere in this issue. As forecast by the chairman they show a favourable balance.

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.



## The Development Corporation

### Sir F. Stockdale Deputy-Chairman

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies announced on August 22nd that Lord Trefgarne had accepted his invitation to become chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation when formally constituted, and that Sir Frank Stockdale had accepted an invitation to become deputy chairman. These appointments are provisional pending the passing of the necessary legislation for the establishment of the Corporation, but they were announced at once so that further preliminary work may be undertaken on the urgent tasks awaiting the Corporation. Other appointments are under consideration.

The Government's intention to establish this Corporation was announced by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on June 25th. He then stated that the object of the proposed Corporation would be to establish or assist enterprises in the colonies designed to increase their general productive capacity and that the total borrowing powers of the Corporation would be of the order of £100,000,000. The Corporation would operate on commercial principles but would act throughout in close consultation with Colonial Governments in order to ensure that their activities were conducted in the way best suited to promote the welfare of colonial peoples.

LORD TREFGARNE (formerly Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones) was born in 1894. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production and chairman of the Raw Materials Committee, Radio Production Committee, Location of Industry Committee and Central Priority Committee. He withdrew from politics at the end of the war to return to his business interests. He was elevated to the peerage for war services in January, 1947.

He is a director of a number of public companies including Tobacco Securities Trust Co., Ltd., and Barclay's Bank Overseas Development Corporation. He is chairman (honorary) of the Television Advisory Committee and is a member of British Overseas Airways Corporation. He is also chairman of a well-known machine tool manufacturing company.

Lord Trefgame has a knowledge of colonial conditions extending over 20 years. He was a member of the Empire Parliamentary Mission to the West African colonies in 1928, and has travelled on business in British and French African colonies and in the West Indies. Last year he covered thousands of miles in Africa visiting East Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa.

His work as head of the new Corporation will now be Lord Trefgame's principal activity. It is understood that he will resign from the boards of Barclay's Overseas Development Corporation and from British Overseas Airways Corporation. He is likely to continue temporarily to take the chair of the Television Advisory Committee till certain rather difficult questions in relation to the film industry are settled. He will retain certain contacts as a director with private industry which do not conflict with his new responsibilities and do not make heavy demands on his time.

SIR FRANK STOCKDALE was born in June, 1883, and educated at Wisbech and Magdalene College, Cam-

bridge. He entered the Colonial Service in 1905 as mycologist and lecturer in agricultural science to the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies. In 1908 he went to British Guiana as assistant Director, Department of Science and Agriculture, and also as Government Botanist.

Sir Frank was then appointed Director of Agriculture, Mauritius, in 1912; and four years later was Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Ceylon. In 1934 he became Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, having filled the position of assistant Adviser since 1929.

In 1940 he returned to the West Indies as Comptroller for Development and Welfare, and in 1945 was appointed Adviser on Development Planning to the Colonial Office, where he has been responsible for advising on the ten year development plans submitted by the colonial Governments.

### From a Londoner's Notebook

(Continued from page 198)

but although it occurred when the administrative failure of the Government was at its most glaring, the Labour candidate won by 1,500 votes—against 6,000 for his predecessor at the general election. What was most remarkable was that the Liberal polled less than a thousand votes. The party had in Sir Hubert Young, a former Governor of Trinidad, as strong a candidate as could be imagined. It seems clear that the electorate thinks now in terms solely of a straight fight between the "ins" and the "outs" and will not waste its votes on minority parties. The inference is that only an agreement between the two anti-Socialist parties to present a common front offers them any chance of terminating the present regime. Of that there is at present little sign.

\* \* \*

On the eve of an austere winter it is pleasant to look back on a summer of glorious weather, and a really brilliant cricket season. The South Africans—who deserved better than to lose the rubber by so large a margin as three losses and two draws—have played a bright and energetic game everywhere, and made themselves personally most popular. The county championship has been brought south, for the first time in many years, by Middlesex, who also achieved the rare triumph (only Yorkshire had done it before) of soundly beating the Rest of England in the last match of the season. For this they are largely indebted to the mighty partnership of their two great batsmen, Compton and Edrich, both of whom have surpassed Tom Hayward's long-standing record of 3,518 runs in a season. Compton also hit two more centuries than the record of 16 by Hobbs in 1925. It is a pity that neither of these two fine players is able to go on the West Indian tour.

THE Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, to which reference is made on page 199, concluded on September 19th. Mr. Creech Jones, who had arranged to leave Jamaica on the 16th was unable to do so as his plane was grounded owing to tropical storms in the North Caribbean. He left for London two days later.





A NEW AERIAL VIEW OF EDINBURGH

[See page 218]





THE PALISADOES, KINGSTON HARBOUR ; AN EARLY MORNING SILHOUETTE



A TRANQUIL SCENE IN CASTRIES HARBOUR, ST. LUCIA.

[See page 216]



# Mr. Creech Jones on U.K. Crisis

## How the Colonies Can Help

**I**N a personal message which he sent to all the colonies on August 21st, Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, traces the cause of the financial and economic crisis in the United Kingdom, and shows how the colonies can help the mother country—and themselves—to overcome the present situation. He lays great stress on the need of an increase in colonial production and trade. His message is as follows:—

The United Kingdom is facing an economic crisis as serious as any in her long history. Our ability to surmount it is a great test and requires in the economic field efforts as strenuous as we made in the major crisis of the war. I feel sure that colonial peoples will want to understand the nature of these economic difficulties, how they affect colonial territories and what colonial peoples can do in collaboration with us to win through to conditions of greater stability and prosperity. For this reason I am sending this personal message to them.

The colonies are so closely linked with the United Kingdom in finance and trade that the economic stability of this country must always be of vital interest to them. But, apart from that material interest, the fortunes of the United Kingdom and the colonies are linked by bonds of friendship—bonds which have been strengthened by the common effort made by the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire in the war.

In that common effort, the United Kingdom and the colonies alike put in the best and the most they could. The United Kingdom started with the greatest accumulated resources and threw them all into the struggle without reservation or thought of future material loss. That is why our present financial position is one of comparative, though we believe temporary, weakness. But against that weakness can be placed the underlying permanent strength which can be drawn, in the interests of both Britain and yourselves, from the natural resources and people of this country and those of its overseas connexions. We can, I believe, if a common effort is made, rebuild a strength greater than that enjoyed before the war.

The basic position is that the United Kingdom which for many years prior to 1939 enjoyed a substantial income from overseas investments, has now lost the greater part of that income as a result of having realized many of its investments and incurred large debts in the process of financing a war. It has, therefore, become difficult for us to go on paying from current income for our previous scale of imports; certainly we cannot do so without substantial increase of our earnings from the sale of exports. These difficulties have hitherto been mitigated and their true character partly concealed by a large proportion of our imports having been financed either under lease-lend and mutual aid during the war, or by the American and Canadian credits since the war.

The United Kingdom must now balance its overseas accounts without any external assistance of that kind.

At the same time, the country is still faced with the task of restoring extensive war damage and making up for arrears of maintenance during the war, as well as undertaking other necessary and desirable developments at home and overseas.

The situation has been made much worse by the rise during the last two years in world prices of food and other primary products, by drought and famine in many parts of the world, and by the world shortage of American dollars. This shortage is due to the need of countries all over the world to import from the United States more than they can pay for with their current exports. As we ourselves are not able to replace the United States as a source of supply of goods, other countries have been driven, in order to acquire the necessary additional dollars to pay for these imports from America, to require the United Kingdom to pay directly or indirectly in dollars for the goods we buy from them. This additional drain on our dollar resources has led to the measures just announced limiting the spending in the dollar area of sterling held by certain foreign countries.

The immediate problem of the United Kingdom remains the large adverse balance in dollars, but the basic cause is, as indicated above, our current inability to pay with exports for the goods we desire to import.

The measures which are being taken by His Majesty's Government fall broadly, therefore, into the two categories of reducing imports where that is possible, and of increasing production whether in substitution for goods which would otherwise have to be imported, or for direct export. These measures inevitably demand from the British people both sacrifices in consumption and an increased effort in production.

The colonial territories can help in several ways. They can ensure that they do not add to the United Kingdom's difficulties by themselves importing more than they can pay for with current earnings, since that would involve using up colonial reserves and asking the United Kingdom to export goods without any return in imports.

Secondly, they can help by confining their imports, wherever possible, to a level below that of the actual earnings of their exports, thereby adding to their financial balances and strengthening the general position of the sterling area. The restriction of imports for current consumption has the same practical importance in the colonies as in the United Kingdom itself.

It is particularly important that there should be no unnecessary expenditure in American dollars, but it is also, in current conditions, necessary that there should be the greatest possible economy in imports from any part of the world, including the sterling area itself. Such imports, e.g., from the United Kingdom, make a call on export capacity which might otherwise have been used to earn hard currencies and correct the overall dollar deficiency. Practical ways in which this limitation



can be given effect will be discussed with colonial Governments.

Thirdly, many colonial territories can help by increasing their production of goods which the United Kingdom at present has to pay for in dollars, or of goods which can be exported and sold for dollars, so relieving the immediate problem of deficiency of dollars in the sterling area as a whole. As in the United Kingdom itself, only an increase in production can afford a satisfactory long-term solution of these difficulties. Restriction of consumption must be regarded as a temporary expedient which it would be most undesirable to continue as a permanent policy. The increase of colonial production is, therefore, the major long-term contribution which colonial territories can make. The needs of the world for food and raw materials offer unprecedented opportunity for the colonies to develop their production and their trade on lines which, as with all soundly organized trade, will bring mutual advantage to both parties to it.

#### Colonial Co-operation Essential

His Majesty's Government are anxious, therefore, to help the colonies in every possible way in their efforts to increase production. Technical investigations in many fields are already being carried out in order to ensure that the colonial territories are enabled to derive full benefit from their natural resources; and capital for promoting undertakings will be available from the Colonial Development Corporation. But advice and money are not enough. The whole-hearted co-operation of the Governments and people of the colonies is essential if colonial production is to play its part in the rehabilitation of a world ravaged by war, in the restoration of economic stability in the United Kingdom, and in the development of the colonies themselves. I am confident that His Majesty's Government will receive this co-operation, and that everyone in the colonies will show a willingness to help in the common cause by putting up with such discomforts as may result from restriction of imports, and by striving to increase production.

### Antigua's New Administrator

The Colonial Office announced on September 12th that Mr. S. H. Perowne, O.B.E., had been appointed Administrator of Antigua.

Mr. Stewart Henry Perowne was born at Hallow, Worcester, in 1901, and was educated at Haileybury College, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and at Harvard University, Mass. He was appointed lecturer in English at the Government Arab College, Jerusalem, in 1927, Administrative Officer, Palestine, in 1930, and junior Assistant Secretary in 1931. He was seconded as Press officer in 1931, became Assistant District Commissioner in 1932, Assistant Secretary in the Lieutenant-Governor's office Malta, in 1934, and Political Officer, Aden Protectorate, in 1937.

Mr. Perowne was seconded to the B.B.C. in 1938 as Arabic programme organizer, returning to Aden a year later. In 1941 he was seconded to the Foreign Office as Oriental Counsellor to the British Embassy in Baghdad, a post he held until earlier this year.

## British Honduras Agriculture

### New Director Appointed

Mr. C. W. L. Fishlock, B.Sc., has been selected for appointment as Director of Agriculture, British Honduras.

Mr. Fishlock, who is an associate of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, joined the Colonial Agricultural Service in 1929, and was appointed to Uganda as a specialist in agricultural education. In 1945 he was seconded for special duty as supervisor of specialist training in the Civil Reabsorption Organization which was entrusted with the important duty of providing suitable training for those of Uganda's 60,000 African soldiers who might desire it upon demobilization. He was actively concerned with the building up of the organization from its very start, and was associated not only with specialist training in agriculture, but also with every aspect of villagecraft training and the training of medical orderlies and school teachers.

As dean of the School of Agriculture, Makerere College, Kampala, he was responsible for advanced training in agriculture which it is intended will become the East African degree of the University of East Africa.

## The University College

### Appointment of Registrar

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, has appointed Mr. Hugh Worrell Springer, B.A., to be registrar of the University College of the West Indies. It is hoped that he will take up his duties in November, 1947.

Mr. Springer, who was born in 1913, is married and has one son and one daughter. Educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and Hertford College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1938. He has practised at the Bar in Barbados since 1939. In 1944 he was a member of the West Indies Committee of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies. He has been a Member of the House of Assembly of Barbados since 1940, and of the Executive Committee since 1944. He is also a member of the Barbados Education Board, Director of Barbados Welfare Ltd., and general secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union.

## New Trinidad Financial Secretary

The Colonial Office announced on August 20th that Mr. Algar Ronald Ward Robertson had been appointed Financial Secretary, Trinidad.

Born in 1902, Mr. Robertson started his career in the Colonial Service as Assistant Treasurer, Gold Coast, in 1929. He was promoted Deputy Colonial Treasurer, British Guiana, in 1936, and Accountant General and Deputy Treasurer, Fiji, 1939. In the following year he was appointed Financial Secretary, Fiji.

Mr. Robertson will assume duty in Trinidad in the New Year.



# The M.C.C. Team for the West Indies

## Their Prospects discussed

By PATSY HENDREN

YOU would probably be surprised if you knew just how much I hate sitting down to write of the prospects of the M.C.C. side which will go to the West Indies to start playing in January. I'll tell you the reason why I hate to write about those prospects. It is because it renews in my heart the overwhelming desire to visit the West Indies again. I shall never forget the cricket trips I paid there. They are recalled from my memory box as among the happiest times I have ever spent.

If memory serves, I came back from one of those trips with a batting average somewhere between 100 and 200 per innings. I came back from another trip—in 1935 wasn't it?—as a member of a party which had lost two Test matches and won only one. But averages, results, of what importance are they? It's the game which matters. I cherish a hope that the 'bus which bore my name still runs in Trinidad: that the baby boy who was born when I was there, and whom the proud father told me that he insisted on naming Patsy, is now a big strong healthy young fellow. I even hope he will be (shall I say?) at least as good a batsman as ever I was, or if he is not so good that he will at least enjoy any cricket he plays as much as I enjoyed my games in the West Indies.

Our team to play against you in the new series of matches. What shall I say about the prospects? Point number one—the most important—is that they will have a good time, and I am equally confident that West Indies players and spectators will also have a good time. Everybody is half-way to those desirable ends because the right man has been placed in charge of the M.C.C. party. You will like G. O. Allen—as a cricketer, as a speaker, as a fine fellow, and even as a jolly good ambassador if it is necessary for any cement to be used to strengthen the friendship between the people of the West Indies and ourselves.

I have played under the captaincy of "G. O." in the Middlesex side, and we have talked together about this trip. The West Indies watchers may see him bowl a bit: they may see him bat in his adventurous style, but it is extremely unlikely that he will either bat or bowl in the Test matches. He doesn't regard himself, any more than the M.C.C. regards him, as a potential Test match player. So this M.C.C. party breaks new ground in that, for Test match purposes, it has a

non-playing captain. The "in the middle" captain for the matches which really matter will probably be Kenneth Cranston. When he is given the job he will be on trial, as it were, for the captaincy of the next England team against Australia.

I do not recall an amateur player—or even a "pro" for that matter—rising to Test status in such a short time, but take it from me that Cranston is a very good all-round cricketer, rapidly picking up the experience—and assimilating the lessons—which will make him into a great cricketer.

I would sum up the M.C.C. side by saying that it is to a certain extent experimental. It contains some players who as yet only promise to make the grade. But the promise is there, without a doubt. Circumstances have prevented the side being as richly studded in made stars as it might have been. Bill Edrich and Denis Compton won't be there. The South Africans loved these two remarkable Middlesex cricketers until they were sick to death of the sight of them. Len Hutton, Douglas Wright, and possibly Cyril Washbrook would have strengthened the team, but I shan't be surprised if the last-named is one of the two more players who are still required, at the time of writing, to bring the party up to numerical strength.

Don't make any mistake. This M.C.C. team, even without the stars I have mentioned, will be worthy of the sharpest steel the West Indies can produce. There are, potentially, runs in plenty with a beforehand problem for the captain in choosing the two openers for four in the party—Place, Robertson, Brookes and Smithson. The team still seems to need a forcing batsman for number five or six—another Leslie Ames. He may possibly be forthcoming in Godfrey Evans, but whether this Kent player fills that role or not I'll promise West Indians this—they will see the world's best wicket-keeper.

Assuming that the run-getting section of the side is O.K. what about the bowling? It isn't quite as good as we should like it to be. It lacks the real express men. There is no bowler in the side equal, in pace or devil, to the late Kenneth Fames. The opening bowlers, as I visualise the party in action, will be Trevor Bailey, who is fast medium, and Butler, who is a medium bowler who makes the ball bite. There isn't a Bill Voce who, as you may remember, turned from fast to slow in



G. O. Allen, the M.C.C. captain



order to win us matches on the matting at Trinidad nearly twenty years ago.

To follow these opening bowlers we have medium Cranston to take a turn while the ball is still comparatively new. Then there is Jack Ikin, a leg-break bowler with a googly whom I saw doing so well recently as to convince me that he is a better bowler than I thought he was. Howarth is a left hand bat and a left arm slow bowler who can wheel them up over after over, most accurately, and who can, if the pitch turns funny, compel the whole of the opposition to put their pads on at the same time, as we once did in the West Indies at skipper Wyatt's instructions.

To sum up, then, a good, if not a superlative M.C.C. side. If the new men settle down under the strange conditions, they will give the best the West Indies can produce some fine games. It isn't for me, at this stage, to take on the role of prophet as to the probable outcome of the Tests. There is one good reason why I shall not attempt to do so. I have only the vaguest information regarding the general standard of West Indies cricket. I can't help wondering whether, in your islands, there is a new Constantine, a new Martindale, or a new Griffiths. In recalling those great players we get back to a fundamental on which prophecies regarding results must be based. It is batsmen who prevent matches from being lost: it is bowlers who win matches. Our bowling, for true pitches, does not look too good. How's yours?

## International Sugar Council

### Continuation of Agreement

The West India Committee has been informed that the International Sugar Council at its meeting in London on June 24th, 1947, adopted a resolution recommending that the governments concerned should continue the agreement for a further year, i.e., to August 31st, 1948, by means of a protocol to be signed on or within a month of August 31st, 1947.

The terms of this protocol are the same as those of the protocol signed in 1946. Article 2 of the protocol provides that during the period of extension the provisions of chapters III, IV and V of the agreement, i.e., the quotas fixed in the agreement, shall be inoperative.

## Bulk Handling of Sugar

In our last issue we referred to progress made in Hawaii with methods of handling sugar in bulk.

News is now to hand of the intention to make large-scale trials of bulk handling in Queensland. The general manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has publicly announced that his company is to erect, at their Prymont refinery, a sugar bin for the storage of 40,000 tons of raw sugar, and particulars are quoted by Willett and Gray from *The Producers' Review*.

The bin will be a steel and concrete structure, 120 feet high, 200 feet long, and 100 feet wide. It will be equipped with machinery for the mechanical handling of the sugar, with a lift to take workmen to the top, and is expected to cost £350,000.

## U.S.A. Sugar Act of 1948

### Cuban Comment

THE following observations on the new legislation proposed by the United States Congress and cited as the "Sugar Act of 1948" are quoted from the June issue of *Cuba Economica y Financiera* :—

Most sugar people in Cuba do not think well of the proposed new Sugar Act, but we do for the following reasons :—

1.—It is true that the proposed law establishes a high minimum for the American areas but it has been mainly drawn out of the Philippine quota.

2.—Under the Sugar Act now in force we have no assured minimum quota and in the proposed legislation we are given a minimum of 2 million tons with the provision that the allotments to American areas will be reduced if it should become necessary to keep up that Cuban minimum.

3.—Up to now any deficit incurred by the Philippine Islands would go to countries paying full duty and now 95 per cent. of it will be supplied by Cuba.

4.—The deficit of any of the American areas used to go to the other American areas and now Cuba will participate along with the other American areas in the distribution of deficits incurred by any one of those areas.

5.—Any amount in excess of the estimated consumption of 7½ million tons will be supplied in its entirety by Cuba, and since the proposed law is to run for five years, continuous increases await us.

6.—According to the statements made by Senator Casanova, it is possible that we will get a reduction in tariff from 75c. to 37½c. This is great news and there is no doubt but what such advantage will only be obtained if the new legislation is approved and so as to please us fully.

The foregoing clearly shows that the proposed legislation is as good as could be expected and that the freezing of the American areas at about their present production allowing Cuba all the excess in consumption is an extraordinary accomplishment of our diplomacy and a proof of the good faith of the U.S.

The penalty clause established, and to be applied in case we do not treat well the Americans in industry, commerce and navigation, is in no way humiliating, as has been voiced. It is simply defensive and we very much regret that they have found it necessary. We trust they will suppress this clause.

On the other hand, so as to lock the issue with gold clasps, the only thing left is that they add a transitory clause establishing that there will be no quotas for 1948 in order to permit us an easy transition from a controlled market to a free one.

## Beet Research in Great Britain

The Sugar Industry (Provision for Research and Education in the Growing of Sugar Beet in Great Britain) Order, 1947, provides for the expenditure, during the year beginning on April 1st, 1947, of £27,890 on research and education in matters affecting the growing of home-grown beet. The expenditure provided for the year from April 1st, 1946, was £21,390.



# West Indian Development & Welfare

## Sir John Macpherson's Report

**D**EVELOPMENT and Welfare in the West Indies 1945-46\* is the third of the Comptroller's progress reports to be issued. The first two, compiled by Sir Frank Stockdale, covered the periods 1940-42 and 1943-44.

Sir John Macpherson's comprehensive report surveys the ground covered since the inception of the Development and Welfare organization, and it can now be seen that the first of Sir Frank Stockdale's reports dealt with a period which Sir John calls the "phase of investigation"; the second gave account of a second phase which he calls the "period of preparatory work"; while this new report describes a third stage in progress, "a phase of financial stocktaking and comprehensive planning."

The fundamental change from preliminary preparation to planning proper was made possible, first by the passing of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, and next by the decision of the Secretary of State to inform each colony of the amount of assistance it could expect to receive for the ten years' period of the Act. Colonial Governments now know where they stand, and plans can be framed accordingly.

It was, therefore, appropriate that Sir John, who was preparing his first, and presumably his last, report as Comptroller, should compile an all-embracing survey of the work of the organization over the six years of its existence. This survey, with particulars of the schemes approved to the end of 1946, forms Part I of the report. Part II gives detailed accounts of the position reached in the many activities with which Development and Welfare has been called upon to deal.

### A Ten-Year Plan criticised

The progress made, of course, is not a measure of the labours of Development and Welfare. The functions of this organization are exploratory and advisory. Executive action is a matter for local Governments. These Governments, as stated above, now know where they stand as regards finance procurable under the Development and Welfare Acts for the prosecution of the ten-year plans drawn up for the Secretary of State's consideration, "taking into account not only the money allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but also whatever contributions could be expected from its own revenues, and from loans."† The stage has been reached at which the decision as to which shall have precedence, the hen of welfare, or the egg of development from which revenue contributions must hatch, can no longer be deferred. There may be a possibility of obtaining funds for development schemes from the recently formed Colonial Development Corporation, but the fragmentation of the amount available to the Corporation among all

the units of the Colonial Empire will put a decisive limit to help from this source.

The Jamaica ten-year plan was criticised on the ground that a proposed expenditure of five and three-quarter million pounds on health services is out of all proportion to an expenditure of only a quarter of a million pounds on industrial development. In the report on the working of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act it is stated that the Secretary of State, in conveying approval of the plan, made reservations "in respect of the weight placed on the expansion of social services as compared with the development of natural resources and in particular industrial development."‡ These reservations endorse the general criticism.

### Geographical Handicaps

One can appreciate the dilemma in which colony Governments are placed. In the words of Mr. A. J. Wakefield, as quoted in the report by Sir John: "No economic planning can, in fact, be undertaken realistically in the British West Indian Colonies until decisions are reached as to world trade policy." There is pressure for the immediate expansion of social services which certain Governments in particular would find it hard to resist, and no Government will wish to. So far as individual colonies are concerned the scales are therefore weighted in favour of a decision to utilize available funds for social services and hope for the best. Social service, however, is like a rolling snowball. Each service established discloses the need for a dozen more. There is evidence in the report that the Development and Welfare organization itself has tended to become involved in welfare work to a much greater extent than in productive development. There is thus great danger in the establishment of such services on any considerable scale before the revenue to support them and cope with their expansion can be foreseen.

To quote Sir John Macpherson: "The economic position of the West Indies at the end of 1946 is materially better than at the time of the Royal Commission's enquiries; but the restrained optimism with which this measure of progress should be greeted must be tempered by a recognition of the largely artificial character of the war-time gains, the maintenance, and still more the increase, of which depends, in the short term, upon the success of measures for the reconstruction and stabilization of international trade.

"There are encouraging signs in the area of the growth of a new attitude towards co-operation for economic development—but also grounds for deep disappointment at the delay in increasing basic physical productivity. The geographical circumstances of the West Indian colonies present great handicaps— isolation; small island communities; very great difficulties of communication; and a multiplicity of governments, co-operation between which is a plant of tender growth. The present tendency towards closer association of these colonies may lead to that wiser utilization of

\*Colonial No. 212, London: H.M.S.O., 1947, 3s. net.

†Colonial Development and Welfare Acts: Return of Schemes made... from 1st April, 1946 to 31st March, 1947, page 4.

‡Ibid., page 16.



total resources, that is a condition of the growth of a more effective economic entity."

There is evidence that in this matter of regional planning Development and Welfare, during the period under review, has done useful pioneering work.

"Thus, during 1945-46, the organization convened a conference which worked out arrangements to make the British West Indian colonies self-sufficient in oils and fats; as well as a conference on the tourist trade; a meeting to discuss air travel; a currency conference, which arrived at unanimous recommendations for the introduction of a new unified currency into the Eastern Group; and a conference of Labour Officers. Further conferences of a 'regional' character have been planned for 1947—including a conference of Directors of Medical Services and Senior Medical Officers, a conference of Social Welfare Officers and Probation Officers, a conference of Veterinary Officers and a conference on Sea Transport in the Caribbean.

"In addition, the organization has afforded facilities for other conferences with which it had still less direct concern—including a conference on Trade and Import Control, and periodic conferences of the Governor and Administrators of the Windward Islands, which have been held in Barbados in order that matters of common interest could be discussed with the Comptroller and his Advisers. The preliminary arrangements for the holding of the 1946 West Indian Census were made in the Comptroller's office; and the establishment of the Schooner Owners' Association was also a responsibility of the organization.

"This assumption of regional functions, not entirely advisory, or even strictly within the charter of the organization, has taken place without planning or conscious intention. It has come about because there exists in the West Indies the need for closer association. Perhaps, before another Development and Welfare Report is issued, the organization will have helped to place before a representative West Indian body the factual information upon which 'political' decisions can be based."

## Shark Meal

*The Farm Journal* of British Guiana reports that in order to stimulate interest in shark fishing, the Government Produce Depot has decided to purchase shark meat for conversion into meal at the Pilot Mill. The price at present paid for shark meal is \$22.00 per ton, and the yield of meal has been found to be 1 lb. for every 7 lb. of meat.

The process of preparing the meal at the Pilot Mill is very simple and is as follows: The Meat is boiled to eliminate oil, after which it is pressed to remove water and oil. The pressed meat is dried in a hot air chamber for 16 hours and finally ground to a coarse powder—the meal. Shark meal is a valuable source of protein and is incorporated into the various stock feeds which are prepared by the Produce Depot for local distribution.

The Marketing Committee approved recently of the Government Produce Depot purchasing shark liver oil from fishermen. It is hoped that this decision will provide additional stimulus and encourage those engaged in the industry.

# Agriculture in Jamaica

## Soil Erosion a Major Problem

THE annual report of the Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, for the year ended March 31st, 1946, reviews the first complete year of operation under the new constitution.

In the words of the director, the period "was one of normal agricultural activity. There were no major calamities of hurricane or storm; there were no phenomenal changes in the agricultural production of the island, but a continual demand for 'more land' and a constant insistence as to the inadequacy of food crop prices which had once been sufficient, seems to indicate a steady and progressive deterioration of the fertility of the land."

Throughout the report there is stress on soil erosion as a major problem, with water supplies as an added difficulty in many places. The director considers that this "must constitute the primary threat not only to our food supply, but to the success of the new constitution, and such schemes as the Ten Year Plan." As regards food production "there has been a decrease in planting and undoubtedly a decrease in yield from areas too often planted without either rest, rotation, use of fertilizers or protection from soil losses."

Yields of certain of the export crops, among them bananas, coffee and ginger, face permanent depression as the result of improved methods of cultivation. Of bananas it is stated: "The methods employed to obtain the high exports of the past have permanently reduced the potential productivity of our Island by, perhaps, 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. in this its one-time major product." Sugar-cane, on the other hand, is "the best farmed crop in Jamaica." On the estates in particular sound methods have resulted in "the inducement of an excess of fertility," while cane is "grown with a minimum of detriment to the soil in the hills as a small farmer's crop and is in that situation an ideal rotation crop." Of the recommendation of the Jamaica Sugar Industry Commission for an increase of the Jamaican production of sugar to 270,000 tons, Mr. Sturdy writes: "It is doubtful if any single move could do more for the well-being of agriculture in the Island than this, provided the cane can be farmed as part of a rotation, and not produced as an industry divorced from the general agriculture of the Island."

The year under review in the report witnessed the constitution of the All Island Banana Growers' Association and the formation of The Jamaica Bee Farmers' Association with 1,337 registered apiaries.

The decision to maintain the meteorological station established during the war at the Palisadoes, the widening of meteorological data collected, and the centralized filing of all island data in the Meteorological Office, are advances which will improve the value of this service.

Another advance recorded is the forging of closer links between the Agricultural Department and the staff of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, who are now recognised as an Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Specialist extension officers of the Department are to maintain close personal touch with



the Extension Service Officers. Those appointed so far comprise the Soil Conservation Officer, Crop Development Officer, and Coffee Officer. The latter has instituted an important quality survey and prepared plans for a standard type of factory as a preliminary to rationalisation of coffee production.

The various research officers submit the usual reports of work carried out during the year, which record the steady accumulation of useful data, and the routine reports of the several divisions of the Department indicate a satisfactory maintenance of activity.

There is a synopsis of agricultural legislation adopted during the year, a short report from the Agricultural Officer in the Turks and Caicos islands (for 1945), and the publication concludes with the report of the Sugar Control Board for 1945-46.

#### Agricultural Extension Service

This service, to which reference is made in the above report, is getting rapidly into its stride.

As evidence of this, we have received copies of four Extension Circulars\* which have been issued for the guidance of Jamaican producers.

Circulars 1, 2 and 3, compiled by Mr. A. M. Pratt, the Coffee Officer, give simple and straightforward guidance in regard to coffee rehabilitation.

Circular No. 1 is a general account of the objectives which the Agricultural Department has in view and of the means by which these objectives may be attained. The main theme of the scheme is the production of the greatest quantity of quality coffee, and the standardization of export grades. Stress is laid on the importance of quality, in view of the high labour costs, which preclude competition with South American coffees at any level below that of fair average quality. Government assumes responsibility for the production of first class selected seedlings, and plans ultimately to make available seedlings from mother trees with a high yield and quality record. Plans are also in preparation for the erection of central Coffee Pulperies to ensure the best possible preparation of coffee for market.

Circular No. 2 deals with the planting of coffee, and gives practical advice, based on general experience, on the method of planting which is now standard throughout the main coffee growing countries and has been proved in practice. Modifications of the method may prove to be necessary as experience is gained under Jamaican conditions, and Mr. Pratt gives expression of his intention to make such modifications whenever necessary. Meantime, the method outlined in the Circular is undoubtedly a sound basis on which to begin. An omission to our mind is the failure to stress the fact that all cattle manure put into the holes with seedlings should be passed through a riddle to eliminate cockchafer grubs, etc. Many many thousands of seedlings have been lost in the tropics from neglect of this precaution.

Circular No. 3 discusses, with practical hints, the short-top and long-top systems of pruning coffee. Mr. Pratt, for reasons which are logical, favours trial of the

short-top system, but also makes practical suggestions for the re-shaping of long-top coffee. Here again the recommendations are based on general practice.

In Circular No. 5, Mr. Egbert A. Tai, Agricultural Officer, Crop Development Division, gives particulars of the best nursery practice in growing citrus rootstocks, in detail and with clarity which should enable the completely inexperienced to achieve success at the first attempt.

These circulars set a standard which, if they reflect the general level of efficiency in the Extension Service as a whole, gives promise of considerable progress in peasant agriculture in Jamaica in the near future.

## 1947 Sugar Allocations

### Further Revisions

On page 164 of our July issue we published the revised allocations of world sugar for 1947. In their *Review No. 12*, C. Czamikow, Ltd., London, give particulars of a further revision in respect of 149,107 long tons Cuban excess production and certain amendments in regard to supplies from "undesigned" sources.

Turkey is now added to the list of recipients, and receives 8,928 tons from Cuba and 8,928 tons from undesigned sources.

Belgium now receives a total of 17,857 tons from Cuba.

Eire loses its allocation from undesigned sources, and this is replaced by an allocation of 16,071 tons from Cuba.

Sweden now receives a total of 17,857 tons from Cuba, and a total of 14,732 tons from undesigned sources.

Switzerland receives a total of 96,428 tons from Cuba and a total of 13,393 from undesigned sources.

Italy receives 7,143 tons from undesigned sources.

Japan and Korea between them receive a total of 100,000 tons from Cuba, and 13,393 tons from undesigned sources.

Of the remaining Cuban sugar, 13,393 tons are allocated to Iran (Persia) and 1,786 to Saudi Arabia.

## Barbados Water Supplies

Dr. S. J. Saint contributes to the *Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society* a short review of Dr. Alfred Senn's report\* on his investigations into the underground water resources of Barbados.

After making a reservation of 12 million imperial gallons per day for an extension of the Public Water Supply, Dr. Senn estimates that there remains a reserve of unused water of 7,838 million to 15,679 million imperial gallons per year, sufficient to irrigate some 7,838 to 15,679 acres, assuming that approximately one million gallons per year will probably be needed for irrigating one acre of land.

These estimates are based on a minimum annual rainfall of 40 inches and an average annual rainfall of 60 inches and it is assumed that one-fifth of the total rainfall reaches the ground-water reservoirs.

\*Report of the British Union Oil Company, Ltd., on Geological Investigations of the Underground Water Resources of Barbados, B.W.I., by Dr. Alfred Senn, Ph.D., Geologist of the Company.

\*Department of Agriculture, Jamaica; Extension Circulars—  
No. 1—Coffee Rehabilitation Scheme.  
No. 2—Coffee Rehabilitation Scheme (Planting).  
No. 3—Coffee Rehabilitation Scheme (Pruning).  
No. 5—Producing Good Citrus Nursery Trees, 1—Growing the Rootstock.



## Jamaica Paintings Exhibition

"Pictures of Jamaica," an exhibition of paintings by Rhoda Jackson, attracted many visitors to the Foyle Art Gallery, Charing Cross Road, during the month ended August 23rd.

A special correspondent writes:—

"Rhoda Jackson's paintings are remarkable for their brilliant colourings and her tempera studies captured to the full the hot reds, purple-blues and candy-pinks of the Jamaica scene.

"Miss Jackson received her art training at Reading University, and in New York, and she has worked for several years in Jamaica. Her work has included mural decorations for Jamaican hotels and shops, designs for embroidery, scenery and costumes for island theatrical production, and a design for a stamp to commemorate Jamaica's new Constitution. She has had a number of exhibitions in the Institute Gallery, Kingston, Jamaica.

"Miss Jackson was televised, with her paintings, in a B.B.C. television programme, and she recorded a short talk in the 'Calling West Indies' programme."

## Jute Bags

British West Indian producers who rely upon supplies of jute bags for packing their produce will be interested in a review of the economic consequences of the division of India, into Hindustan (India) and Pakistan, compiled by Mr. G. D. Birla, a leading Indian industrialist, which is discussed in the July issue of *The Times Review of Industry*.

Mr. Birla discusses the distribution, between the two proposed divisions, of the agricultural, mineral and financial resources of the whole area. His analysis discloses that the acreage sown to jute in Pakistan is roughly 60 per cent. of the whole, but that all the jute factories will, after the division, be situated in Hindustan. The actual figures for the year 1939-40 he gives as follow:—

Area under raw jute—Hindustan	...	984,000 acres
Pakistan	...	1,404,000 acres
Number of jute mills—Hindustan	...	108
Pakistan	...	Nil.

There are the seeds of trouble in such a state of affairs, should political division bring with it a sharp severance of economic relationship between Pakistan and Hindustan. Mr. Birla apparently fears that this will be so. Other authorities, however, are more optimistic. It is to be hoped that the latter will prove to be correct, and that deliveries of manufactured jute will be maintained.

## Chief Secretary, Windward Islands

The Colonial Office announce that Mr. W. A. Date, Acting Crown Attorney, St. Vincent, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary, Windward Islands.

Born in Grenada in 1908, Mr. Date was admitted to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1930. He was appointed a magistrate in St. Lucia in 1933 and has held various legal and administrative posts in the Windward Islands including a period of a year as Acting Administrator of St. Vincent.

## The West Indian Province

### Two large gifts for the Church

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Two magnificent gifts have recently been made towards the Church's work in the West Indian Province. Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., has given £1,000 in order to provide a new church for the people of Marabella in Trinidad, and Irish church people have contributed over £1,000 for the Province.

These gifts have been received by the West Indies Church Office which was brought into being following the visit to Jamaica last year of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel's delegation. The office was set up in order to co-ordinate the efforts of the various organizations working in England on behalf of the eight dioceses of the British West Indies. The Bishop of the Windward Islands was seconded from his diocese to carry through the project in its initial stages. That such a centre was badly needed has been proved by the constant stream of visitors, both clerical and lay, who have used the office for the discussion of West Indian problems.

There can be no doubt that more and more people are coming to recognize that racial and economic questions in the West Indies must be dealt with from the Christian angle. All the splendid plans of the Colonial Development and Welfare Commission in a rapidly changing part of the Empire may fail without the unchanging message of the Gospel which the Church provides.

Poverty has always been a hindrance to the Church's proclamation of her Gospel, and it will be remembered that in 1946 an appeal was made, with the full approval of the Colonial Office, for greater support of the West Indian Church. Alas, the target of £100,000 was not reached and fell short by a sum of £30,000. If a fuller reconstruction programme is to go forward an attempt must be made to collect this latter sum, but perhaps of yet more vital importance is that the Province shall be able to count on a regular annual income by means of which the financial future can be budgeted with some degree of confidence. The needs are many—greater man-power, more churches, schools, halls, homes for children, the aged, etc.

## Barbados Sugar Production, 1947

The final figures of production of sugar in Barbados during the quota year ended August 31st, 1947, are as follows:—

	Tons	Tons
Vacuum Pan Sugars, comprising:—		
Refined Sugars	...	399.3
Plantation White	...	327.9
Grocery	...	6,439.9
Dark Crystals	...	77,406.4
Molasses Sugars	...	1,795.1
Muscovado Sugar	...	86,368.8
Fancy Molasses, equivalent at 330 wine gallons to 1 ton sugar	...	1,655.6
		23,320.8
		111,345.0



# Notes of West Indian Interest

WHEN you ha' money doo' open; when you no gat am, doo' shut.

\* \* \*

RUBBER production in Trinidad during 1946 is reported to have been 225.1 long tons against 217.4 long tons in 1945.

\* \* \*

DR. S. C. BETTENCOURT-GOMES, F.R.C.P., of British Guiana, is the 355th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

\* \* \*

AMONG the first-class appointments announced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies during June was that of Mr. J. T. Atkinson as Superintendent of Police (Fire-Fighting), British Guiana.

\* \* \*

MR. B. J. O'BRIEN, Under-Secretary, Trinidad, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar, in succession to Mr. R. C. S. Stanley who was recently appointed Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.

\* \* \*

MR. J. D. RANKINE, Colonial Secretary, Barbados, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary, Kenya, in succession to Sir Gilbert Rennie who was recently appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

\* \* \*

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Douglas Harry Millar Stobie, son of the late Mr. H. E. Stobie and of Mrs. Stobie, of Cheltenham, and Mrs. Margaret Avis Buss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Shingleton-Smith, of Cheltenham, and Castries, St. Lucia.

\* \* \*

CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD. announce that a radio-telephone service has been opened between Georgetown, British Guiana, and Miami, U.S.A. The charge is £2 5s. for a three-minute call, with proportionate rates for additional minutes. The report charge is 3s. 9d.

\* \* \*

A PHOTOGRAPH of Brigadier A. E. Stokes-Roberts appears in the September 9th issue of the *Nottingham Guardian*. He is shown pointing to the West India Committee map of the West Indies during a talk which he gave to the Nottingham Rotary Club on the preceding day.

\* \* \*

MR. PETER W. ROCHFORD, whose engagement to Miss Betty Eckel was announced recently, is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Rochford, of Trinidad. Miss Eckel is the only daughter of Captain Percy Eckel, of the Colonial Police Service, Gold Coast, and Mrs. Eckel.

\* \* \*

MRS. FREEMAN, who gave birth to a son—Robert Nigel Burkly—in London on August 10th, is the wife of Mr. John Freeman whose father was the late Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, a treasurer of the West India Committee for 20 years and an additional deputy chairman during the war period.

LADY DAVSON, wife of Sir Geoffrey Davson, Bt., gave birth to a daughter—Caroline Mary—in London on August 27th. Sir Geoffrey, who is the elder son of Margot, Lady Davson, sailed in the s.s. *Coltica* on September 13th for British Guiana to take up a position on the family estate at Berbice.

\* \* \*

MR. M. F. COSTELLO, of Ranelagh, Dublin, has recently been appointed to the Colonial Service as Town Planning Officer to the Housing and Planning Commission, Trinidad. Mr. Costello, who was born in Galway, was educated at St. Mary's College, Galway, and the U.C.D. School of Architecture. His qualifications include M.R.I.A.I. and A.M.T.P.I.

\* \* \*

MISS YVONNE MARSHALL HARCOURT, whose engagement to Mr. Kenneth R. K. Boyce was announced recently, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Harcourt, of Puttenham, Guildford, Surrey. Mr. Boyce is the younger son of the late Mr. C. W. T. Boyce, and of Mrs. Boyce, of Guildford. Mr. Harcourt served in the Leeward Islands for many years and was Administrator of Antigua from 1944 until 1946, when he retired from the Colonial Service.

\* \* \*

THE passing of Mr. James Calder McLaren, who, we regret to learn, died in London on August 24th, will be mourned by a large number of West Indian service and ex-service men who enjoyed the hospitality which he and Mrs. McLaren had provided for them at 43, Gellatly Road, Peckham, since the early days of the war. Mr. McLaren, who was affectionately known as "Pop" to an ever-widening circle of friends, had served for many years in the shipping department of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. He retired only a few weeks ago owing to prolonged ill-health. Many West Indians attended his funeral at St. Catherine's, Hatcham.

## St. Vincent Starch

*Foreign Commerce Weekly* of July 5th reports that receipts of starch at the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association from the 1945-46 crop amounted to 29,146 barrels as compared with 22,065 barrels in 1944-45. Arrowroot cultivation increased by 718 acres; 263 acres on estates and 455 acres on small-holdings.

The increase is attributed to the subsidization scheme recommended by the committee appointed in 1944 to investigate the decline in the industry. This scheme is to be repeated for the 1946-47 crops, and as, in addition, smallholders have been supplied with sulphate of ammonia, a still higher yield is expected.

Shipments of starch for the period January to September were:—

1946	...	2,353 tons	...	value \$270,020.
1945	...	2,287 tons	...	value \$261,160.



## Publications Received

*Barbados Commercial Journal* Vol. X, No. 5, May, 1947. Contains the annual report of the council of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce for the year 1946, and an account of the annual general meeting.

*Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society*, Vol. 51, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, January, February and March, 1947. The articles in this quarterly issue include detailed instructions by the Senior Livestock Officer on the construction of cowsheds and dairies and an account of the expanding work of the 4-H Clubs in the colony. The issue also contains the reports of the judges in the all-island prize holdings competition, and the minutes of the monthly meetings of the board of management.

*The "Guardian" Guide and Classified Directory*, 1947: The Trinidad Publishing Co., Ltd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, price \$1.20. This guide maintains its usual character, and contains much information of use to residents and visitors, with a coloured map of Trinidad showing the principal places of interest and a street plan of Port-of-Spain.

*Levulinic Acid as a Source of Heterocyclic Compounds*, by Avery A. Morton, Ph.D.; Scientific Report Series No. 8, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, August, 1947. "To the synthetic organic chemist, levulinic acid is an exceptionally interesting substance because of its several reactive groups. These reactive centres adapt the substance in a unique manner for use in the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds of several different types." The publication describes various ways in which these reactive centres have been, and may be, exploited in the synthesis of new substances.

*The Color Problem in Sucrose Manufacture*, by F. W. Zerban, Ph.D.; Technological Report Series No. 2, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, August, 1947. This review assembles existing data on the coloured materials encountered in the production of sugar and methods of control and removal. Matters open to further investigation are indicated, and there is a useful bibliography.

Federal Experiment Station in Puerto Rico, Circular No. 26, *Manila Grass for Lawns*. Records the successful establishment of manila grass (*Zoysia matrella* [L.] Merr.) on lawns, with full particulars of recommended measures for its establishment and maintenance. The grass is tough and hard-wearing, serves well for playing fields, golf courses, and airplane runways, and has the advantage of remaining green during hot dry weather. Its value for small lawns, however, appears to be limited.

Circular No. 27, *Tropical Kudzu in Puerto Rico*. This name has been given locally to the leguminous plant *Pueraria phaseoloides* [Roxb.] Benth. to distinguish it from "kudzu" (*Pueraria thunbergiana* [S. & Z.] Benth.). The legume is an importation from the Far East, where it has been grown for years as a cover crop for the prevention of soil erosion. It is essentially a crop for tropical and sub-tropical areas with an appreciable rainfall and soils on the acid side, but its deep rooting habit enables it to withstand dry periods, and its value as a fodder crop may make its trial worth while where erosion is a problem. Preliminary trials in British Guiana have been reported upon favourably.

## Obituary

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

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, who died at Port-of-Spain on June 26th, after a short illness, was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Trinidad.

Founder and chairman of the West India Tobacco Co. Ltd., Mr. Phillips arrived in Trinidad from the United States of America in 1895 and soon became a well-known commercial figure.

He was greatly interested in sport, particularly golf, and was at one time honorary vice-president of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. He was one of the oldest members of the Queen's Park Cricket Club, although he never played cricket in the colony.

His wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Miller Buncl, whom he married in 1908, died in 1940. There were no children.

PROFESSOR D. D. PATERSON, B.Sc., who died at Edinburgh, on August 17th, at the age of 46, was senior agronomist of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.

Mr. Paterson joined the staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in 1931 as Lecturer in Agriculture and in 1943 succeeded Professor Harrison as Professor of Agriculture. He resigned from the College two years later to take up his present appointment.

## West Indian Films

It is encouraging to note, from the returns for the year ended June 30th, 1947, that applications to the Central Film Library, for the loan of cine-films illustrative of the West Indies, averaged 30 per week, the total number of bookings having been 1,588.

Detailed particulars are as follows:—

### Sound films

Grapefruit (16 mm.)	...	...	30	displays
Sponges (16 mm.)	...	...	151	"
Plantation People (35 mm.)	...	...	30	"
Tropical Lumbering (16 mm.)	...	...	117	"
Pleasure Trove in Trinidad (35 mm.)	...	...	13	"
Petroleum (16 mm.)	...	...	140	"
Asphalt Lake (16 mm.)	...	...	118	"

### Silent films

Cargo from Jamaica (16 mm.)	...	...	387	displays
West Indian Cattle (16 mm.)	...	...	222	"
British Guiana (16 mm.)	...	...	380	"

## Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 270,606 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd. Production for the four weeks ended September 1st was 419,899 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for August amounted to 226,937 barrels.

Trinidad Leasolds, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil amounted to 534,065 barrels.



## Debate on Colonial Affairs

(continued from page 186 and concluded)

### Mr. Oliver Stanley's Speech

Mr. Oliver Stanley said that there were one or two matters to which he would like to refer in connexion with the proposals for the two development corporations.

"In the first place, we must realise that these new proposals are quite different in character, though they may well be complementary, from those of the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund. That fund was a free gift from the people of this country to the colonies, to be used directly and solely for the benefit of the colonies, although no doubt, indirectly, through the improvement of colonial conditions, they will redound to the advantage of this country.

"These new proposals involve a large sum in loans, the primary purpose of which is to help the consumers of this country, though, undoubtedly, if this money is carefully spent, it will have the secondary effect of helping the territories in which these schemes are to be executed. That difference involves certain dangers, and when the appropriate time comes the House will have to discuss in great detail the safeguards which are to be provided against what the right hon. Gentleman terms 'exploitation,' because exploitation can come just as well from a Government Department in another country as it can from the fabulous monster of private enterprise.

"Secondly, I should like to make this point. We on this side of the Committee are entirely in favour of these corporations; we hope they will succeed. We realize, and, indeed, all hon. Members must realize, that in this matter success does not depend upon saying that there is a certain amount of money or credit behind the corporations. What matters is what priorities are to be given them for the capital goods and the skilled advice which will be necessary for the development. We hope that the right hon. Gentleman will be able to take a high place in the queue, and that he will not allow himself to be pushed out by more vociferous Ministers.

### The change in economic conditions

"At the same time, it is only fair to make it plain that the conditions which make this new venture possible to-day never existed in the past. For instance, we all know that during the war the labour, the transport and the machinery would not have been available for a scheme of this character. But to have spent £50 million before the war in making available a further supply of groundnuts at a cost which, in those days, would not have been the lowest world cost of production, would simply have been throwing money down the drain at a time when our chief anxiety was to find a market for the existing products of West Africa in face of the growing competition from the Dutch East Indies.

"There has been a complete change in the economic condition of the world which has made these schemes possible. Indeed, so long as the conditions of scarcity exist, these schemes would appear assured of success. I am sure that, in launching them, those responsible for the corporations will always bear in mind that,

some time or other, these conditions may change, and will not venture too far upon production which may appear economic to-day, but which could not survive when lower post-war costs of production are restored. I will now give the right hon. Gentleman notice of a factor I hope will be agreeable to him, that, when this Bill comes before the House, we on this side intend to oppose the responsibility of the Ministry of Food for one part of this programme. We do not think it is right that the responsibility for executing this programme should depend upon the Ministry of the ultimate consumer. It would obviously create tremendous difficulties if, inside a colonial territory, a particular Ministry, such as the Ministry of Food, were responsible for the production end, while the Colonial Secretary still remained responsible for the effects of that production upon the welfare of the colonial people. We believe that not only the Colonial Development Corporation, but also the Food Corporation should be responsible, not to an alien department, but to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, therefore, will have in his hands both the responsibility for the production, and also the powers to provide the safeguards.

### Report not "particularly informative"

"I want, if I may, to follow the right hon. Gentleman's plan in dealing quite briefly with the three main items into which the Annual Report on the Colonies has been divided. Incidentally, may I say that we on this side of the Committee postponed this discussion until that report was published. Now that it is published, I am not sure that I feel it was worth while postponing the discussion. It is something to have any report published after the lapse of the war years, but I hope that this report is not going to be the model for future years, because, quite frankly, it is not particularly informative, and anyone who has taken an interest in colonial affairs would find that he had already received all the information contained in it from speeches which have been made, from questions that have been answered, or from papers that have already been circulated. If the right hon. Gentleman would just compare the Annual Report on the Colonies with the paper issued at the same time by the West Indian Commission—the John Macpherson Commission—I think he will realize the difference in the two. I hope it is the latter that he will take as a model for next year's report.

"I would like to deal with many of the social questions to which the right hon. Gentleman referred, such as health, co-operation, trade unions, social welfare and so on. There is not one of those important subjects upon which some conference had not been summoned or some adviser had not been appointed, and I sincerely hope that when the Under-Secretary replies he will say whether health has improved, whether co-operation is progressing and whether trade unions are functioning more satisfactorily in some areas than they did in the past. The right hon. Gentleman really must not refer me to the report, because it is just this kind of subject of which it tells us absolutely nothing. It is only in this debate that we shall hope to learn something of it. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman when he replies will be a little more expansive on it.

"I want to say a few words on education, not because I take that as being necessarily the most important,



although it is certainly part of the social services, and one in which I have always taken the greatest personal interest. I had intended to say something on mass education, but it is a little difficult to do that in view of the fact that we are told that a statement is to be made at the end of the debate by the Under-Secretary of State. I only hope that he will, in the course of that statement, be able to tell us that now, some three years after the publication of the report on mass education, effective steps are being taken to implement its recommendations. I, therefore, shall confine myself to a few words on the question of higher education. I thought that the hon. Member for East Nottingham (Mr. Harrison) made a very pertinent interjection when he pointed out the danger of developing higher education beyond the capacity of the lower stages of education to support it. That is a danger that has always to be kept in mind.

### Secondary Industries

"On the other hand, I think that there is a very great danger in having the increasing call for higher education in the colonies—a call which must increase as we improve their political, social, and economic status—met solely from the universities of this country. The figure of 1,500 is in some ways an appalling figure, because I cannot believe that there is healthy development in colonial territory—or, rather, a group of colonial territories—so long as they are forced to seek their higher education outside their regions. It would be as if everybody in this country had to find his higher education at the Sorbonne or Harvard, where he would not have excellent home direction, where he would miss the whole feeling of home environment—the feeling that it was part of his own. That one can get only in a university in one's own country or region. Nor do I believe that the age at which many of these people go, not only to a new climate, a new country, a new education, but a wholly new social conception, a wholly new tradition, wholly new conventions, wholly new manners—I cannot believe that that age is the best age for making a great experiment of that kind; and it seems to me that the help we can give in this country in the way of higher education to the colonies in the future will have to lie far more in the range of post-graduate education than in the range of undergraduate education.

"I want to say a few words on the economic problem. In discussing the economics of a colony to-day one would always put first agriculture, before the other component parts of its economy, industry and mining; because, in the vast majority of colonial territories, it is still on agriculture that the population in the main depend, and good or bad agriculture will be what chiefly determines good or bad standards of life for that population. It is in agriculture that, I think, every student of colonial matters will admit we have reached the most critical time. There was for many years a belief among those interested in colonial agriculture that it would be quite possible to maintain the existing systems of land tenure, and of social relationship, the whole tradition that had been built up in the past, and yet by new agricultural education, by careful progress, so to improve agriculture in the colonies, even on those old traditional lines, that the standard of life

could not only be maintained but be improved. I am afraid that that is now recognized by most people to be an illusion. But many of us now—I think nearly all of us—are coming to the conclusion that it is not new wealth of the colonial peoples, it is not improved standards of life, it is their actual subsistence, their security from starvation, which depend on the possibility of introducing a wholly new agricultural system. Alas, the progress of erosion, of loss of soil fertility, have gone far quicker than any advantage which it has been possible to gain from improved education and from new methods. I now turn to industry. I do not believe there is any opportunity at the moment for vast industrialization of colonial territories, turning them into a sort of Black Country; they have not the location of minerals, the location of markets, and the particular skill of the industrial population which would lead to any such agglomeration. But I have always believed that there was a future for secondary industries—industries based on the processes of the local products, or fitted to meet the particular local markets. This report is singularly sound on the progress of such secondary industries during the last two years. There is quite a lot in it about development commissions being set up, but nothing about factories being set up. I should be glad if the Under-Secretary could tell us what has been the progress in the last two years. Are there to-day more factories in the Colonial Empire than there were two years ago, or, as I believe, are there less? My information is that some of the factories—such as the vegetable canning factory in Kenya—which were set up for war purposes have since had to close down, and no corresponding new development has taken their place.

### The New Mining Regulations

"Finally, mining. The right hon. Gentleman is the author of some new mining regulations, some of which are comparatively harmless, and some of which are designed to bring the not very successful ideologies of this country into the colonial territories. Yet, it is not only not very wise, but, perhaps, not very fruitful to urge the nationalization of the actual mining industry. Then again, I think it is going a bit far to nationalize prospecting."

A long discussion followed the two leading speeches in the debate, the full report of which occupies 116 columns of *Hansard*. A matter of West Indian interest which arose, and which occasioned mention of purchases, by the Ministry of Food, of Grenada cocoa and Jamaica oranges, was the suggestion that there should be more effective liaison between the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food to protect the colonial producer from exploitation. Two other matters were the need for elucidation of the Government's colonial mining policy and definition of the Government's attitude on immediate and long-term European settlement in the colonies.

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RECENT visitors to the West India Committee have included the following: Mr. A. W. Baddeley, Commander C. S. Bushe, Colonel P. T. Etherton, Mr. C. W. L. Fishlock, Mr. N. J. Fraser, Mr. G. G. Gianetti, Sir Noël Livingston, Hon. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. Noel J. B. Sabine, Mr. W. D. Slater, and Mr. C. K. Smith.



# Industrial Waste

## Creation and Correction

**INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY** (Vol. 39, Number 5), published by the American Chemical Society, reproduces a symposium on Industrial Waste which was presented before a joint session of the Divisions of Water, Sewage, and Sanitation Chemistry, and of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, at the 111th meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City. The sole purpose of this symposium is to supply a comprehensive review of the corrective methods that have been taken by a diversified group of industries to avoid waste and resultant pollution. The importance attached to the symposium is indicated by the editorial statements that 43,100 copies of the issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* containing it were printed, that every Congressman and Senator was receiving a copy of the issue and that reprints at nominal cost would also be made available to others interested.

### Correction of Pollution

The symposium does not endeavour to evaluate the responsibilities of industry or attempt to propose any national programme for the correction of pollution. "We hope that the discussions of the nature of the problem in individual plants and the treatments provided for correction of the wastes will present a background of information to guide others in solving individual pollution problems."

### Citrus Canning Industry as Example

Mr. Robert R. McNary, of the Citrus Products Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Winter Haven, Florida, deals, pages 625-627, with the citrus canning industry. He points out that the growing, marketing and processing of citrus fruits is one of Florida's major industries. Next to tourists, citrus fruits bring in the greatest profit to the State. In the early days oranges, grapefruit and tangerines were marketed only as fresh fruit. The waste requiring disposition was the spoiled fruit and culls that were below shipping grade and had to be disposed of locally. These were either dumped on waste land or returned to the groves, where they were ploughed under to add humus to the soil. However, the amount of culls that can be advantageously worked into the soil is limited. Consequently, when the canning of fruit began to reach large volume, the amount of waste peel, pulp, and seeds became so great that former methods of disposal were entirely inadequate. The dumping of this material created a public nuisance by reason of the bad odours that developed and the swarm of insects that bred on the refuse.

Mr. McNary describes how the development of dehydration plants to process citrus waste into cattle feed overcame these difficulties. It supplied an outlet for vast quantities of solid citrus refuse and at the same time gave cattle raisers and dairymen a much needed addition to cattle rations.

There is, he says, some doubt that the canning of orange and grapefruit juices would have had such a tremendous growth in recent years if no ready means had been available for disposing of the residues. It is

estimated for the 1945-46 season that 1,805,000 tons of Florida fruit were processed in the canning plants. Since the peel, seeds and rag amount to about 57 per cent. of the whole fruit, about 1,030,000 tons of residue containing 82 per cent. moisture were produced. From this were manufactured more than 80,000 tons of cattle feed; this indicates that approximately 60 per cent. of the residue was used for this purpose.

After dealing in detail with by-product utilization and waste disposal methods, Mr. McNary terminates with the following conclusion. "Only these by-products of citrus fruits have been discussed which have some relation to pollution and the formation of nuisances. That these problems are increasing in severity is indicated by the continued growth of citrus fruit production and by the increasing proportion of the crop that is processed in canneries.

"Ten years ago 22 per cent. of the grapefruit crop and 1.4 per cent. of the orange crop were processed; during the past season 69 per cent. of the grapefruit and 38.5 per cent. of the orange crop were processed.

"The total citrus fruit production in Florida ten years ago was 29,500,000 boxes: last season it was 86,000,000 boxes. Barring a calamitous event in the industry, the inescapable conclusion is that citrus waste of all kinds will continue to increase. Waste disposal problems undoubtedly will become more acute. The necessity for continued research on these problems is self-evident. As long as active research is maintained, the prospect is encouraging. There are a number of by-product possibilities that have had little or no study. In time, these may be developed to the point where ordinary canning wastes may yield profitable by-products and at the same time eliminate the necessity of disposal by sanitary methods."

## French African Cocoa Prices

Comtelburo Ltd. in a telegram from Paris states: "The buying price of cocoa in French Africa may be raised next October, according to the Agence Economique et Financière.

"The price presently paid to French colonial producers is 30,949 francs per ton f.o.b., and 34,703 francs delivered to the importer in France, which is less than one-half of the world price.

"Colonial producers stress that the difference between the French African price and the world price does not stimulate export and as a result the production of cocoa, because under I.E.F.C. allocations French Africa is compelled to sell annually to metropolitan France at a very low price nearly seventy-five per cent. of her 65,000 tons yearly production.

"In order to stimulate cocoa production, the French Ministry for the Colonies has set up a perequation fund to balance the low prices obtained by producers on the French market, and the considerably higher prices obtained on the world market.

"However, owing to the small percentage of the crop sold on the world market, the perequation fund may have to be supplemented by an increase in the buying price."



# The West India Committee

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1946

1945		£		1945		£
29,012	ENDOWMENT FUND .. .. .	29,012		23,720	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS at cost or under .. .. .	19,220
3,936	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND .. .. .	3,988			<i>(Market Value at 31/12/46, £21,920)</i>	
670	SUNDRY CREDITORS, PROVISION FOR ACCRUING EXPENSES, ETC. .. .. .	772		3,637	LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND INVESTMENTS at cost .. .. .	3,637
102	SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., RECEIVED IN ADVANCE .. .. .	105			<i>(Market Value at 31/12/46, £3,780)</i>	
1,622	SPECIAL FUNDS, BALANCE UNEXPENDED .. .. .	1,063		454	OFFICE FURNITURE, at cost ( <i>less depreciation</i> ) .. .. .	441
3,778	BANK OVERDRAFT .. .. .	—		795	LIBRARY AND PICTURES, as per Valuation, made in 1914 with subsequent additions at cost .. .. .	795
				237	STOCK OF PAPER AND PUBLICATIONS at cost .. .. .	370
					SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE .. .. .	2,509
					<i>(Less RESERVE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS)</i> .. .. .	100
				1,827		2,409
				11	SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ARREAR RECEIVED IN 1947 .. .. .	14
					CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND—	
					Cash at Bank, No. 2 Account .. .. .	582
					<i>Less</i> No. 1 Account—Overdraft .. .. .	31
						551
				2	Cash in Hand .. .. .	2
						553
					INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT—	
					Accumulated deficit to 31st Dec., 1945 .. .. .	8,437
					<i>Less</i> Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year — .. .. .	936
				8,437		7,501
£39,120		£34,940		£39,120		£34,940

HORACE C. B. HICHLING } *Treasurers.*  
 J. M. DU BUISSON }  
 ROBERT GAVIN, *Secretary.*

We report that we have examined the books of The West India Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1946, and have checked therewith these Accounts, which we hereby certify to be correct.

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.  
August 30th, 1947.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1946.

1945		1945	
£	£	£	£
6,870	To SALARIES, PENSION, WAGES AND STAFF ENDOWMENT INSURANCE... 7,087		By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS, AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS (less Commission), sales of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications and amounts received from Subscribers to the "Circular" 4,439
1,487	.. RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES 1,870	4,130	.. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS 916
1,300	.. PRINTING AND STATIONERY ... 1,644	959	.. JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION (Contribution from Government of Jamaica) 750
51	.. NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS 56	750	.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS for Special Purposes 151
377	.. LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS 394	161	.. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHERS :—
107	.. BLOCKS ... 122		<i>B.W.I.S.A. Subscriptions :—</i>
401	.. POSTAGES AND CABLES ... 477	86	Antigua Sugar Association (Inc.) 217
127	.. TELEPHONES ... 120	350	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.) 1,090
42	.. AUDIT FEE ... 42	577	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association 1,310
134	.. OFFICE LIGHTING AND HEATING... 150	119	St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd. 279
200	.. SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES 104	634	Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. 1,483
37	.. DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE ... 36	318	Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.) 911
66	.. INTEREST ON BANK OVERDRAFT... 99		St. Lucia Sugar Association Ltd. 58
—	.. SECRETARY'S WEST INDIAN TOUR (PART) 452	500	British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.) 500
32	.. WAR EXPENSES ... —	25	Barbados Publicity Committee 50
	.. BALANCE being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year 937	800	Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee 1,000
		25	West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) 25
		390	6,923
		1,407	.. SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED 214
			.. PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS... 197
			.. Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year —
£11,231	£13,590	£11,231	£13,590

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1946.

	Balance at 31st December, 1945		Expenditure during year	Income during year	Balance at 31st December, 1946	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
RUM PROPAGANDA ..	£ —	£ 987	£ 667	£ 105	£ —	£ 425
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT ..	—	438	598	*600	—	440
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ..	—	197	—	—	—	197
	£ —	1,622	1,265	705	—	1,062

\* The above contribution is in respect of the year to September 30th, 1947.





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *August 31st.*

**T**HE death of Mr. Thomas Fraser Burrowes, C.B.E., barrister-at-law and a solicitor of the Supreme Court, at his home on August 18th cast a shadow over the island. Mr. Burrowes came to Antigua in 1921 and had identified himself with the life of the island. Members of the Bar paid tribute to his memory in Court and all classes of the community join in great sympathy with Mrs. Burrowes and family in their great loss. His eldest son, Mr. Hugh Burrowes, is at present acting Administrator of Antigua.

A chapel in the Cathedral in memory of the late Archbishop Hutson was dedicated on August 5th.

Mr. G. F. Seel, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, is now on a visit to Antigua.

## BARBADOS

**Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on August 21st, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The weather during July was very favourable and with the frequent and well distributed rains the cane crop has shown improvement. The food crops, too, appear to be off to a satisfactory start.

**Emigration possibilities.** "A Surinam Commission, appointed to investigate the possibilities of recruiting West Indians for agricultural work in Surinam, visited Barbados recently and interviewed the various authorities concerned. The wage rates offered are approximately 4s. 6d. per day. In addition each worker will receive a quarter of an acre of land for his own cultivation and free housing and medical attention are also provided. The aim is to attract permanent settlers. As a result of the visit of this commission, the House of Assembly has recently passed a resolution for £600 to meet the cost of sending a delegation to Surinam to investigate the possibility of sending Barbados labour for agricultural work there.

**Cost of living bonus to Government pensioners.** "The House recently passed a resolution for £21,000 to pay a cost of living bonus to Government pensioners. Payment is to have effect from April 1st, 1946, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the first £100 of the pension or part thereof, and 40 per cent. on the second £100 or part thereof.

**Financial Secretary.** "A bill now before the House seeks to make provision for the appointment of a Financial Secretary to the Government at a salary of £1,250 per annum. It will be remembered that the necessity for such an officer was stressed by the Governor in a recent broadcast to the people of Barbados.

**Federation.** "The Barbados delegation to the Montego Bay Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies comprises Mr. G. H. Adams, M.C.P., Leader of the House of Assembly, Hon. H. A. Cuke, M.L.C., and Mr. W. A. Crawford, M.C.P. It is understood that the Acting Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General will also attend the conference as financial and legal advisers, respectively."

## JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 15th.*

Mr. Creech Jones, accompanied by Mrs. Creech Jones, arrived in Jamaica on September 2nd to attend the Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies. [See page 199.] An official welcome was given at the Victoria Pier and a civic reception was held at the Ward Theatre on September 4th. Mr. and Mrs. Creech Jones visited places of interest in the metropolis and the parishes.

The Hon. H. M. Foot, Colonial Secretary, has been promoted to Nigeria.

The Caribbean Labour Congress held a one week session in Kingston beginning on September 2nd.

Cigar manufacturers have formed an association to safeguard the interests of the industry.

Water restrictions which have been in force since April have been lifted.

Import licences for textiles have been suspended until further measures have been taken in the dollar crisis.

The interim report on the advertising and publicity campaign carried out by the National Advertising Committee of the Tourist Trade Development Board shows exceptionally good results. About \$2,000,000 was brought in by tourists during last season.

Cement franchise negotiations between the Government and the World Commerce Corporation are nearing the final stages.

A big river show has been held by Mr. Errol Flynn, the film actor, on the Rio Grande, Port Antonio.

## TRINIDAD

**Finance Committee.** The *Trinidad Guardian* reports that the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council have agreed to the reorganization of the Public Works and Hydraulics Department, and to substantial increases in the salaries of many of the officers, on condition that all architectural and constructional works shall be done departmentally as far as possible.

**A new Export.** H.M. Trade Commissioner, Mr. Aubrey R. Starck, has announced a demand for brightly coloured large butterflies, for export for the purpose of making very high-class wall plaques.

**Caribbean Commission.** Mr. Lawrence Cramer, Secretary-General, has announced that the next meeting of the Caribbean Research Council will be held in Trinidad in November, and be followed by a meeting of the Commission during the first week in December. It is anticipated that the meetings will overlap, thus enabling the members of the two bodies to meet, and the Commission to consider recommendations of the Council before that body adjourns.

**Industrial Development.** Liquid Carbonic (West Indies) Ltd. commenced at Cocorite on June 15th the manufacture of flavouring extracts for soft drinks and the ice cream trade. The *Trinidad Guardian* states that well over three dozen blends, most of which were previously imported, are already in production, and that the plant is equipped with machinery capable



of producing 1,000 gallons monthly, with facilities for expansion.

**Royal Victoria Institute.** The interests of field naturalists are represented on the new board of management by the nomination of Mr. Ludolf Wehekind, president, and Mr. A. T. Carr, hon. secretary of the Trinidad Field Naturalists' Club. An appeal has been made for players of wood-wind and brass instruments to join the Institute orchestra, with a view to its expansion from its present membership of about 24 string players into a symphony orchestra of about 50.

**Hotel Monaco.** The *Caribbean Newsletter* reports that this hotel, situated in St. Ann's suburb of Port-of-Spain, has changed hands, and is now fully licensed. There are twelve guest rooms, which have been completely renovated and refurnished, and a restaurant which seats 100 persons. The basic rate is \$5.50 American plan.

### TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

**Visit of Secretary of State.** The *Tilapa*, which sailed from London, on August 17th, for Jamaica, made a special call at Grand Turk on August 31st to enable Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Creech Jones, to visit the island. During their brief stay they visited the station of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., accompanied by Mr. C. E. Wool-Lewis, the Commissioner, and Mrs. Wool-Lewis. The party were shown round the station by the manager, Mr. D. A. W. Deed.

## Sugar in Mexico

In the issue of *Foreign Trade* dated July 12th, Mr. C. B. Smith of the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canada Embassy, Mexico City, gives particulars of Mexican sugar production and consumption which indicate the probability that during the next two years Mexico will join the ranks of sugar exporting countries.

Mexican sugar production in 1941 was 323,310 tons and in 1942, 414,149 tons. The estimated yield for 1947 is 499,541 tons, and it is anticipated that production will increase to 592,000 tons in 1948 and 700,000 tons in 1950.

Consumption, which has also been rising, has reached in 1947 a level of 460,000 tons, and is expected to reach 550,000 tons in 1950. This will leave a balance of 150,000 tons, available for export.

Production costs, however, are also rising. In 1945 the cost of producing a ton of sugar was 63.22 pesos (about £3 4s. 8½d.). In 1946 the production cost, as estimated by the Banco Nacional de Mexico, was 95.28 pesos (about £4 17s. 6½d.) per ton.

## Colonial Appointments

**R**ECENT promotions and new appointments in the Colonial Service include the following:—

VAUGHAN, A. W., Veterinary Officer, Cyprus, Veterinary Officer, St. Christopher-Nevis, Leeward Islands.

### First Appointments

SLOMINSKI, J., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Windward Islands.  
SPYRA, Dr. L., Medical Officer, British Guiana.  
FORD, H. M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer, British Honduras.

## Trinidad Cost of Living Committee

**T**HE Trinidad Trade Duty Ordinance referred to elsewhere in this issue gives effect to one of the recommendations of the Cost of Living Committee set up in January last as the result of a resolution moved by the Hon. Victor Bryan, and whose report was completed on April 23rd and laid on the table at a meeting of the Legislative Council on May 23rd.

Other recommendations included the subsidization of, and removal of import duties on, such essential food-stuffs as rice, flour, cheese, butter and ghee; reduced duties on certain articles of essential clothing; the fostering and encouragement of local industries and the maintenance of adequate supplies of essential consumer goods to assist small traders; an intensive programme for increasing local production of rice and other food-stuffs which can be grown locally; the appointment of a Registrar of co-operative and credit unions with a view to development of the co-operative production movement on a large scale; marking down of the margin of profit on essential goods; and the free issue of import licences to all traders in a position to secure essential commodities from whatever source.

Certain proposals of the Civil Service Association were also approved by the Committee. These included the revision of price control on locally produced food-stuffs, to encourage their production; removal of controlled prices from luxury and non-essential goods; and the freedom from rent control of all new houses not replacing existing ones.

Important factors which had contributed to the inflated cost of living were seen to be: the fact of the increase, in the country of origin, of the first cost of manufactured articles; the increased spending power of a large section of the community, and amount of money in circulation, as a result of the establishment of service bases in the colony; higher prices obtained for exported products in overseas markets; the effect of the increase in rate of exchange for the Canadian dollar on the cost of goods imported from Canada; and a progressive reduction in the available quantity of essential consumer goods.

As proof of inflation the report refers to the rise in the combined circulation of the banks and of government notes issued, from \$3,000,000 in September, 1939, to \$23,000,000 at the end of 1946.

A matter which had exercised the Committee was the difficulty being experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of essential goods and materials from sterling sources. This increased the dependence of the colony on supplies from outside the sterling area, and the Committee recommended that strong representations be made to the Secretary of State for the release of more hard currency to assist the colony in this regard, as a necessary measure to preserve its economy and maintain employment. The crisis which has since arisen in the United Kingdom will bear hard on this recommendation.

**New Postage Stamps.** The Trinidad Government has called for competitive designs for a new series of stamps, of which about 14 denominations are contemplated. Consideration is to be given to the merits of the designs as incidental advertising of the Colony's resources and attractions.



## Customs Tariff Modifications

*Jamaica.* The Import Duties (Reduced Rates) (Kerosene) Order, 1947, provides for the following modifications to the Jamaica Customs Tariff with effect from June 9th, 1947:—

Item 48 (1)—Kerosene Oil and other refined petroleum burning oils, per gallon:—

Preferential Tariff ... 1d. (formerly 3d.).

General Tariff ... 2d. (formerly 3d.)

*Trinidad Trade Duty.* Ordinance No. 26, 1947, which came into force on July 25th, imposes a Trade Duty on certain goods imported into Trinidad and Tobago.

This duty is additional to the duties raised, levied and collected under the Customs Ordinance or under any other Ordinance.

The Ordinance will remain in force until December 31st, 1948, after which it may be continued by resolution for one year at a time.

The schedule of rates is as follows:—

Article	Rate of Trade Duty
Bullion	40%
Cameras, photographic appliances and materials, excluding photographic chemicals	10%
Cinematograph Films	Half cent per linear foot.
Jewellery	30%
Playing Cards	15 cents per pack.
Perfumery (excluding dentifrices and shaving soaps and shaving creams) ...	30%
Pictures	10%
Plate and plated ware	30%
Silk and Silk Manufactures	30%
Toys and Games	10%
Watches and Clocks (excluding those of which the value under section 17 of the Customs Ordinance is not more than \$15.00)	10%
Wine—Sparkling ...	\$2.00 per gallon
.. —Other	\$1.00 ..

## The Pictorial Pages

Edinburgh has been much in the news during the past month, having been "at home" to the International Festival of Music and Drama and to the Enterprise Scotland 1947 Exhibition, staged in the Royal Scottish Museum by the Scottish committee of the Council of Industrial Design.

Both of these ventures have proved highly successful and music lovers from all over the world will long remember some outstanding performances given in the Usher Hall. The Festival was opened by a concert given by the Colonne Orchestra of Paris.

The aerial view of Edinburgh, which is reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue, was taken recently by a staff photographer of *The Times*. It shows the famous Castle, Princes Street, and on the right, the Usher Hall.

For the two photographs which form the second page, we are indebted to Mrs. Robert Gavin who took them during a recent West Indian tour.

## World Oil Production

THE following figures of oil production for the principal oil producing countries in the years 1945 and 1946 appear in the 49th annual report of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.:—

	1946 Barrels	1945 Barrels
United States	1,848,600,000	1,825,700,000
Venezuela	388,900,000	323,700,000
U.S.S.R.	164,000,000	149,000,000
Iran	146,300,000	128,700,000
Mexico	48,400,000	42,900,000
Roumania	32,400,000	35,800,000
Iraq	35,000,000	34,400,000
Argentina	20,800,000	22,900,000
Colombia	22,400,000	22,700,000
Trinidad	20,200,000	20,800,000
Saudi Arabia	60,300,000	21,300,000
Peru	13,500,000	14,800,000
Netherlands East Indies	2,100,000	7,600,000
Egypt	9,000,000	9,400,000
Bahrein	8,000,000	7,300,000
Canada	7,600,000	8,500,000
British Borneo	2,100,000	2,100,000
British India and Burma	2,200,000	2,600,000
Kuwait	5,900,000	—
Austria	5,700,000	3,000,000
Hungary	5,300,000	5,000,000
Germany	4,500,000	3,800,000
Ecuador	2,400,000	2,700,000
Other countries	6,100,000	5,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,861,700,000</b>	<b>2,700,100,000</b>

*Note.*—These figures include estimates for certain countries for which accurate figures are at present unobtainable.

In the course of his annual statement which accompanies the report, Sir Frederick Godber, the chairman, stated:—

"... the world's production of petroleum in 1946, including natural gasoline, was the highest ever recorded at 2,861,700,000 barrels. . . .

"Production of the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., in 1946 was maintained at approximately the same figure, 5,100,000 barrels, as in 1945, and the refinery treated 8,900,000 barrels of crude oil, which is also approximately the same as in 1945. 30 wells were drilled on its properties, of which 26 were successful producers. The United British Oilfields of Trinidad produce some 25 per cent. of the total island production, and the refinery processes approximately 45 per cent. of it.

"An unofficial strike of oilfield workers in December, lasting about six weeks, caused a certain reduction of production and refining. Normal conditions were restored shortly afterwards, but the normal level of production was not fully regained for some months."

Referring to the Bahamas, Sir Frederick said: "In addition to our own gravity survey, an aerial magnetometer survey is being conducted jointly with others in this area."

COLONEL P. T. ETHERTON, who is now on his way to Central America and the West Indies, will show two films to audiences in those places. They deal with the flight over Mount Everest (of which expedition he was honorary organizing secretary) and the Battle of London. He is carrying a personal letter of greetings from the Lord Mayor of London to the Lord Mayor of Mexico City.



# West Indian Passenger List

## Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), at Liverpool, August 16th:—

Miss S. M. De Bmglio	Mrs. A. Heape	Mrs. P. J. Taylor
Mr. H. B. Edghill	Miss L. F. Heape	Miss M. Watson
Mrs. C. H. Esslemont	Miss D. F. Noblis	Mr. & Mrs. M. Webber
Miss J. H. Esslemont	Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Smith	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Onslow), from Liverpool, August 29th:—

Mr. J. T. Atkinson	Major C. Leeming	Miss B. A. Searle
Mrs. J. Crane	Mr. & Mrs. G. Rawlings	Mr. S. M. Studzienski
Mrs. M. Hubbard	Dr. A. Relwuz	Miss F. A. Strang
Mrs. E. Hubbard	Mrs. A. G. Searle	Mrs. P. A. Sudbury
Miss K. Holroyd		

## Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, August 25th:—

Mr. P. W. Beckwith	Mrs. M. M. Johnston	Miss G. M. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Blochert	Mrs. M. Miller	Mr. J. M. Robertson
Mr. W. Bowman	Mr. V. MacFarlane	Mrs. M. E. Starkings
Miss G. Brown	Mr. J. Manderson-Jones	Mrs. D. G. Stimpson
Miss E. M. Cahusac	Mr. J. H. Nelson-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. D. Thompson
Miss D. Charley	Mrs. M. E. Power	Mr. & Mrs. A. Webster
Miss D. Hossack	Miss R. Roberts	Miss R. S. Wynter
Miss G. F. Jones	Miss F. Reanie	Mrs. J. H. Youngman

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, September 4th:—

Mrs. M. J. Abbott	Archdeacon L. Lendon	Mrs. M. Snape
Mr. W. J. Birch	Dr. N. St. Clare Marley	Miss P. M. Tapshfield
Mrs. S. E. Daley	Mr. C. W. McDougall	Mr. A. P. Vaughan
Miss A. R. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kitson	Mr. F. Warby
Mr. A. Grant	Miss D. M. South	Mr. F. Warwick
Mr. W. V. Hobson	Capt. H. J. Symonds	

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Mager), at Plymouth, August 15th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Friedmann	Mr. & Mrs. E. Maer	Mrs. D. Streetfield
Mrs. I. Kernaban	Mrs. D. Ouzier	Mr. W. H. Wedlake

## Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. J. Mills), from London, August 17th:—

Mrs. M. Foster Davis	Miss G. Y. Moon	Mr. H. J. Nicholls
Mr. H. G. Fox	Mr. J. Munro	Mr. J. H. Porter
Mr. & Mrs. Creech Jones		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), at Liverpool, August 18th:—

Capt. E. J. Armsden	Mr. J. M. Edwards	Rev. & Mrs. G. May
Mr. & Mrs. W. Barclay	Judge & Mrs. W. T. Fretz	Mrs. M. Sinsor
W/Cdr. & Mrs. A. Baskett	Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Harvey	

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, August 30th:—

Mr. C. E. Ansell	Mr. & Mrs. F. Holmes	Mr. & Mrs. L. T. Pinhey
Miss H. R. Ansell	Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Izard	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Purdie
Mr. P. G. Bates	Mr. S. F. Johns	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Reed
Mr. & Mrs. K. Bradley	Mr. & Mrs. J. Limpus	Mr. A. F. Riggs
Miss C. J. Carroll	Mrs. M. T. Mason	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stirzaker
Mrs. M. M. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. F. Morgan	Mrs. E. Tucker
Mr. A. Courtney	Mr. S. Morton	Mr. & Mrs. Wainwright
Mrs. L. Day	Mr. & Mrs. P. J. McConnachie	Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Wilson
Mr. J. Harris		

## JAMAICA

Miss B. E. Fonseca	Mr. E. R. H. Paget	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Smiley
Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Fraser	Mr. J. B. Powell	Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Taylor
P/Lt. R. F. Hall	Capt. V. I. Russell	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain H. Vigurs), from Liverpool, August 30th:—

Hon. C. M. Aitcheson	Mrs. C. M. Flindall	Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomson-Evans
Mr. P. Blagrove	Mr. A. Grant	Mr. B. W. Williams
Mr. D. A. Delgado	Mr. S. Grundy	
Mr. & Mrs. W. Edwards		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Garston, September 7th:—

Rev. D. R. Cooper	Dr. & Mrs. W. Farquharson	Miss J. M. Sorapure
Miss E. Dawkins	Mrs. M. A. Harris	Miss L. M. Thompson
Miss A. de Sola Pinto		

Sailings to Jamaica in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), from Garston, September 15th:—

Miss M. F. Gartshore	Mr. W. K. Mitchell	Mr. G. C. Sell
Dr. & Mrs. T. Hallinan	Mr. G. S. Pocock	Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Turner
Miss E. D. Kirby	Mrs. M. Reeve-Tucker	

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), from Avonmouth, September 9th:—

Miss D. Bent	Mr. C. S. Hanilton	Miss J. A. Phillips
Miss N. Bettesworth	Mr. H. Hammond	Mr. T. E. Pucok
Mr. E. G. Bird	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Harris	Mr. J. F. Ramsey
Miss S. M. Bryant	Miss N. M. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. W. Ryle-Davies
Mrs. P. Blagrove	Mr. H. H. Hutchings	
Mr. B. P. Callahan	Mr. C. J. Kemp	Miss V. Scott
Mr. R. O. Challis	Mr. H. F. Lowe	Mr. & Mrs. T. Short
Mr. J. R. Cort	Mr. D. Lopez	Miss A. E. Short
Mr. R. G. Covington	Mr. D. D. McVicar	Mr. T. C. Spencer
Mr. F. C. Dale	Miss M. H. Munro	Mrs. M. Teahy
Mr. C. F. Edgecombe	Mrs. N. Munro	Mr. H. W. Weech
Mr. W. E. Fincham	Mr. D. L. Paisley	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Wiehen
Mr. E. M. Goodall	Rev. & Mrs. R. Parsons	Mr. G. Wilson
Hon. M. D. Guinness	Mr. L. W. Peach	Mrs. C. L. Wood
Mr. J. Hair	Mr. F. E. Pearman	Mrs. M. Wilson
Mr. F. E. Hawkins	Mrs. D. F. Phillips	Mr. A. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain S. Browne), at Avonmouth, September 13th:—

Mr. M. P. Alladin	Mr. G. E. R. Gaimon	Mr. P. McDonald
Miss I. Alleyne	Mr. E. F. Glasgow	Miss E. A. Paul
Mr. J. A. Awon	Mr. H. L. Grith	Mr. E. G. Pritchett
Miss P. E. Belfast	Miss A. M. Harkness	Mr. D. R. Rice
Mr. C. B. Belizaire	Mr. L. Hart	Mr. E. A. Richards
Mr. F. A. Braithwaite	Mr. P. J. Henderson	Mr. M. W. Robin
Mr. W. R. Celestain	Mr. G. B. Humphrey	Mr. H. F. Simmons
Mr. A. Charlton	Mr. R. C. Jennett	Mr. A. G. Skinner
Mr. K. D. Chen	Mrs. K. Kethela	Miss R. H. Smith
Mrs. J. M. Clark	Mrs. M. King	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomas
Miss Clark	Mr. J. P. Luncke	Mr. G. H. Wattle
Mr. H. W. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Luck	Mr. T. H. Wedgwood
Mr. J. A. Compton	Mr. A. Maillie	Mrs. D. H. Wedlake
Mr. R. J. Crooks	Dr. E. P. Masson	Mr. A. Weltevreden
Mr. E. L. de Verteuil	Mr. H. V. Miller	Mr. J. W. Westfield
Miss S. A. Farrell	Mr. R. F. Minton	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Wharton
Mrs. F. G. Forster		

## JAMAICA

Mr. G. E. Armstrong	Mr. W. H. Corbett	Mr. A. T. Marriott
Mr. C. L. Elroy	Miss B. N. Fletcher	Mr. T. R. Milliner
Mr. N. G. Duggan	Mrs. M. S. Harris	Mrs. O. G. Morrell
Mr. A. F. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Jones	Miss N. Stack
Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Brown	Mrs. M. E. Kitchen	Mr. H. J. Stockley
Mr. N. J. Chin	Dr. & Mrs. W. A. Lewis	Mr. D. E. Tucker

## 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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

Hon. H. E. Allan, O.B.E.	Mr. William Hall
Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G.	Mr. C. H. Hayward, M.B.E.
Mr. G. M. Bethune	Mr. S. St. Clair Hunt
Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes	Mr. Robert Johnstone
Mr. N. Peyton Birch	Mr. W. S. Jones
Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C.	Hon. Dudley G. Leacock
Mr. S. J. F. Blanchard	Hon. Sir Noel B. Livingston
Mr. H. Warner Bolton	Mr. J. C. McMichael
His Excellency Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G.	Mr. B. A. Melhado
Mr. C. S. Bushe	Hon. A. Moody-Stuart, O.B.E., M.C.
Mr. W. Harrison Courtenay	Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. J. B. Cuthill	Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. F. Moulton-Barrett, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.
Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P.	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
Hon. F. E. Degazon	Mr. C. K. Pile
Hon. George De Nobriga	Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.
Mrs. Eva De Roux	Mr. C. G. O. Roe
Mr. J. Du Boulay	Miss Olive Rose
Mr. G. M. Eccles	Dr. L. R. Sharples
Mr. J. C. Falconer	Mr. C. K. Smith
Mr. R. R. Fallett-Smith, B.Sc.	Mr. N. Stafford Solomon, M.B.E.
Mr. William H. Gilbert	Mr. Stanley S. Stoue
Mr. G. O. Goad	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
Mr. Archibald Gordon	Mr. J. B. L. Todd, M.B.E.
Mr. W. Grason	

## FOR SALE

DOMINICA. Harris Saltoun Estate, 1,400 feet above sea level. Nearly 600 acres. Originally contained two houses and was cultivated for limes. Now mostly derelict. Any reasonable offer accepted due to owner not being in a position to develop. Apply Box No. 4, c/o THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.



# The Markets

September 5, 1947

**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 ... ..	83½	85½	96½
3½	War Loan ... ..	102½	103½	107½
25	Angostura Bitters ... ..	85/-	95/-	81/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref. ... ..	45/-	50/-	44/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory ... ..	22/6	23/6	23/-
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ... ..	35/6	36/6	31/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A" ... ..	62/-	67/-	75/6
14	Booker Bros. McConnell ... ..	85/-	95/-	81/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ... ..	28/9	31/3	28/9
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9 ... ..	2/-	2/6	2/4½
6½	Caroni Ltd 2/- ... ..	3/6	4/6	2/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ... ..	22/6	25/-	23/-
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ... ..	5/6	6/6	4/6
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4 ... ..	6/9	7/9	5/4½
10	Lammer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/- ... ..	40/-	45/-	55/7½
8	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10 ... ..	2/-	3/-	3/9
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ... ..	140/-	160/-	122/6
4½	Sic. Madeleine Sugar ... ..	80/-	nom.	72/6
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ... ..	19/-	21/-	19/8
10	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/- ... ..	18/6	20/-	22/9
12	Trinidad Leaseholds ... ..	2/-	3/-	22/9
10½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/- ... ..	78/9	83/9	6/9
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref. ... ..	26/3	27/3	115/7½
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ... ..	100/7½	103/1½	118/1½
74	United British Oilfields 6/8 ... ..	22/-	24/-	22/9
6½	West Indies Sugar ... ..	5/3	6/3	5/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref. ... ..	24/-	26/-	30/9
		24/-	26/-	25/-

\* Paid on £1 shares.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f., U.K. Small parcels continue to arrive from the West Indies.

**Pimento.** Holders of parcels on the spot are now asking 1/2½ per lb. Further small sales have been made to the Continent at 120/- c.i.f.

**Ginger.** Offers from Jamaica are very small. No. 3 is quoted at 83/- c.i.f., and No. 2 at 88/-. The spot market is quiet with sales of No. 3 at 90/- ex wharf.

**Spices.** Buyers still show little interest, and no offers have been received recently from Grenada.

**Nutmegs** are nominal at 3/- per lb. for 80's, 2/6 for sound unassorted, and 1/6 for defective. **Mace** is also nominal, and quoted at 6/- c.i.f. U.K. for whole pale, 4/6 for No. 1 Pickings and 4/- for No. 2.

**SUGAR.** The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of July		January to July		
		1946	1947	1946	1947	
Union of South Africa ... ..						
Mauritius ... ..						
Australia ... ..						
Fiji Islands ... ..						
British West Indies ... ..	32,385	12,756	164,071	170,936		
British Guiana ... ..	6,800	9,578	65,062	77,507		
Other British Countries ... ..						
Dutch East Indies ... ..						
Cuba ... ..	82,512	153,324	435,163	588,437		
Haiti ... ..	3,624	4,955	20,061	15,815		
St. Domingo ... ..	44,534	30,472	297,242	280,143		
Peru ... ..		15,961		15,961		
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	3,036		7,756	3		
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>172,891</b>	<b>227,046</b>	<b>989,355</b>	<b>1,154,802</b>		
<b>Imports of Refined</b> ... ..	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>		
<b>Total Imports</b> ... ..	<b>172,902</b>	<b>227,047</b>	<b>989,387</b>	<b>1,154,842</b>		
Consumption	tons	Month of June		January to June		
		1946	1947	1946	1947	
Refined ... ..		3	1	152	109	
Unrefined ... ..		133,425	181,058	724,956	772,721	
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>133,428</b>	<b>181,059</b>	<b>725,108</b>	<b>772,830</b>	
Stocks (June 30th)	tons	1946		1947		
		Home Grown Beet ... ..	87,200	91,000		
		Foreign Refined ... ..	450			
		Foreign Unrefined ... ..	348,700	486,650		
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>436,350</b>	<b>577,650</b>			

**RUM.** The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of July		January to July	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Union of South Africa ... ..			67,471	780,447	651,205
British West Indies ... ..	484,959	390,117		2,226,705	2,201,314
British Guiana ... ..	45,532	126,385		1,031,930	1,026,375
Other British Countries ... ..	284	4		281,826	925,872
Foreign Countries ... ..	37	10		39,103	383
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>530,812</b>	<b>583,987</b>	<b>4,360,013</b>	<b>4,805,350</b>
<b>Exports</b> ... ..		<b>16,129</b>	<b>26,487</b>	<b>57,834</b>	<b>163,574</b>
<b>Home Consumption</b> ... ..		<b>187,180</b>	<b>304,530</b>	<b>1,007,366</b>	<b>1,594,525</b>
<b>Stocks (June 30th)</b> ... ..		<b>3,867,000</b>	<b>6,018,000</b>		

**COCOA.** The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :—

Imports	cwt.	Month of July		January to July	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
British West Africa ... ..	132,226	152,174	1,630,411	1,863,757	
British West Indies ... ..	1,376	4,759	26,992	29,886	
Other British Countries ... ..	1,215	7,795	1,304	11,400	
French Africa ... ..			149,294		
Other Foreign Countries ... ..		1	36	5,364	
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>134,817</b>	<b>164,729</b>	<b>1,808,037</b>	<b>1,910,407</b>
<b>Exports</b> ... ..		<b>8,955</b>		<b>76,279</b>	
<b>Home Consumption</b> ... ..		<b>118,354</b>	<b>143,823</b>	<b>1,676,372</b>	<b>1,758,831</b>
<b>Stocks (June 30th)</b> ... ..			<b>4,000</b>		

## Tropical Agricultural Research

**I**N 1943 the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, and the President of Costa Rica, laid the cornerstone of the first of the buildings (then two) which (now almost fifty) house the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica.

This institute is sited on a bench in the typically tropical valley of the Reventazon river, some 2,000 feet above sea-level, in a region which is stated to offer an almost complete cross-section of tropical American agricultural conditions. Coffee and sugar-cane thrive in the valley, potatoes and cinchona flourish on the slopes. At a substation on the shores of Gatun lake, in Panama, intensive research on the cultivation and production of rubber is carried out.

The project was set up within the framework of the Pan-American Union to serve as a base for agricultural scientists from all over the western hemisphere. The aim is to help member countries to work out a better balanced agricultural economy, by research, education and dissemination of results.

Despite the shortage of materials, lack of adequate supplies of fertilizers, manpower difficulties, and other stringencies which have obtained since 1943, development of the institute and extension of its activities have been steadily pursued, and research is now proceeding on a wide variety of problems of importance to tropical agriculturists. A review of this work is given in the May-June issue of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*.

The institute keeps in close touch with local agricultural stations in member countries, and plans to co-operate with the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization in nutritional research. A growing number of visiting scientists are making use of its facilities. Already private organizations in member countries are turning to the institute for assistance. We visualize impending contacts between this research centre and existing and prospective centres in the West Indies, with mutual profit.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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## The Government Changes

### Mr. Attlee's New Cabinet

THE Prime Minister reconstructed the Government at the beginning of October and made many changes in Cabinet and junior posts as a result of which twelve Ministers and Under-Secretaries have been retired.

Lieut.-Colonel D. R. Rees-Williams, T.D., M.P., succeeds Mr. Ivor Thomas as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Cabinet as reconstituted, with Ministers in order of precedence, is as follows:

RT. HON. C. R. ATTLEE	Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.
RT. HON. HERBERT MORRISON	Lord President of the Council (and Leader of the House of Commons).
RT. HON. ERNEST BEVIN	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
RT. HON. HUGH DALTON	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
RT. HON. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS	Minister for Economic Affairs.
RT. HON. A. V. ALEXANDER	Minister of Defence.
RT. HON. VISCOUNT ADDISON	Lord Privy Seal (and Leader of the House of Lords).
RT. HON. VISCOUNT JOWITT	Lord Chancellor.
RT. HON. J. CHUTER EDE	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES	Secretary of State for the Colonies.
RT. HON. EARL OF LISTOWEL	Secretary of State for Burma.
RT. HON. P. NOEL-BAKER	Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.
RT. HON. ARTHUR WOODBURN	Secretary of State for Scotland.
RT. HON. G. A. ISAACS	Minister of Labour and National Service.
RT. HON. ANEURIN BEVAN	Minister of Health.
RT. HON. T. WILLIAMS	Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
RT. HON. GEORGE TOMLINSON	Minister of Education.
RT. HON. HAROLD WILSON	President of the Board of Trade.

### New Under-Secretary for Colonies

Lieut.-Colonel Rees-Williams was born in 1903 in Glamorgan. He is the son of Mr. William Rees Williams, F.R.C.V.S., and the late Councillor Mrs. Jenet Williams, and was educated at Mill Hill School and the Law Faculty, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, University of Wales. He was an Honourary-man of the Law Society, 1929.

Colonel Rees-Williams practised in South Wales for one year and then proceeded to Malaya where from 1930 to 1934 he practised at the Straits Settlements Bar. He returned to South Wales and from 1935 to 1945 was in private practice in Cardiff and also Clerk to the City of Cardiff Assessment Committee. He became an

officer in the Territorial Army; a trustee of Cardiff Y.M.C.A.; honorary legal adviser for the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council for Social Service, and was on the executive committee of the Edward Nicholl Home for children.

Colonel Rees-Williams was on active service from August, 1939, to October, 1945, becoming a lieutenant-colonel, Royal Artillery, and staff officer first grade, and was finally appointed Chief Legal Officer, Military Government, Greater Berlin Area (British Element). He was elected to Parliament in the General Election of 1945.

He is a member of the Fabian Society and of the Fabian Colonial Advisory Board, and was a senior tutor of the Law Society's School of Law, 1945-46; a member of the Jamaica Banana Producers Advisory Board, 1945-47; and chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party Commonwealth and Empire Group, 1946-47.

## British West Indian Airways

### Change in Control

British South American Airways Corporation announce that their subsidiary company, British International Air Lines, Ltd., has taken over all the assets of British West Indian Airways, Ltd.

The business of British West Indian Airways will be carried on as usual by British International Air Lines pending the formation of a new company to be registered in Trinidad, the board consisting of local directors as well as United Kingdom directors. The present staff of British West Indian Airways will continue in the normal way.

British West Indian Airways had a capital of \$1,000,000, equivalent to £200,000, and of the 10,000 \$100 shares, British South American Airways owned 2,855.

Since the above was written, the CIRCULAR learns that Lieut.-Commander Alexander Dalrymple Stewart Murray, R.N., has been appointed general manager of the new company to be formed to replace British West Indian Airways Ltd. It will be known as British Airways (West Indies) Ltd.

Since retiring from the Navy, Commander Murray, who is now 49, has spent 19 years in civil aviation and has had commercial, operational and administrative experience with Imperial Airways and B.O.A.C., serving in Egypt, Singapore, Hongkong, Portugal, Spain and Australia. He will be leaving shortly for Trinidad.



# From a Londoner's Notebook

IT is not unusual for a government to be reconstructed after two years in office, when parliament is nearing the mid-point of its term. By that time it may be supposed that some reputations have been established and some experimental appointments have failed. Exceptional interest had been taken in the changes to be made by Mr. Attlee, owing to the very stormy phase through which the Government is passing. It had been forecast, for instance, that Mr. Strachey would be sacrificed to appease popular discontent with the additional restrictions lately imposed by the Ministry of Food; and that Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, who is the firebrand of the administration and in whose interest a recent Press campaign for a change of Prime Minister was thought to have been instigated, would be either promoted or dismissed. Both these Ministers, however, remain at their posts.

\* \* \*

There is one considerable scapegoat. Mr. Shinwell, during whose tenure of the Ministry of Fuel and Power the coal situation has gone from bad to worse, is thrown at last to the wolves. He had been kept in his place for some time by the pressure of the Trade Union Congress in his favour; but the universal discontent with the results of his administration could be flouted no longer. The War Office, to which he is relegated, no longer holds its former high rank, now that the Secretary of State has been subordinated to the Minister of Defence. It is not true that Mr. Shinwell entered his new department wearing a black beret adorned with two Trade Union badges.

The other outstanding change in the Government is the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps to supervise the work of all departments concerned with economic affairs, except the Treasury itself. Under him are grouped several young ministers belonging to the "Intellectual" wing of the Labour Party, of whom the most remarkable is Mr. Harold Wilson, Fellow of University College, Oxford, who succeeds Sir Stafford himself at the Board of Trade. At the age of thirty-one Mr. Wilson is the youngest Cabinet Minister for many years. Mr. Gaitskell, the new Minister of Fuel and Power, another Oxford man, is about forty. The mobilization of this team under Sir Stafford Cripps, who is considered the most powerful brain in the Government, is considered an indication that a determined attempt will be made at the large-scale economic planning which has hitherto been more conspicuous in rhetoric than in action.

\* \* \*

It may also be a step towards that rationalization of the machinery of government, by the grouping of departments under ministers themselves set free from departmental duties, which was recommended by the Haldane Committee a quarter of a century ago. There has now emerged fairly clearly an inner or directing Cabinet of five—Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Morrison. Which of the last four should be regarded as heir presumptive to

the Prime Minister is now a very open question. It may, perhaps, be said that in the last year Mr. Morrison has lost ground and Sir Stafford Cripps has gained.

\* \* \*

In the immediate future the centre of the stage belongs to Mr. Dalton. An autumn Budget is to be produced, and on its contents mainly depends the judgment whether this Government is or is not capable of grappling with the economic emergency. The present prospect is that, with greater production concentrated upon export, there will be more wages in the pockets of the people and at the same time fewer goods in the shops at home. Those are the conditions calculated to aggravate the inflation by which we are already beset. The object of the autumn Budget must, therefore, be to cut down purchasing power to the measure of supply. At the same time any increase of income tax over its present crippling level of nine shillings in the pound would almost certainly check production by the removal of incentive. It is generally expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will rely mainly on indirect taxation.

\* \* \*

Some of the poorer quarters of London have been afflicted during the summer months by a very unpleasant movement. It is based upon the resentment aroused by the brutal atrocities perpetrated against British soldiers and police by Jewish assassins in Palestine. A body calling itself the British League of Ex-Servicemen, and professing a crude and stupid form of Fascist doctrine, has been making inflammatory speeches in the streets and calling for reprisals upon the Jews of London—a law-abiding community having neither connexion nor sympathy with the outrages in Palestine. The brainless youths who indulge in this propaganda would be comparatively harmless, were it not that the Communists, always eager to fish in troubled waters, put up their own orators on adjoining pitches to inflame Jewish passions on the other side. The ulterior motive seems to be to spread the notion that there is a serious menace of Fascism in England and that Communism is the only alternative. Educated people are well aware that Fascism and Communism, at any rate as preached by these half-baked hooligans, are substantially the same thing. Unfortunately, there are few educated people in their audience. It is an ugly situation. The real issue is between reason and violence.

## Commonwealth Economic Committee

It is officially announced that the Imperial Economic Committee, with the approval of the Governments represented on the Committee, will be known in future as the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

It was recently decided that the Committee's work, which ceased during the war, should be resumed. The organization and staff are being re-established, and it is hoped to re-issue certain publications before the end of the year.



# The Closer Union Conference

## Full List of Resolutions

THE Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, to which reference was made on page 199 of the September issue of the CIRCULAR, ended at a final plenary session held on September 19th, and at the conclusion of the proceedings the delegates passed a resolution of loyalty and allegiance to which His Majesty returned the following reply:—

"I desire to express to the delegates to the Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, between September 11th and 19th, 1947, my warm appreciation of their affirmation of loyalty and allegiance to my Person and Throne. I am glad to take this opportunity to convey to those delegates and to my people in all the territories which they represent an assurance of my deep interest in their welfare and of my conviction that the Montego Bay Conference will prove to have been of historic importance in the constitutional and economic development of all the territories of the British Caribbean Area."

The resolutions resulting from the proceedings of the Conference numbered fourteen, and were adopted en bloc on the proposal of the Hon. W. A. Bustamante, and seconded by the Hon. Albert Gomes, with the reservation that the British Guiana delegates reserved their position in regard to Resolution number one.

The full list of resolutions is as follows:—

### Resolution—1

RESOLVED:

That this Conference, recognizing the desirability of a political federation of the British Caribbean territories, accepts the principle of a federation in which each constituent unit retains complete control over all matters except those specifically assigned to the federal government.

### Resolution—2

RESOLVED:

That this Conference believes that an increasing measure of responsibility should be extended to the several units of the British Caribbean territories, whose political development must be pursued as an aim in itself, without prejudice and in no way subordinate to progress towards federation.

### Resolution—3

RESOLVED:

That this Conference believes that the provision of adequate inter-colonial and external shipping services and other communications is essential if progress is to be made towards federation, and recommends that in the meantime, and until a federal authority exists, a British Caribbean Shipping Committee should be set up as recommended in paragraph 27 of the Report\* of the Fact Finding Meeting on Shipping held in Barbados in July, 1947.

### Resolution—4

WHEREAS progress towards federation will be accelerated by putting agriculture in the British Caribbean area on a more secure economic basis than now exists,

\* Not yet to hand.

RESOLVED:

That this Conference recommends that immediate steps be taken for the setting up of a central body of primary producers (representative of all British Caribbean colonies) with a view to accelerating the development of agriculture throughout the area on a sound economic basis; and urges the respective Governments to ask the Comptroller for Development and Welfare to convene a conference as soon as possible for that purpose.

### Resolution—5

WHEREAS this Conference considers that immediate, direct representation in negotiations affecting overseas trade and commerce is essential to the economic advancement of the British Caribbean colonies,

RESOLVED:

That this Conference recommends:—

- (a) that a British Caribbean Trade Commissioner Service should be inaugurated in the United Kingdom;
- (b) that the Governments of the colonies concerned should give immediate consideration to the selection of a suitable Trade Commissioner and a well qualified staff of assistants, and to the provision of adequate funds for this service from their current year's estimates; and
- (c) that H.M. Government should accord to the British Trade Commissioner the fullest possible facilities for representation at Commonwealth conferences and discussions affecting the trade and commerce of the British Caribbean, on the lines of those accorded to the High Commissioners of the British Dominions in respect of trade affecting their territories; and should use their best endeavours to secure fully adequate representation for the British Caribbean Trade Commissioner at international conferences.

### Resolution—6

RESOLVED:

THAT this Conference recommends:—

- (1) the immediate constitution of a Standing Closer Association Committee composed of delegates appointed by the Legislatures of each unit in the British Caribbean area, not exceeding the numbers specified in the schedule to this Resolution, and of a chairman and secretary appointed by the Secretary of State;
- (2) that the terms of reference of the above Committee be to consider and make recommendations in relation to:—
  - (a) the assimilation of:—
    - (i) the fiscal, customs and tariff policy of the British territories in the Caribbean area, so, however, that the Committee shall have regard to any recommendations in relation to those matters which may previously have been made by any Commission constituted for this purpose



- subsequent to the nineteenth day of September, 1947; and
- (ii) the legislation of such territories;
  - (b) the unification of the currency of such territories;
  - (c) the unification, so far as may be practicable, of the public services of such territories, so, however, that the Committee shall have regard to any recommendations in relation to such unification which may previously have been made by any Commission constituted for that purpose subsequent to the nineteenth day of September, 1947, and to which effect may not previously have been given;
  - (d) the form of a federal constitution and federal judiciary most likely to give effect to the aspirations of the people of such territories; and
  - (e) the means of financing the operation of all federal services, regard being had to all proposals in relation to this subject made to the Conference on Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September, 1947.
- (3) that the headquarters of the above Committee be in Barbados;
  - (4) that the Committee above referred to be requested to report to the Governments of the British Caribbean territories not later than the 30th June, 1949.

Schedule					
Barbados	...	...	...	...	2
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	2
British Honduras	...	...	...	...	2
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	2
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua	...	...	...	...	1
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	1
St. Kitts	...	...	...	...	1
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	2
Windward Islands—					
Dominica	...	...	...	...	1
Grenada	...	...	...	...	1
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	1
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	1
Total					17

#### Resolution—7

##### RESOLVED :

THAT this Conference recommends the appointment by the Secretary of State of a Commission to examine, in consultation with the Governments of the territories in the British Caribbean area, the question of the establishment of a Customs Union, and to make recommendations, with special regard to :—

- (a) ensuring uniformity in administration and customs practice;
- (b) the selection and training of the necessary staff (including the staff for an adequate statistical service);
- (d) the preparation of a suitable tariff, having regard to the fiscal problems of the Governments whose

revenue would be affected by the introduction of a Customs Union; and

- (e) the special needs of the British Virgin Islands.

#### Resolution—8

WHEREAS the recommendations made in paragraph 21 of the Fiscal Sub-Committee's report\* have been accepted;

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference suspends judgment on the remainder of that report\* in so far as it relates to customs.

#### Resolution—9

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference recommends that the Governments of the British Caribbean territories should appoint a small regional committee to study and report upon matters of common economic significance, and to advise upon the merits of plans for economic development.

#### Resolution—10

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference endorses the recommendations made in that part of the report\* of the Fiscal Sub-Committee which deals with currency.

#### Resolution—11

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference recommends that the Governments of the British Caribbean territories should agree, after consultation among themselves, to adopt a common financial year.

#### Resolution—12

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference recommends that His Majesty's Government should be invited to examine the possibility of effecting changes in the methods of Treasury control of grant-aided Colonies.

#### Resolution—13

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference recommends that His Majesty's Government should be further invited to consider, as an experimental measure, the advantages of substituting a block grant for three years to aid such territories and freeing them from direct year to year budgetary control through the three-year period covered by such a grant.

#### Resolution—14

##### RESOLVED :

That this Conference recommends :—

- (1) the immediate establishment of a Commission to enquire into and make recommendations in relation to the unification of the public services of the British Caribbean area;
- (2) that the terms of reference of the Commission be so framed as to permit of the Commission considering all branches of such public services;
- (3) that the report of the Commission be laid before the Legislatures of the respective territories in that area with the minimum delay, unless a Standing Closer Association Committee shall have sooner been appointed, in which event the report shall be referred to those Legislatures through that Committee; and
- (4) that the Commission be constituted in the manner suggested in paragraph 15 of the Secretary of

\* Not yet to hand.





MR. CREECH JONES (right) and SIR JOHN HUGGINS



THE DELEGATES IN SESSION  
THE CONFERENCE ON CLOSER ASSOCIATION AT MONTEGO BAY

[See page 235]





THE BALLETS NEGRES SOCIETY. A BOUQUET FOR DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRCRAFT. THE BRABAZON 1 AT BRISTOL. [See page 235]



State's draft despatch dated July, 1947, circulated to the Conference.

Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his Parliamentary Private Secretary, Flight-Lieutenant A. M. Crawley, M.P., both attended the Conference, and the principal delegates, advisers and official observers were as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE: G. F. Seel, E. R. Edmonds, Miss M. F. Stebbings.

BARBADOS: H. A. Cuke, G. H. Adams, W. A. Crawford, E. K. Walcott, K.C. (Attorney General), P. F. Campbell (Acting Colonial Secretary).

BRITISH GUIANA: Sir Eustace Woolford, K.C., F. J. Seaford, Dr J. B. Singh, F. W. Holder (Attorney General), E. F. McDavid (Colonial Treasurer).

BRITISH HONDURAS: W. H. Courtenay, C. M. Staine, K. E. L. Wade, A. N. Woolfsohn (Colonial Secretary), H. J. Hughes (Attorney General).

JAMAICA: W. A. Bustamante, F. A. Pixley, Douglas J. Judah, Sir Norman Strathie (Financial Secretary and Treasurer), T. H. Mayers (Attorney General).

LEeward ISLANDS: V. C. Bird, H. M. Davis, A. W. Griffin, S. E. Gomes, K.C. (Attorney General), H. Burrowes (Acting Administrator of Antigua).

TRINIDAD: Timothy Roodal, Albert Gomes, L. C. Hannays, K.C., H. W. Wilson, K.C. (Attorney General), R. B. Skinner (Financial Secretary).

WINDWARD ISLANDS: Clifton Dupigny, S. F. Brodie, A. M. Lewis, J. B. Renwick, A. R. Cools Lartigue, K.C. (Attorney General).

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION: Sir John MacPherson (British co-chairman), N. W. Manley, K.C., E. Sabben-Clare (British Resident Member in Washington), Garnett Gordon.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE: Professor C. G. Beasley (Economic Adviser), S. A. Hammond (Educational Adviser), Hewitt Myring (Public Relations Officer), R. Norris (secretary to the Comptroller).

Secretary to the Conference: A. M. Mackintosh (Colonial Office); assistant secretary: H. L. Lindo (Jamaica Secretariat).

## Jamaica Colonial Secretary

The Colonial Office announced on October 1st that Mr. Donald Charles MacGillivray, M.B.E., had been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, in succession to Mr. H. M. Foot, C.M.G., O.B.E., whose appointment as Chief Secretary, Nigeria, was announced briefly in last CIRCULAR.

Mr. MacGillivray was born in 1906, at Edinburgh, and was educated at The Wells House, Malvern Wells, Sherborne, and Trinity College, Oxford. He was appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika Territory in 1929, and was transferred to Palestine in 1938 as an assistant District Commissioner. He served for some time as private secretary to the High Commissioner, was promoted to be a Deputy District Commissioner in 1940, a Junior District Commissioner in 1944, an acting Under-Secretary (Administrative) and chairman of the Clerical Service Board in July, 1945. He became an Under-Secretary a year later.

Mr. MacGillivray was second-in-command of the special liaison team established by the Palestine Government last year to assist in the work of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry on Palestine and earlier this year served as United Kingdom Government Liaison Officer with the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. He is now attending the session of the United Nations Assembly in New York as an adviser on Palestine affairs to the U.K. delegation.

## The West India Committee

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

Name	Proposer and Seconder
NATIONAL BUSINESS AGENCY LTD. (London)	Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
MR. ALBERT ARNOLD GLIKSTEN (Country)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. B. A. Melhado
MR. THOMAS A. C. HEPWORTH (Country)	Mr. H. I. O. Henriques Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
CAPTAIN LINDSAY MANDEVILLE- ELLIS (Jamaica)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Captain H. S. Harrison Wallace Lt.-Col. J. G. Harrison, R.N. (Retd.), D.S.O.

### New Member of Executive

At the same meeting it was reported that Mr. R. Beaumont had resigned from the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, M.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.Inst.Pet., who has been elected to the Executive, was educated at St. George's School, Harpenden. In 1917 he joined the Royal Naval Air Service and afterwards served in the Royal Air Force as a pilot. After the close of the 1914-18 war he entered Hertford College, Oxford, where in 1921, he took the degree of B.A. in the honours school of Natural Science (Geology). Later that year he joined the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields as a geologist in Ecuador, and also served with the Lobitos Oilfields, its parent company in Peru.

In 1925 he joined the geological department of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., and worked in Venezuela, Colombia and Trinidad.

He returned to Oxford University in October, 1926, where he carried out a year's research work taking the degrees of M.A. and B.Sc., after which he rejoined the Lobitos Oilfields in Colombia.

Mr. Murray became general manager of Kern Trinidad Oilfields in Trinidad, in 1928, and in 1942 was appointed general manager in Trinidad of Trinidad Leaseholds. In May, 1947, he was transferred to their London office as manager (London).

During Mr. Murray's 19 years in Trinidad he served on many Government committees and took part in the public life of the colony, having been a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Petroleum Conservation Board, a member of the Oil and Water Board, president of the New Union Park Turf Club and a vice-president of the leading football and cricket clubs.

Mr. Murray served several terms as president of the Petroleum Association of Trinidad, was a member of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Inc., and on the committee of the Trinidad Automobile Association.

Since his return to London he has been made a director of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.

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.



## Barbados Fiscal Survey

### Professor Beasley's Interim Report

THE July issue of the *Barbados Commercial Journal* gives the text of an interim report by Professor C. G. Beasley, laid on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, in which, arising from his fiscal survey of the island, he invites the attention of the Governor "to what is in my view a serious deficiency in the administrative machinery of Your Excellency's Government, namely the lack of any adequate provision for the co-ordination of financial and economic activities of government."

Professor Beasley recommends that steps be taken to make this provision by the appointment of a senior officer, with the necessary technical qualifications and ample practical experience of the management of public monies with another government, as Financial Secretary\* with independent access to the Governor, to take charge of the financial activities of government and act as financial adviser to the Governor.

The professor further recommends that a careful choice should be made to ensure the appointment of an officer who could take charge of the financial implications of the Development Plan, partly with a view to the correct timing of large items of expenditure as well as much stricter accounting of costs than has been thought necessary in the smaller scale of public works in the past.

The rapid rise in the scale of Government finances in Barbados since 1939, the professor contends, has thrust upon the Colonial Secretary's office an impossible burden. From the beginning of the present century to the outbreak of war, during which period Government revenue and expenditure only rose from an average level of £200,000 to barely £500,000, the Colonial Secretaries and their deputies were able to cope with the work. Now, however, government revenue is of the order of £1,500,000, and in addition the government will in the immediate future have to face financial problems of increasing extent and complexity. An inevitable decline in prices in the course of the next few years will have its effect upon revenue yields. Developments in the field of international economic relationships such as the proposed International Trade Organization, and the policy of bulk purchasing arrangements, create a need for expert financial advice. The financial administration of such Development Plan as may be agreed upon will require expert handling.

Professor Beasley also makes recommendations in regard to the form of the annual budget. The tradition in Barbados has been strongly in favour of a complete separation of expenditures of a capital nature from those which are recurrent. The professor admits the soundness of this procedure, but regards it as outmoded, and suggests a dual budget segregating capital expenditure from the budget of recurrent items but providing the opportunity for viewing the programme of capital works as a whole at the beginning of the financial year. These matters in particular call for expert handling, especially when loan finance is involved.

\*In our last issue our Barbados correspondent reported (page 192) the introduction of a Bill to give effect to this recommendation.

## Our Dependence on Sugar

DR. WILLIAM J. ROBBINS, Director of the New York Botanical Garden and Professor of Botany, Columbia University, contributes to the July issue of *The Canada-West Indies Magazine* a short variation on a well-known theme in an article headed "Sugar—the Foundation of All Life."

The formation of sugar in the plant from water and gaseous carbon dioxide, by the process known as photosynthesis which occurs in the light in the presence of chlorophyll, the green pigment of plants, is a fact so elementary as to be taught to boys at school. Yet, this fundamental reaction has defied all attempts of chemists to imitate in the laboratory, and it was not until 1943 that four collaborators in the University of California succeeded in synthesizing sucrose by the action of an enzyme, phosphorylase, on a mixture of glucose-1-phosphate and fructose. This success was recognized by the award of the first annual Sugar Research prize established by the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., but the formation of sugar direct from carbon dioxide and water still remains to be achieved.

The process, however, goes on continuously and successfully in the living plant, as has been the case since plants began to grow in the light, and Dr. Robbins makes reference to a few of the end-products for which the formation of sugar in the plant is the starting point. The starch in the potato; the cellulose and lignin of the wood in the tree; the oil in a peanut or soya bean; the protein in wheat grains; the digitalis of the foxglove; the opium of the poppy; the perfume of the rose and the pigments which colour its petals; all are developed from the sugar formed in the leaves of the plant, and form only a fraction of the products which could be enumerated.

Animals, on the other hand, cannot make their own sugar. The sweetness of the seaside beauty queen is not derived from sugar manufactured in her body by exposure to the sun. Like other, and less decorative, mammals, she consumes sugar, and various other plant and animal products derived from sugar, for, in the words of Dr. Robbins, "If you eat a beefsteak or a lobster or drink a glass of wine, you are consuming food which was at one time sugar."

Energy from the sun is fixed by the plant in the form of sugar, and transferred from the sugar to the substances derived from it. The energy which enables the animal to put forth effort is obtained by the destruction of these substances and of sugar.

It is an intriguing thought that, locked up in our coal seams, there is a store of energy which had its origin in sugar, and which depends, for its release, on the generation in the miner of energy derived from sugar. According to Dr. Robbins, the best estimates put the amount of energy fixed annually by the photosynthesis of sugar in plants at the equivalent of 300,000,000,000 tons of coal. The energy equivalent which would be required to mine this amount of coal is probably incalculable, and fortunately unnecessary of development, but the figure offers a measure of the importance of sugar in world economy.

Dr. Robbins expresses it thus: "It is justifiable, therefore, to refer to sugar as the foundation of life,



the substance upon which in the last analysis our existence and the development of modern civilization rests. This situation seems likely to continue until some way is found of duplicating in a test tube in a chemical laboratory the photosynthetic activity of the green plant or until some other primary source of energy is available other than that coming from the sun."

## Commonwealth Trade Conference

On his return to Barbados after attending the Commonwealth Trade Conference in London, as one of the delegates of the West Indies area, the Hon. H. A. Cuke gave a broadcast talk to the people of the island on the aims and purpose of the conference, and of the later conference of the International Trade Organization at Geneva.

After stressing the goodwill and mutual understanding which he found among delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth, Mr. Cuke gave an outline of events leading to the preparation of the I.T.O. draft charter, and some of the objects which it is designed to achieve.

His observations on a possible effect of the operations of the charter on colonial possessions deserve quotation: "If the 'International Trade Organization' can eliminate dumping, unnatural subsidies and price manipulations, something will be achieved. These are the devices that have done the greatest harm to the colonial areas, as producers of primary products. It is increasingly evident that the standard of living of colonial peoples can never be raised to a reasonable level, unless a fair and stable price can be obtained for the primary products which they produce, and unless some process of industrialization takes place within those areas. It is on this second point that some apprehension arises as to the effect of the operations of the charter on colonial possessions. Under the terms of the charter, assistance to new industries will be greatly restricted and can only be given on a case being made out. As the I.T.O. will be dominated by representatives of highly industrialized nations, the newcomer in the industrial field will have a difficult task to obtain the necessary permission. This will mean that if any industrialization is to take place in the West Indies, a very high standard of output will be necessary. Both the head which conceives and the hands which execute will have to give everything to the task in hand with no slackening but with co-operation and goodwill all around."

## Barbados Sugar Production, 1947 (a correction)

On page 208 of our last issue we gave final figures of production of sugar in Barbados during the quota year ended August 31st, 1947.

After the issue had gone into print we were informed that the Barbados Department of Agriculture had issued notification of an amendment in the figure for production of fancy molasses. The amended figure is 23,208.1 tons (against 23,320.8), and the figure of total production is thereby amended to 111,232.3 tons (against 111,345.0).

## Colonial Development & Welfare

### Scholarships for Trade Unionists

A COMMUNIQUÉ issued by the Colonial Office for simultaneous publication in the United Kingdom and the British West Indies on September 22nd, disclosed that it is intended to provide scholarships at the expense of the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote to enable students selected from West Indian Trade Union officials who have completed the correspondence courses with Ruskin College provided free of charge by the Trades Union Congress to take a six months' practical course in Trade Union work in the United Kingdom.

In 1942-43 free correspondence courses with Ruskin College were offered by the Trades Union Congress for the benefit of two West Indian Trade Union officials from each of the following territories: Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad. Of the total of 20 courses so offered, 17 were taken up.

The Trades Union Congress has continued the offer to 15 officials annually for a period covering, if possible, the next nine years. The Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarships, which are to be ten in number, will be provided, in the first instance, during the second, third and fourth of the nine years, and the continuance of the practical training courses after the initial three years will be reviewed towards the close of that period, when it should be possible to determine whether funds for further scholarships, over and above the original ten, can be provided.

The plans for the practical course are that the selected Trade Union officials will spend their first month in the United Kingdom in full-time study on an intensive theoretical course conducted by the Trades Union Congress as part of their permanent provision for the technical education of trade unionists. This will be followed by four months' attachment to Trade Unions in the United Kingdom, and the sixth month will be spent in seeing industrial machinery at work at the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Selection of candidates for the first correspondence course under the scheme, which is to proceed forthwith, will be made by Ruskin College. The local governments will invite trade union organizations in each colony to suggest a field of candidates. The names will be submitted, with observations on the merits of each candidate, through the Colonial Office to the Trades Union Congress and the Governing Body of the College.

As regards the practical course, selection will be by joint collaboration between Ruskin College, the Trades Union Congress and the Colonial Office.

The communiqué concluded with an appreciation of the services rendered by Sir John Macpherson, Mr. A. G. V. Lindon and the Trades Union Congress in connexion with the scheme.

THE Royal Navy's general economy programme will leave only one cruiser, H.M.S. *Sheffield*, and two sloops, H.M.S.S. *Snipe* and *Sparrow*, in the America and West Indies squadron. The ships to be withdrawn from the station are the cruiser H.M.S. *Kenya* and H.M.S.S. *Porlock Bay* and *Padstow Bay*.



## The Tourist Trade

### International Conference in Paris

**D**URING the first four days of this month there is being held in Paris an International Conference of National Tourist Organizations.

Invitations to the Colonial Tourist Organizations in the West Indies to be represented at this conference were received by the Colonial Office through the Foreign Office. At the request of the Colonial Office and the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, who had been approached by the French Consul in Trinidad, the West India Committee took up the matter, and received from Mr. J. G. Bridges, director-general of the British Travel Association and the Tourist Division of the British Tourist and Holidays Board, an offer to hold a watching brief at the conference on behalf of the West Indies. This offer was submitted through the Colonial Office to the British West Indies, acceptances being received from the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Mr. Bridges was therefore invited to watch the interests of the British West Indian colonies at the conference.

The conference agenda is as follows:—

#### First Day

1. Opening of the Conference:—
  - (i) Opening Address by the Minister of Transport.
  - (ii) Reply: M. Lampe.
  - (iii) Election of Conference Chairman: (Candidate M. Ingrand).
  - (iv) Election of Vice-Chairman: (Candidate M. Lampe).
2. Survey of International Tourism (M. Ingrand).
  - (a) Passports, Visas, Frontier Formalities. Resolution by M. Haulot.
  - (b) Hotel and Transportation Problems. Resolution by M. Lampe.

#### Second Day

2. Survey of International Tourism.—*contd.*
  - (c) Currency Control—Survey by a United Nations Expert. Resolution moved from the Chair.
  - (d) Tourist Statistics—Report of the Chairman of the Statistics Sub-Committee (M. Bridges).
  - (e) Students and Young People's Exchange Visits, Popular Tourism, Workers' Travel. Resolution by M. Herec.
  - (f) Publicity and Advertising. Resolution by M. Lichtenberg.
  - (g) Survey of International Action in the field of Travel and Tourism. Report and Resolution by M. Wilkinson.

#### Third Day

3. Discussion of the Exploratory Committee's Report and Recommendations (moved by M. Bittel).

#### RESOLUTION:—

#### BE IT RESOLVED,

- (i) That this Conference of National Tourist Organizations, recognizing the contribution which the development of a free flow of visitors between nations must make to the expansion of world trade and employment, and the development of mutual understanding between nations, and recognizing the existence of many barriers to the full development of travel, which can be removed only through mutual appreciation and co-ordinated actions, deems it necessary to provide international machinery for mutual collaboration and consultation on the technical and general problems involved in the development of travel with a view to promoting national, international, and commercial action for their solution;
- (ii) That this Conference recognizes the International Union of Official Tourism Organizations as the international semi-official organization best suited to meet these requirements, provided that the International Union of Official Tourism Organizations brings its Statutes into line with those recommended by the Exploratory Committee;

- (iii) That this Conference recommends to all participating countries that they should seek membership of the International Union of Official Tourism Organizations;
- (iv) And that this Conference entrusts the International Union of Official Tourism Organizations, adapted in accordance with these recommendations, with the task of pursuing the work of this Conference.

#### Fourth Day

XIII General Assembly of the International Union of Official Tourism Organizations.

(This Assembly will be attended by all members of the Union, and all organizations who voted for the Resolution on the Third Day of the Conference.)

Items on the agenda will include:—

- (a) Opening of the General Assembly;
- (b) Amendment of the Statutes;
- (c) Introduction of new Members;
- (d) Election of Officers and Election of the Executive Committee;
- (e) Selection of the Seat of the Permanent Secretariat;
- (f) Report of the Executive Committee\*;
- (g) Date and place of the next General Assembly

## Overseas Travel in 1946

The issue of *The Board of Trade Journal* dated September 27th, 1947, contains an analysis of movements of passengers by sea between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe and the Mediterranean during 1946. The last complete year for which these statistics were published was 1938, and figures for this latter year are also given for comparison.

So far as the British West Indian passenger position is concerned the analysis is un-illuminating. Passengers to and from that area are included, without distinctive enumeration, under the heading "Other British Countries."

The items under that heading are as follows:—

Outward Passengers			
1946	British ...	22,214	1938—British ... 19,900
	Alien ...	625	Alien ... 907
	Total ...	22,839	Total ... 20,807
Inward Passengers			
1946—	British ...	10,272	1938—British ... 19,283
	Alien ...	1,185	Alien ... 808
	Total ...	11,457	Total ... 20,091

As separate figures are given, under an appropriate heading, for each Dominion, and the figures for Ceylon are included with those for India, the particulars given above may be taken as having reference to the Colonial Empire minus Ceylon.

This area is still sufficiently extensive to make it impossible to form any impression, other than that already acquired by bitter experience, of the position *vis à vis* the British West Indies. The numbers of outward passengers to the Colonies in 1946 were undoubtedly swollen by the repatriation of service men and women, and wives and families of the men. The drop in inward British passengers in 1946—10,272 as against 19,283 in 1938—may be taken as a more accurate indication of passenger facilities, between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, available for the public.

\*The newly elected executive committee will be required to meet immediately in order to make suggestions as to the annual subscription payable by members for 1947-48.



# Jamaica's Trade in 1946

## Economic Developments

MR. F. J. GICK, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, contributes to the issue of *The Board of Trade Journal* dated September 6th an article on "Economic Development and Trade Progress in Jamaica."

His observations on the trade of the colony in 1946 read as follows:—

During the year 1946 the United Kingdom increased her percentage share of the total imports into Jamaica from 13.8 per cent. (in 1945) to 21.4 per cent., while Canada's share of the total imports was reduced from 41.1 per cent. (1945) to 34.7 per cent., and the United States' percentage from 30.1 to 25.4.

With regard to exports (domestic) from Jamaica, the United Kingdom share of the total exports increased from 43 per cent. in 1945 to 62.4 per cent. in 1946. The percentages taken by Canada and the United States, which in 1945 were 35.8 and 10.1 respectively, were reduced in 1946 to 25.5 and 5 respectively. Progress made by the United Kingdom in exports to Jamaica during the year 1946 as compared with 1945 is revealed by the following examples relating to a few selected commodities:—

Commodity	1946	1945
Cigarettes ... ..	9,013	159
Apparel—other than gloves, hats and hosiery ... ..	23,850	12,835
Boots and shoes of leather ... ..	61,462	11,840
Motor cars—314 valued at ... ..	86,106	Nil
Tyres and tubes for cars—11,962 in number valued at ... ..	42,325	Nil
Motor trucks—119 valued at ... ..	43,710	(5 in no.— £3,500)
Tyres and tubes for trucks—4,747 valued at ... ..	32,206	Nil
Cement... ..	141,757	67,559
Hardware ... ..	175,114	41,357
Artificial silk piece goods ... ..	142,386	124,854
Wool—piece goods ... ..	60,187	39,746
Wool—other manufactures ... ..	82,227	4,953

The colony's total trade for the year ending December 31st, 1946, was the highest yet recorded, the value of imports (c.i.f.), viz. £12,340,000, exceeding that of the previous peak year 1920 by nearly £2 million, the values for 1945 and 1944 being £9,595,500 and £8,973,000 respectively.

The value (f.o.b.) of exports during 1946, viz. £8,745,940, including foreign exports, was also the highest yet recorded, the values for 1945 and 1944 being £5,137,000 and £4,479,500 respectively.

The sharp increase in the value of imports was due mainly to increases in the value of the principal commodities imported, as compared with those for the year 1945, for example, motor cars and trucks, boots and shoes, cotton piece-goods, rice, hardware, fertilizers, fuel oil and a few others. During the period 1942 to 1946 the total value of imports maintained a steep upward trend. The increase in the total value of the colony's exports was much more gradual until 1946, when the marked increase recorded was due mainly

to the resumption of banana and citrus exports, and to expansion of the sugar, rum, and cigar industries.

The unfavourable balance of commodity trade was approximately £3½ millions as compared with £4,636,400 for 1945 and £1,452,000 for 1938. When, however, amounts received in the form of invisible exports, including the Imperial Government's, and remittances by Jamaican workers abroad, are taken into account, the adverse balance will be appreciably reduced.\*

The accumulated surplus balance at March 31st, 1946, was £1,084,363. The latest estimate on the past year's transactions is £49,768, which brings the accumulated surplus as at March 31st, 1947, to an estimated figure of £1,134,131.

As regards the colony's finances, Mr. Gick continues:—

The estimated deficit for the financial year 1947-48 is £95,589, but this has been provided for by the imposition, since the preparation of the estimates, of increased taxes on cigarettes. The budget for 1947-48 is consequently expected to show a small surplus.

The Public Debt as at March 31st, 1946, amounted to £8,739,990, which increased during the year 1946-47 to £9,669,990 as at April 1st, 1947. Of this amount £7,418,500 is the liability of the Central Government, Local Government bodies being responsible for the balance. Accumulated sinking funds at December 31st, 1946, amounted to £1,641,659.

## The ten-year plan

The ten-year plan is gaining momentum and the proposed expenditure for 1947-48 under departmental heads is £2,242,909, which will be financed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants and loans, from current revenue and loans of the colony.

The Jamaica Government is giving every possible encouragement to the development of new industries and the development and extension of existing secondary industries. The latter made good progress during the period, save that manufacturers of soap and edible oils were limited in their production by a temporary shortage of certain raw materials. The establishment of a cement industry and of a textile mill were under consideration when the report was submitted. The West Indies Sugar Co. and the British-American Tobacco Co. have factory extensions in contemplation.

The tourist trade has received encouragement by the enactment of the Hotels' Industry Aid Law. One large new hotel is in course of construction and others are contemplated. Improvements in sea and air transportation were effected during the year.

A considerable number of settlers have been established on small properties of their own under a scheme for the rehabilitation of ex-service men and returned workers from abroad.

Jamaica was more fortunate than many other markets during the war years in securing and maintaining reasonable supplies of essential goods, and consequently there is not such an extensive backlog demand as exists in markets which were less favourably situated during that period. There is nevertheless a steady demand, and in fact a preference for most classes of consumer goods which can be supplied by the United Kingdom.

\*A release by the Island Statistician estimates the amount of money remitted and taken to Jamaica by contract workers in the U.S.A., during 1946, at £2,070,000.—Ed.



## The Ballets Negres

### New Society formed in London

**N**EGRO ballet, introduced to this country for the first time in April, 1946, by Berto Pasuka, of Jamaica, and seen all too rarely since, is now to receive the support which its many friends feel it deserves and has earned.

This support is to come from the Ballets Negres Society, an organization formed recently in London with the following influential committee: Sir Hubert Young, chairman, Dame Sybil Thorndike, vice-chairman, Dr. C. Belfield Clarke, Mr. Thorold Dickinson, Mr. Robert Gavin, Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, Mr. Robert Helpmann, Mr. Oliver Messel, Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Mr. Noel Sabine, The Viscountess Simon, and Mr. Charles F. Smith, with Mr. Ronald Giffen as secretary.

The objects of the Society are:—

- (a) to produce and encourage Negro ballet, Negro theatrical art, music and drama.
- (b) to operate a school of ballet and drama in connexion with the Society
- (c) to give all possible facilities for holding exhibitions of Negro painting and sculpture and to foster Negro literature
- (d) to associate with similar organizations throughout the world.
- (e) to foster racial understanding.
- (f) to raise from time to time any moneys required to meet any expenses incurred in relation to any or all of the objects of the Society, by such means as the committee shall decide.
- (g) to devote any profits accruing from performances or other sources, to furthering the objects of the Society.
- (h) to retain or employ professional or technical advisers or workers in connexion with the objects of the Society and to pay such fees as may be thought expedient.

In order to raise the necessary funds an appeal, signed by the chairman, has been issued, in which he asks for donations to be sent to the Society's bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co., 16, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

The Society may be said to have been launched on October 14th, when a cocktail party was given at the West Indian Club. In addition to the committee of the Society and the members of the ballet company, those present included representatives of the Colonial Office, the B.B.C., the West India Committee, the stage and the Press.

Brief speeches were made by Dame Sybil Thorndike, Sir Hubert Young and Sir Lennox O'Reilly, who each stressed the cultural value of Negro ballet and the need to establish it on a sound basis.

five complete years. Now seven players—only seven, though admittedly the most prominent—have refused the coming tour for various reasons.

"I confidently expect that this side will give a good account of themselves and will gain the respect and support of the West Indies cricket public."

## The M.C.C. Tour

### Further invitations issued

**A**N article, specially written for the CIRCULAR by Patsy Hendren in which he discussed the prospects of the M.C.C. team to tour the West Indies this winter, appeared in last CIRCULAR.

In addition to the players mentioned in that article, the M.C.C. have invited the following to take part in the tour: J. C. Laker, of Surrey, M. F. Tremlett, of Somerset, and J. H. Wardle, of Yorkshire. At the time of going to press their replies had not been received.

The West Indies, according to Press telegrams, will have three captains for the Test matches. George Headley (Jamaica) will be captain in the first and fourth matches in Barbados and Jamaica respectively; Jeffrey Stollmeyer (Trinidad) will lead the team in Trinidad; while John Goddard (Barbados) will be captain in British Guiana.

### G. O. Allen defends team selectors

Criticisms have appeared in certain London newspapers regarding the delay in completing the England side. The following spirited reply to these criticisms, by G. O. Allen, captain of the side, appeared in the October 9th issue of the *Evening Standard*:—

"I have seen it stated," he said, "that the M.C.C. have 'lost interest' in the tour and are finding it virtually impossible to make up a first-class side. Nothing could be further from the truth. The reason for the delay is simple. I myself asked the M.C.C. committee to wait for definite replies from those already invited.

"The reply from John Ikin, of Lancashire, was specially important. He is a leg-spin bowler and an all-rounder. I consider that to complete a side not knowing whether he, and one or two others, would be able to go might mean an unbalanced team. Ikin's acceptance, deferred for reasons of health, was received only in the middle of last week.

"I think that the unkind comments that have appeared are unfortunate because they might give a wrong impression in the West Indies.

"May I remind those who have started the present 'scare' that some of them were the very critics who just two years ago were constantly urging, almost demanding, that M.C.C. should start almost immediately a full-scale programme of test match cricket? At the time I said I thought this was unwise, as we were not quite ready after the war. None the less, in order to help cricket overseas, a programme was started which would mean summer and winter cricket for the 'regular' members of the England side for four or

(Continued at foot of preceding column)





# Notes of West Indian Interest

GOOD conscience better dan big wage.

\* \* \*

THE engagement is announced of Dr. Michael B. Lennard, second son of Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Lennard, of Bristol, to Miss J. K. Cheeseman.

\* \* \*

MR. S. H. PEROWNE is not taking up the appointment of Administrator of Antigua to which reference was made in last issue. It is now announced that he has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbados.

\* \* \*

MRS. HUNTE, who gave birth to a son—Rupert Gregory—at a nursing home at Blackheath, London, on October 8th, is the wife of Mr. George Hunte, of Barbados, editor of our contemporary, *West Africa*.

\* \* \*

SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, Governor of Nigeria, who received a barony in the last Birthday Honours list, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Milverton, of Lagos and of Clifton in the City of Bristol. He was Governor of Jamaica from 1938 to 1943.

\* \* \*

MR. W. L. HEAPE, Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, arrived at Liverpool on October 15th in the Booker Line *Arakaka*. Mr. Heape administered the Government of the colony for several months prior to the arrival in April of the Governor, Sir Charles Woolley.

\* \* \*

THERE was a large attendance of stage, film and other celebrities at a cocktail party given at the Savoy Hotel on October 14th, by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. Owing to illness, Sir Ralph Milbanke, the Association's representative in London, was unable to be present.

\* \* \*

MR. ROBERT GAVIN, secretary of the West India Committee, is now on his way by air to New Delhi. He is to attend the conference there of the Asian Regional International Labour Conference in the capacity of British employers' delegate. He hopes to return to London by mid-November.

\* \* \*

CAPTAIN GUY OLIVER, who has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir William Murphy, Governor of the Bahamas, is the younger son of the late Mr. Vere Langford Oliver, the historian and genealogist, whose works included *Caribbeana* and the *History of Antigua*. Captain Oliver has served as A.D.C. in Kenya and in Malaya.

\* \* \*

E. McDONALD BAILEY, of Trinidad, for his running in the 100 and 220 yards events, has been awarded the Harvey Memorial Gold Cup. This cup is presented to the competitor with the best performance at the A.A.A. championships. He is still serving as an L.A.C. in the Royal Air Force but expects to be demobilized in the near future.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included the following: the Hon. H. E. Allan, Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, Mr. C. S. Bush, Captain J. O. Cutteridge, Hon. F. E. Degazon, Hon. A. Moody-Stuart, Mr. L. H. Palmer, Hon. G. Douglas Pile, Mr. William E. Walwyn, Mr. R. O. Williams and Mr. H. A. de S. Williams.

\* \* \*

MR. F. H. MENHAM, of Reading, Berkshire, has been appointed to the Colonial Service, on secondment from the General Post Office, as airport manager at Palisadoes Aerodrome, Jamaica. He served in the Royal Air Force reaching the rank of Squadron Leader, and in 1944 was seconded to B.O.A.C. for appointment as station manager. He served in that capacity at Karachi, Jiwani and Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

\* \* \*

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), on October 1st, opened their first branch in the Bahamas. It is situated in Bay Street, Nassau. Mr. H. P. Sheldon, who retired recently from the post of assistant general manager at the head office in London, and Mr. C. A. Gingell, local director in New York, were present at the opening. Mr. N. J. Hill has been appointed manager at Nassau.

\* \* \*

C. CZARNIKOW, LTD., of Lombard Street, announce that Mr. R. E. Liddiard and Mr. H. J. Hobbins have been appointed directors of the company. Mr. Liddiard is the son-in-law of Sir William Rook, chairman of Czarnikow, and joined the company after seven years' war service. Mr. Hobbins has been with the company and its Canadian associated office for many years and was deputy Sugar Administrator in Canada during the war.

\* \* \*

MR. GORDON BELL, an assistant master at Combermere, Barbados, who has been in this country for the past year, has been successful in the examination for the London University Teachers' Diploma. On behalf of the Empire Day Movement he is giving a series of talks on the West Indies to schools in London and the Provinces. In this connexion the West India Committee has been able to assist Mr. Bell by lending photographs with which to illustrate his talks.

\* \* \*

COMMODORE W. J. MILLS, R.D., R.N.R., and Dr. Mabel Miller, both members of the West India Committee, were married at Caxton Hall, London, on September 24th. Commodore Mills, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mills, is the well-known captain of the Fyffes Line *Tilapa*. Dr. Miller is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Miller, of St. Jago, Jamaica. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Whitaker and Mr. W. A. R. Walker.



## Travel Regulations

MR. T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, has compiled for the use of business men a summary of passport requirements in the various colonies of the Eastern Group of the British West Indies, and British Guiana, which is published in the issue of *Foreign Trade* dated September 13th.

Frequent applications are made to the West India Committee for information on these requirements, and Mr. Major's summary is, therefore, reproduced below. In regard to British Guiana, although Mr. Major refers to Canadian business men, the same requirements apply to British visitors from this country.

### British Guiana

Canadian business men arriving in British Guiana are not required to have a visa, but, like all persons arriving in this territory, they must have valid passports. Visas are not required in so far as tourists are concerned. Permission for passengers and tourists to land in British Guiana will be stamped on their passports, for which no fee is charged.

A deposit of \$240 (British Guiana currency) may be required from any person from Canada coming to take up residence there, but this may be waived at the discretion of the Chief Immigration Officer. If a deposit is made, it is returned when the person leaves the colony, or after two years residence, whichever is the earlier.

### Barbados

A valid passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing nationality and identity is necessary for a person to land on the island. The special permission of the Governor must be obtained to remain on the island for persons, other than those under the age of sixteen years, coming from any place out of the island as a passenger and not in possession of a valid passport or document as previously mentioned.

### Windward Islands

United States citizens coming to the Windward Islands direct from the United States, as tourists who wish to visit these islands for any period up to six months, are not required to carry passports. Nevertheless, they are required on arrival to produce a return ticket as evidence they have come direct from the United States, and that they will return there at the end of their stay. They are then given special tourist cards, which are to be handed back to the immigration authorities on their departure.

Bona fide cruise passengers of any nationality visiting the Windward Islands are permitted to land and remain for the duration of the stay of the vessel by which they are travelling, and are not required to have passports.

A similar concession is being arranged for Canadian tourists.

### Trinidad and Tobago

A valid passport must be produced by passengers on arrival. A "permit to travel in the West Indies" is accepted from natives of British West Indian colonies and British Guiana, provided it is furnished with a photograph. Visitors are required to have a return ticket and sufficient funds to maintain themselves during their stay.

Immigrants are required to deposit on arrival the

following amounts as applicable: (a) \$100, if the immigrant is a citizen of British West Indian colonies or of British Guiana; (b) \$250, if he belongs to a country forming part of the continent of America, Europe or Africa, or to any of the islands in the North Atlantic Ocean other than those previously specified; and (c) \$500, if from any other country.

Security bonds in the same amount in lieu of deposits are accepted in certain cases. The person giving the bond must own fixed property in the colony. Deposits are not demanded from persons coming to bona fide employment in the colony, provided that they hold an agreement with the employer, and the immigration officer is satisfied that the employer is able to carry out his undertaking. Such agreement must specify the nature and period of the employment, the proposed wage, and include an undertaking by the employer to repatriate the immigrant if the engagement is terminated within three years from the time he landed in colony.

The passport of a national of any foreign country will not be accepted unless it bears a British Consular visa. This, however, does not apply to: (a) a passport issued by a foreign country, when such passport falls within the provisions of a Visa Abolition Agreement; (b) a passport of any citizen of the United States who intends to remain in the colony for a period not exceeding six months; and (c) a passport of a person who is a passenger in transit, in possession of a valid ticket for some destination outside the colony, and who intends remaining for not more than fourteen days.

Visas may be granted without reference to any national of a foreign country who does not intend to remain for more than six months in Trinidad, provided that there is no objection known locally to the grant.

### Leeward Islands

Persons landing in the colony from any place beyond it shall be in possession of a passport. British subjects or British protected persons should have a British passport. Aliens should have a passport which has been visé by a British Consular Officer or other person duly authorized.

If a person desires to remain in the colony as a visitor or passenger in transit for a period not exceeding six months, a permit to remain may be granted.

Applications for passport must be addressed to the officer administering the Government of the Presidency in the country in which the applicant is resident. Applications must be accompanied by two photographs of the applicant. Passports are granted to: natural-born British subjects; the wives and widows of such persons; and persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or colonies or in India. If the applicant for a passport is a naturalized British subject, naturalized elsewhere than in the colony, the certificate of naturalization must be forwarded with the declaration or letter of recommendation. Passports are available for five years in the first instance unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed from time to time for further consecutive periods of one to five years from the date of expiry, provided the total period of validity of ten years from the original date of issue is not exceeded. A passport will not be issued in the colony on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.



## Empoldered Rice Land

### Experience in Sierra Leone

MR. J. M. DENT, Agricultural Officer, Sierra Leone, has an interesting note in the July issue of *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (Vol. XV, No. 59) in regard to the growth of rice on reclaimed swamps in that colony.

The areas under reference were subject to flooding by tidal water, the original vegetation consisting of grass, *Avicennia* mangrove and *Rhizophora* mangrove in association in varying degree.

Three soil factors have been found to be responsible, either singly or in combination, for total or partial failures to grow rice. They are: an excessively thick superficial layer of peaty matter; a high concentration of common salt; and a toxic concentration of iron sulphates, coupled with high acidity.

In grass swamps the thickness of the peaty layer appears to be a deciding factor. In such areas continued deep cultivation, to incorporate soil from below with the peat above, has produced an amelioration of conditions. The fear, that the combined iron in the soil might give trouble on exposure to the air, has been unfounded, and samples examined have shown neither excessive acidity nor undesirable amounts of soluble iron compounds. The peat layer in *Rhizophora* areas has been found to be a complicating factor, but not the major one. In *Avicennia* areas the organic layer is so thin, from 1 to 3 inches, as to give no trouble.

Common salt, though of considerable significance for the first few years, is not of lasting importance, and the salt gradually leaches out. Much rice is successfully grown on tidally inundated land where the water is salt for three months of the year.

It is the toxic-iron problem that is of paramount importance, and this toxicity is more lasting in *Rhizophora* mangrove areas than in those which have supported *Avicennia*. The reason for this difference is not yet understood, and full investigation of the physiology of both species of mangrove will be required to find the answer. It is, however, known that when the soils of these mangrove swamps are exposed to the air the acidity increases rapidly, red ferruginous streaks appear, and ferrous iron and sulphate are produced. It is possible that the first step in the reaction is the conversion of oxides of iron, which are common in the soil, to the sulphide, through the action of hydrogen sulphide produced during the decomposition of mangrove residues. Under natural conditions, periodic inundation of the soil by the tides produces conditions of relative absence of air which inhibit the final oxidation. When water is artificially excluded from the soil, as when an area is empoldered, the reaction is allowed to proceed unimpeded, and the sulphide oxidised to sulphate.

Experiments, based on this line of argument, are being carried out at the Rokupr Experimental Rice Farm in Sierra Leone, by flood-fallowing in the dry season to exclude air from the soil and inhibit the further production of ferrous sulphate. Though several years of experiment will be needed to give reliable results, preliminary indications are stated to be promising.

## Obituary

MR. JOHN BORLASE CASSELS, M.B.E., we regret to learn, died at Findon, near Worthing, on October 7th. He was born in India 70 years ago.

Mr. Cassels, after spending some years with Frame and Co., then of Mincing Lane, went out to British Guiana in 1909 as attorney to Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd., and shortly afterwards was appointed a local director. He relinquished that position at the end of 1924 and in the following January became Government Trade Commissioner for British Guiana in London, the offices, in Tothill Street, Westminster, being opened by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies. On the conclusion of his three years' term of office Mr. Cassels retired to the country.

For his services to the Red Cross in British Guiana during the Great War he received the M.B.E., and was one of the first recipients of this award.

Mr. Cassels leaves to mourn his passing a widow, a son, and an elder brother, General Sir Robert Cassels.

## Caribbean Federation of Youth

The Caribbean Federation of Youth was formally inaugurated and its constitution adopted at the final session of the West Indian Youth Conference in Trinidad on August 23rd.

Mr. Jack Kelshall (Trinidad) was elected first president; Mr. Hector Wynter (Jamaica), first vice-president; and Rev. Henson Jacobs (Tobago), second vice-president.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Federation was one favouring immediate federation of the British West Indies, and the establishment of good neighbour relations with West Indian colonies of other nationalities. Another resolution called for representation of the Federation at the Closer Union talks.

## President Truman in Trinidad

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Harry S. Truman, accompanied by Mrs. Truman and Miss Margaret Truman, called at Trinidad on Sunday, August 31st, on his way to Rio de Janeiro to address the inter-American conference on peace and security in the western hemisphere.

The visitors were welcomed on their arrival at Waller Field by the Governor and Lady Shaw and high officials, and then drove to Jungle House, the home of Colonel Becker, Commanding United States Army Ground Forces in Trinidad, where they spent the night, leaving for Rio de Janeiro early next morning.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that the list of appointments for September includes the name of Mr. W. S. Sharp, who becomes assistant draughtsman, Trinidad, and that of Mr. J. R. Brannam, who goes to Barbados as pottery instructor.



## Publications Received

*Sugar*, Vol. 42, No. 9, September, 1947. This issue contains an interesting paper by P. L. Nichols, Jr., and E. Yanovsky on the preparation, properties, and potential applications in industry of allyl (octaallyl) sucrose. This substance shares with allyl ethers of other carbohydrates the ability, through oxidation and polymerization, to change into insoluble and infusible resins. A properly cured film of the material is insoluble in all organic solvents tested, withstands immersion in hot oils, and is resistant to heat up to 200°C. The coating possesses high gloss and extreme hardness, but at the same time sufficient flexibility to make it desirable for many applications. Allyl sucrose has good adhesive properties and owing to its transparency might serve as an adhesive for glass. It can be modified with various plasticisers and other resins.

The authors consider that their work opens a new field of research, namely, the preparation of polymerizable derivatives of sucrose, thus further enhancing the value of sucrose as a raw material for chemical industry.

*Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago*, Vol. 46, part 2, quarter ending June, 1946. Among the contents of this issue is the text of an address given before a joint meeting of the Society and the Chamber of Commerce, on the mulberry silk industry, by Mr. John Barry. There would seem to be little doubt that soil and climatic conditions in Trinidad will be suitable for the growth of mulberry trees for leaf, and under not very dissimilar conditions in the East good yields of excellent leaf have been obtained by suitable methods of pruning. Given adequate supplies of certified eggs produced under competent supervision and mulberry cuttings of good strain at an economic price, and cool, well-ventilated and insect-proof rearing houses for the "worms," the production of silk in Trinidad should on the face of it present few difficulties, and it will be of interest to note progress in this possible addition to the list of the Colony's minor industries.

*A Report on the Hurricane of Northern Jamaica, August 20th, 1944*, by the Government Meteorologist. Mr. J. T. Gilbert records and analyses the meteorological data which determined the characteristics of the hurricane, with maps to illustrate the area affected and the distribution of the accompanying rainfall. Casualties, and the damage done to buildings and crops, are also recorded.

A list of hurricanes which have affected Jamaica during recent years is given, as follows:—

- August, 1944—traversed north coast.
- October, 1943—traversed western districts.
- September, 1917—traversed northern half of island.
- August, 1916—traversed south coast.
- November, 1912—traversed western districts.
- August, 1903—traversed north coast.
- August, 1886—Morant Bay to Montego Bay.
- August, 1880—Kingston to St. Ann's Bay.

No periodicity of occurrence is observable.

*Agriculture Overseas Report No. 4—Mechanization of the Sugar Beet Harvest in North America*. This report, published by H.M. Stationery Office, is submitted by a British Mission consisting of two members of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering and two members of the British Sugar Corporation, Ltd.,

who visited the United States and Canada in the autumn of 1945 to study harvesting methods and machines under working conditions, and to get a general picture of the sugar beet industry in North America. The report is an able and informative review which will be perused with interest by all concerned with sugar. An impression left after careful study of the document is the danger of serious loss of top soil in the course of a few years by mechanical methods of harvesting, unless the utmost care is exercised or machines can rapidly be improved.

## West Indian Geography

THE issue of a second edition of Captain J. O. Cutteridge's useful geography of the West Indies\* is welcome.

When the first edition appeared in 1931 our reviewer (CIRCULAR, 1931, page 148) wrote as follows: "It is astonishing how interesting a geography can be made when Captain Cutteridge's lines are followed. The book before us can be read with interest, even by those who have left school days long behind them; and as a book of reference it is most valuable."

The new edition follows the same lines as before, with amendments and additions which bring the text matter up to date.† The size of page is slightly larger, with a spacing of type which makes it easier to read, and permitting a small increase in the size of the text illustrations which will be appreciated by the serious scholar. A great improvement is the addition of coloured maps showing the physical geography of the West Indies and of some of the larger islands. The illustrations have been supplemented by the insertion of sixteen half-tone plates which add to the interest with which the information in the book is presented. Some of the plates have been very happily chosen. Many small boys will have imaginative adventures in the forests of British Guiana, and shooting fish in its mighty rivers.

A chapter is added on the U.S.A. bases in the West Indies, with a map which well shows their effective disposition for the protection of the Panama canal. Additional appendices show the extent to which the West Indies depend on imported foodstuffs, and where it comes from; and the value of agricultural, forest products, and mineral exports of the various colonies.

Captain Cutteridge and the publishers may both be complimented on the preparation and presentation of this admirable textbook.

### Port-of-Spain Harbour

The Administration report on the Port and Marine Department, Trinidad, records that since the completion of the deep water harbour in 1939, the channel and basin area have silted from the original depth of 30 feet to an average depth of 27 feet at mean low water spring tides.

\**Geography of the West Indies and Adjacent Lands*, by J. O. Cutteridge, F.R.G.S.; new and revised edition. Published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., London and Edinburgh, 1947. Obtainable from The Educational Supply Association Ltd., 181, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Price 5s. (5/9d. post free).

†Statistics are in general those for 1938-39, on the ground that later figures are abnormal and would not show the general tendencies so clearly.



## The Pictorial Pages

THE two illustrations which appear on page facing 224 in this issue have been reproduced from a film taken at Montego Bay, Jamaica, during the recent Conference on Closer Association. The film is to be released shortly in "This Modern Age" series by the J. Arthur Rank Organization to whom the CIRCULAR is indebted for the "stills." In the lower illustration the delegates of the Leeward Islands and of Trinidad are shown facing the camera.

The photograph at the top of the second pictorial page was taken at the recent cocktail party of the Ballets Nègres Society, to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue. It shows Berto Pasuka, of Jamaica, presenting a bouquet to Dame Sybil Thorndike. Standing between them is Sir Hubert Young, chairman of the Society, and on the left is Sir Lennox O'Reilly, a member of its committee.

The lower photograph was taken on October 8th in the Bristol Aeroplane works at Filton, Bristol, shortly after the aircraft had been named "Brabazon I." This aircraft, the world's largest, is of 125 tons, and has a wing span of 230 feet. It can carry 120 passengers, plus a crew of 12, and has a fuel capacity of 13,000 gallons.

## Raw Cotton Commission

### Chairman appointed

On page 105 of the May issue of the CIRCULAR we reported the submission to Parliament of a Bill which provided for the setting up of a cotton purchasing commission to be the sole importer of raw cotton into the United Kingdom.

Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, has now announced the appointment by the Board, as Chairman of the Raw Cotton Commission, of Mr. H. O. R. Hindley.

Mr. Hindley, who is 41, is Chairman of the Northern Divisional Board of the National Coal Board, and is to be released from this position as soon as he can be replaced. Prior to his appointment under the National Coal Board he was Director General of the British Supply Office in the U.S.A.

The names of the other members of the Commission are to be announced shortly.

## West Indian Cricket Tour

The interest taken in the forthcoming visit of an England cricket team to the West Indies is reflected in the following story, culled from the children's page of the October issue of *Empire Digest*:—

An old gentleman saw a group of small boys in an English park and asked one of them what game they were going to play.

"Cricket," said the youngster. "We're going to play a game of England v. the West Indies."

"Are some of you going to black your faces, then?" asked the old gentleman.

"Oh, no!" said the youngster very seriously. "Some of us are going to wash them."

## United Kingdom Sugar

For some time past the British Sugar Corporation has been pressing the United Kingdom government to state its long term policy for sugar beet.

Difficulties have been experienced in the factories owing to the extension of beet production, difficulties which were emphasized last year by heavy crop yields. At more than one factory the returns of most growers were 20 per cent. above normal. Such a yield extends a normal campaign of 100 days to 120 days, carrying manufacture on to the first week in February, and extending the period of risk of intense frosts for a further three weeks. As much as 20 per cent. of the crop may have to be dealt with during the frost period.

Factory operators envisage a period of 90 days as the full campaign of the future, by which all sugar would be safely into the bags by the end of the year. This will require further capital expenditure on facilities for reception and processing of the beet, and it is to justify this expenditure that the government statement of policy has been sought.

This has now been announced as 400,000 acres up to 1951 and at least 375,000 acres thereafter. The acreage under sugar beet in Great Britain\* during the five years preceding the war was as follows:—

1935—375,000.	1936—355,000.	1937—314,000.
1938—336,000.	1939—345,000.	

## 1947 Sugar Allocations

### Still further changes

The available surplus of Cuban sugar, with good prospects for 1948, and the inability of several member countries to take up their 1947 allocations, have resulted in an announcement by the International Emergency Food Council that importing countries may, until December 31st, 1947, make purchases in excess of their allocations, provided such transactions are notified to the Council.

In the meantime, the following amendments have been made in respect of allocations of Cuban sugar, and are quoted from *Review No. 12, C. Czarnikow, Ltd.*, London. All figures are in long tons.

	Additional	Renunciation	Revised Quota
Belgium...	17,857	—	35,714
Holland	—	17,857	17,857
France ...	—	66,964	59,821
Eire	—	16,071	Nil
Sweden ...	—	17,857	Nil
Finland ...	13,393	—	67,857
Iran	6,250	—	19,642
Japan/Korea	13,393	—	113,392
Philippines	—	13,393	13,393

THE retail price of sugar in the United Kingdom is to be increased by 2d. per lb. from November 9th. This will bring the retail price of granulated sugar to 5d. per lb., which is, however, only 1d. higher than the price in April last, when it was reduced from 4d. to 3d.

\*Agricultural Statistics, 1939-44, United Kingdom, Part 1, page 34 (H.M.S.O., 1947).





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *September 30th.*

**T**HE Governor, Sir Brian Freeston, has left the colony for his new appointment in Fiji. We wish him and Lady Freeston very good luck. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. A. Macnie, is acting Governor.

At last good rains have fallen all over the island. The water situation which had become critical—with only one hour's water supply daily in St. Johns—is now relieved and the island is beautifully green. The weather has been exceptionally hot and sultry and a Caribbean hurricane passed Antigua near enough to cause anxiety but our wonderful luck held good.

Pleasure of race meeting at Cassada Garden was marred by accident in first race to visiting horse Lancer belonging to Miss Rosemary Boon, of St. Kitts, which later proved fatal.

Mr. Edward Margetson, A.A.C.O., of New York, brother of Dr. Margetson, Superintendent of Holberton Hospital, is visiting Antigua and has given some musical evenings which have been greatly enjoyed by the public.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

**Queens of the Bay.** For the photograph which appears on this page, the CIRCULAR is indebted to Captain M. S. Metzgen. It was taken on September 10th on the occasion of the 149th anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Caye, and shows Miss Rita Lewis (left), "Queen of the Bay," 1946-47, and Miss Effie Meighan, the new "Queen," supported by their pages.



## BAHAMAS

**The Weather.** Heavy rains continue and during the past few months rainfall has been more than twice the average.

**Hotel Changes Hands.** The Rozelda Hotel, formerly owned by Mr. R. T. Symonette, and purchased some months ago by Captain Vyvyan Drury (a former A.D.C. to the Duke of Windsor when Governor) and others, has now been completely renovated and has been renamed "Carleton House."

**The Hon. Sidney Farrington**, chairman of the Development Board, has withdrawn his resignations from that office and from the Executive Council, as a result of the satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Board and the Treasury.

**Telecommunications Department.** Mr. A. D. Hodgson, Director of Telecommunications for the Bahamas, has been appointed Director-General of Telecommunications for the West Indies, with headquarters in Barbados.

Mr. K. R. Ingraham, Deputy Director, succeeds Mr. Hodgson as Director (Acting) for the Bahamas, and Mr. R. E. Knowles becomes Deputy Director (Acting). Mr. E. H. McKinney, former Accountant in the department, has been appointed Assistant Comptroller of Customs, and Mr. J. S. Hilton, the Distribution Engineer, has relinquished his appointment to enter private business.

## BERMUDA

**The Hurricane.** Damage estimated at £100,000 was caused by the 100 miles an hour hurricane winds which swept Bermuda on October 20th. Once orderly streets became a mass of tangled foliage and debris, according to a correspondent of *The Times*, and the electric power was disrupted.

*H.M.S. Sheffield*, the flagship of the West Indies squadron, rode out the storm at sea, 75 miles south-east of Bermuda. No deaths or personal injuries have been reported. The colony has not been so badly affected by a hurricane since 1926.

## BARBADOS

**Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on September 25th, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The weather during August and the early part of September has been exceedingly dry with periods of hot sunshine. The rainfall for August was slightly over 2 inches, the lowest on record for this month since 1847. The growth of the sugar cane crop has thus received a severe check. Yams, too, have suffered a set-back but the sweet

potato crop appears to have withstood the dry conditions surprisingly well.

"**The dollar crisis** in the U.K. has reflected itself here in the temporary suspension of all import licences. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce interviewed the acting Colonial Secretary on the subject and were assured that the supply of essential commodities was being looked after. The committee were also informed that officials from each colony who were present in various capacities at the Montego Bay Conference on Closer Association, which was then taking place, would discuss the matter in Jamaica so as to agree on a common policy for the British West Indies.

**New President.** "The Hon. S. C. Thorne, President of the Legislative Council, has resigned and the Hon. D. G. Leacock has been appointed by the Governor to fill his place. In a short and simple ceremony on September 5th, Sir Hilary Blood prorogued the Legislature until October 7th.



"Just before the session closed, the House of Assembly passed an address to the Governor seeking to restrict the powers of the Legislative Council. The Council promptly passed a counter address expressing the opinion that no charges have been or could be brought to justify the address by the House and asking that a copy of the Council's address should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

### BRITISH GUIANA

**Gold Mining.** The Pott Falls Gold Mines, Ltd., a Canadian company which commenced operations in June, 1946, have sunk a shaft on their concession to a depth of 130 feet. The first tunnel driven at a depth of 50 feet gave satisfactory results, and in a second level which has been drifted out at a depth of 70 feet, the ore has lengthened to 90 feet with ore in the face. Average values are 6 to 7 ounces per ton across approximately one-foot widths, a better result than that obtained at the 50-foot level.

Samples of quartz gold showing abundant visible gold were recently exhibited at the Department of Lands and Mines by Mr. S. J. O. McClay, Managing Director of the company.

**Rice Industry Stabilized.** Producers of Demerara rice have been provided with all-round price increases, varying according to grade, of from 70 to 80 cents per bag of 180 lbs. The minimum price at which padi may be purchased from a producer has also been increased, and the consumer will pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per lb. more in the shops.

The new local prices will remain in effect for the period of the five-year agreement for the supply of rice at fixed prices recently concluded between the Rice Marketing Board and certain West Indian Governments.

**New Air Line.** Air France Air Lines are reported to have in contemplation a service linking Georgetown with Port-of-Spain, Paramaribo and Cayenne.

### JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *October 17th.*

The subsidization of West Indian shipping services—both inter-colonial and with the United Kingdom—is recommended by the fact-finding meeting on shipping held in Barbados in July. The resumption of the full Canadian National Steamship services to their pre-war standard is also recommended.

Talks which might lead to the formation of a West Indian dollar pool took place between colonial treasurers and other colonial officials at the Montego Bay Conference.

Allotments of dollars for holiday travelling in the United States, Canada and other dollar currency areas have been completely stopped.

September 25th was nomination day in the municipal and parochial elections to take place on October 23rd.

Two conferences have just been held here—the annual meeting of the advisory committee of the British West Indies Sugar Cane Breeding Stations, and the annual conference of the Jamaica Women Federation.

A Princess Elizabeth wedding fund has been opened by the *Gleaner*.

Mr. Donald Charles MacGillivray, Under-Secretary, Palestine, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of

Jamaica in succession to the Hon. H. M. Foot who goes to Nigeria on promotion.

A ban has been placed on political meetings following the political riots in which two persons were killed. The House of Representatives has passed a law preventing the carrying of firearms without special permit.

The exportation of imported foodstuffs in gift parcels to Britain has been banned.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society board of management has rejected the Director of Agriculture's plan for the unification of agricultural services.

### TRINIDAD

**Trinidad and World Cocoa Shortage.** A leader in the *Trinidad Guardian* discusses charges made in New York that present cocoa prices are too high and the shortage of cocoa more apparent than real.

After quoting facts given in Parliament in proof of the shortage, the point is made that the low prices received by producers between the two world wars made it impossible for them to run estates along proper lines and fight plant diseases at the same time. The maintenance of adequate price levels will enable planters to rehabilitate estates and ensure increased supplies, to the benefit of manufacturers and consumers.

This point has been made before, but remains unrefuted. Manufacturers interested in reducing the big gap between demand and supply would have everything to gain by the maintenance of high price levels, which would assist planters to get the cocoa industry back on to a sound footing.

**Legislature and Imperial College.** The *Trinidad Guardian* reports that at a meeting held on August 29th the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council voted an additional \$7,000 to be made available immediately to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture as a government subvention for the balance of the year. This raises the annual grant from \$65,000 to \$72,000. It was understood that the annual subvention of the Imperial Government was also to be increased.

**Microbiological Institute.** The progress which has been made in the construction of this institution is indicated by a photograph in the *Trinidad Guardian* of September 2nd, which shows the Governor, Sir John Shaw, inspecting the top floor of the building, in the company of Dr. A. C. Thaysen, Director of the Institute; Mr. B. I. Leicester, architect; and Dr. George Maclean, Director of Medical Services. The installation of laboratory equipment is expected to commence within a month or two.

**Radio Trinidad,** the new broadcasting station, was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor on the evening of Sunday, August 31st. The Governor conveyed a special message of greeting from Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the programme featured a re-broadcast of a special greeting programme from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. H. A. DE S. WILLIAMS, of Antigua, is now on his way back to that island after having spent two years in London on special study leave. Before coming to London, Mr. Williams had, for three years, been Clerk to the Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light (Captain A. H. Woolcott), from London airport, October 2nd :—

Mr. & Mrs. D. Brock	Lt. Col. & Mrs. E.	Mr. P. McC. Roy
Mr. P. M. Deacon	Moulton-Barrett	Mrs. F. Sayer
Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Leause	Captain T. Reeve-Tucker	Mr. V. Valen
Miss D. Lines	Mr. J. G. Rikir	

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain P. Sleight), from London airport, October 4th :—

Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Conduit Mrs. M. W. D'Aeth

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light (Captain J. W. Fordham), from London airport, October 9th :—

Mr. F. Abraham	Mrs. E. D'Arcy	Mr. & Mrs. E. Raymond-Bond
Lady E. F. Agnew	Mrs. J. De Boisse	
Cmdr. G. M. Bradley	Miss P. Ormonde-Dobbin	Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell
Mr. J. E. Buckley		Miss V. Silberman
		Mr. T. Webber

Passengers for Trinidad, in aircraft Star Guide (Captain D. M. Walburn), from London airport, October 11th :—

Mr. H. M. Campbell Misses Campbell (3) Miss J. G. Luckett

Passengers for the West Indies in aircraft Star Light (Captain P. W. Walton), from London airport, October 16th :—

Mr. F. J. Curtis	Rev. B. L'Esrange	Mrs. Neville Stuart
Mrs. Y. Frogbrook	Miss H. P. Meade	Mr. J. P. Purry
Mr. P. L. Gamblin	Mrs. G. Montgomery	Mr. J. White
Mr. H. Holmes		

## Booker Line

Home arrivals in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerne), at Liverpool, September 16th :—

Ms. D. Chatterton	Rev. N. C. Fisher	Miss O. E. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. C. Da Silva	Mr. D. A. Lyder	Capt. E. R. Westmore
Miss C. D. Faria		

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerne), from Liverpool, September 26th :—

Mr. L. G. Crease	Mr. & Mrs. F. Shorland	Sq. Ldr. G. Wood
Mr. F. W. Seal-Coon	Mr. L. W. Stator	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain D. R. Onslow), at Liverpool, October 15th :—

Mrs. J. Bennett	Mrs. T. E. Harvey	Miss M. Pollard
Mr. O. Huttery	Mr. W. L. Heape	Mr. & Mrs. Tolhurst
Mr. E. W. Dowdeswell	Mrs. R. L. Males	Mrs. K. B. Yeomans
Mrs. M. E. Garland	Mr. Panicharan	Miss Yeomans
Mr. H. Gordyke		

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain H. J. Meijer), at Plymouth, September 17th :—

Mr. F. A. Collymore	Mr. & Mrs. F. Murray	Mr. T. S. Setkowitz
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dunlop	Mr. & Mrs. L. Palmer	Mr. G. Streetfield
Mr. E. B. Elliot	Mr. H. I. Proverbs	Mr. J. F. Watson
Miss E. M. Grannun	Mr. L. C. Ranicharan	Mr. A. E. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Guthrie		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Johan de Witt (Captain A. Kihbert), at Plymouth, October 1st :—

Mr. D. G. Acong	Mrs. E. G. Goodinan	Mr. G. Parsons
Mrs. J. Adams	Mr. G. Gordon	Mr. J. L. Parkinson
Miss E. M. Adams	Mr. P. M. Griffin	Misses Pereira (2)
Mr. D. A. Earrum	Mr. & Mrs. Hall	Mr. R. Persram
Mr. G. R. Hoon	Mr. & Mrs. L. Hill	Miss R. K. Pile
Miss R. M. Houne	Miss Horsford	Mr. & Mrs. Plunkett
Mr. P. W. Briggs	Mr. & Mrs. B. Humfrey	Mr. T. M. Peon King
Mr. J. A. Browne	Mrs. C. Johnston	Mr. & Mrs. M. Proverbs
Mr. J. A. Browne	Mr. A. D. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Rea
Mrs. R. M. Capel	Mr. R. M. Johnson	Mr. T. J. Read
Mr. C. C. Castillo	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. E. Rider
Mr. J. M. Cave	Sister M. T. Kearny	Mr. & Mrs. C. Robinson
Mr. J. S. Colcott	Mr. F. Keevil	Mr. V. Rooke
Mrs. D. B. Colcott	Miss A. A. King	Mr. F. Shorricks
Misses Colcott (2)	Mrs. R. Labis	Mr. H. K. Siddall
Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Dean	Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Leu	Mr. J. D. Siddall
Mr. G. B. Dean	Miss Leu	Mr. G. V. Sing
Mr. M. R. Dean	Miss F. M. Locke	Misses Sung (2)
Mr. & Mrs. Deeble	Mr. H. M. Lucie Smith	Mr. E. L. St. Bernard
Miss S. Dieffenthaler	Mr. S. H. Lucie	Mrs. N. A. Stuart
Mr. R. Dieffenthaler	Miss J. A. Locke	Mrs. Sung
Miss Z. G. Dookie	Mr. & Mrs. D. McIntyre	Mrs. E. D. Stringer
Mr. W. F. Dowleu	Mr. J. F. Macpherson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Taunton
Mr. A. Emmetling	Miss M. A. March	Miss I. L. Uchlein
Miss E. D. Emery	Mr. T. B. Marshall	Miss A. C. Uchlein
Mr. P. G. Farquhar	Mr. B. V. Monk Sang	Mr. E. Wall
Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Farrell	Mr. R. Moose	Mr. F. W. Ward
Sister C. Fennelly	Mr. & Mrs. K. Musgrave	Mr. R. H. Way
Mrs. M. H. Fisher	Mrs. B. D. McNaught	Miss E. M. Way
Miss Fodderingham	Mr. & Mrs. K. Nevilles	Mr. L. A. Wharton
Mr. L. B. Freston	Miss M. McNay	Miss M. E. Wilkie
Mr. O. R. George	Mr. H. A. Nisbet	Miss D. A. Woods
Mr. F. O. Gonzalez	Mr. R. G. Otley	Miss L. D. Ybab

## Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. J. Mills), from Garston, September 29th :—

Mr. & Mrs. P. Ahearne	Miss G. L. Fraser	Mr. L. B. Powell
Miss L. J. Calder	Mrs. E. M. Morris	Mrs. K. Riley
Mrs. P. L. Carver	Mrs. L. Moss	Mrs. J. Sanderson
Mr. H. N. Dron	Miss M. J. Moss	Miss P. M. Sanderson
Mrs. A. Forrest	Mr. S. R. Peertainsingh	Mrs. M. Wilson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. J. Mills), at Garston, September 21st :—

Mr. R. Billingsley	Rev. H. E. McDonald	Mr. G. Spence
Mrs. R. Hillocks	Miss P. A. Mais	Mr. A. I. Stock
Miss C. F. Huggins	Captain T. F. Pearson	Mrs. N. K. Toole
Miss D. M. Huggins	Mr. D. G. Powell	Mr. W. O. Thomas
Mr. S. F. Jacobs	Mr. J. B. Silverman	Miss S. Wortington-Evans
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Lester-Smith	Captain J. Smith	

Sailings to Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, September 22nd :—

Mr. H. Ballysingh	Mr. H. C. Green	Mr. W. Morley
Miss D. Biggs	Mrs. S. E. Hardy	Mr. T. D. Pearce
Mr. G. P. Blair	Mr. D. C. Henry	Mr. G. N. Sale
Mr. E. F. Bonfigli	Mr. C. E. Hill	Mrs. F. R. dos Santos
Mr. P. J. Boyle	Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Prof. C. Y. Shephard
Mr. J. S. Campbell	Mr. H. M. Jackson	Miss E. Sidebottom
Mrs. I. M. Carstairs	Mr. D. R. Jackson	Mr. G. L. Smith
Mr. W. de M. Clarke	Dr. A. L. Jolly	Mr. R. B. Smith
Mrs. I. S. Climo	Miss A. M. Jones	Mr. W. Smith
Mrs. A. E. Daniel	Mr. A. E. Kerr	Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Stone
Miss V. R. Dantra	Mr. Z. H. Kwebiba	Mr. R. B. Symington
Mr. D. R. David	Miss L. M. Lea	Mr. A. K. Butler
Prof. K. S. Dadds	Rev. & Mrs. J. W. Lee	Miss N. M. Thaveout
Mr. D. A. Doran	Sir Noel B. Livingston	Mrs. D. M. Twist
Mrs. R. D'Oyen Fitchett	Miss N. Livingston	Mr. L. G. Ulrich
Mr. L. J. Evans	Mr. L. J. Marciano	Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Walker
Prof. A. de K. Frampton	Mr. H. D. Matheson	Mr. Y. B. Walukamba
Mr. W. Galley	Mr. J. R. McCallum	Mr. & Mrs. M. Wicks
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Garvey	Mr. A. H. McShine	Mr. R. H. Williams
Mr. G. G. Gianetti	Mr. R. Moll	Mrs. J. M. Young
Mrs. I. H. Green		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain H. T. Green), at London, September 30th :—

Mr. & Mrs. I. Azoff	Mr. & Mrs. D. Ferguson	Rev. K. MacDonald
Mrs. H. M. Beare	Mr. & Mrs. T. Hakewill	Sq. Ldr. A. Skerpton
Miss P. Beare	Mr. & Mrs. W. Heginbotham	Capt. D. Smith
Mr. H. I. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. B. Hepburn	Miss M. G. Wilson
Prof. T. Bullock		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain H. Roberts), at Liverpool, October 19th :—

Miss E. A. Brown	Miss I. C. Russell	Miss L. M. Thelwell
Mr. J. Dee	Major E. H. Simmonds	Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Watson
Mrs. D. M. Holchkiss	Miss A. Skyers	Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Watts
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. King		

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, October 20th :—

Major & Mrs. R. Appleby	Mr. C. G. Gilbert	Miss M. B. Packwood
W. O. Bellamy	Mr. L. J. Hancock	Miss A. M. Paiba
Mr. N. A. Bertram	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hawkins	Mrs. H. B. Pearce
Mrs. K. Bird	Mrs. S. M. Hobson	Mr. E. A. Plummer
Miss E. I. Brown	Miss R. K. Jackson	Mr. K. W. Polack
Miss F. Bulman	Mr. M. Keekhan	Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Riley
Mr. B. Callanan	Mrs. I. Kitching	Mr. C. J. Shannon
Miss M. I. Chambers	Miss M. A. Knight	Mrs. O. Stephenson
Mr. A. E. Clodd	Mrs. D. M. Lines	Mrs. T. E. Stubbs
Mrs. H. F. Crowther	Miss M. S. Lines	Mrs. L. D. Symonds
Mrs. E. Elkington	Mr. J. McIntosh	Mrs. P. A. Turner
Miss Elkington	Mrs. T. McGibbon	Mrs. E. M. Wheatley
Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Elliott	Mr. F. H. Menham	Mr. & Mrs. H. Williamson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Fairs	Miss E. M. Miller	Dr. L. Willis
Mr. R. A. Fickling	Mrs. F. E. Morgan	Mrs. J. H. Young

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, October 11th :—

BERMUDA		
Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Coakes	Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. G. Starsnear
Mr. F. Fricker	Mr. M. L. Petherick	Mr. A. Strachen
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Gengg-Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Pickett	Mr. A. L. Vincett
	Mr. H. F. Rumble	Mr. E. E. Wood
JAMAICA		
Miss F. Angus	Miss L. P. Carvalho	Miss H. E. Haliburton
Mr. C. G. Bassford	Mrs. V. M. Creech-Jones	Mr. C. G. Henriques
Mr. J. H. Bonitto	Miss V. C. Elliott	Mr. V. Heuzell
Miss A. M. Campbell	Mrs. D. B. Gopez	Mr. K. W. Weir
Mr. O. F. Carter		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), from London, October 11th :—

Major & Mrs. Arengo-Jones	Mrs. A. French	Mr. G. B. Russell
Major H. Barker-Hahlo	Mr. J. T. Harrison	Miss C. M. Shoubridge
Mrs. O. R. Durk	Sir H. Hearne	Mr. L. J. Stone
Mrs. E. E. Ferguson	Lady Hearne	Mrs. M. A. Stringer
Mr. S. L. Finding	Dr. & Mrs. H. J. Joslin	Mr. G. F. Taine
	Dr. M. M. Manley	



### Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, October 7th:—

Mr. A. Bettie	Mr. W. Haugblon	Mr. B. Robinson
Mr. J. Brennan	Mr. D. Headford	Mrs. P. Seales
Mr. P. Broome	Mr. G. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. W. Strachan
Mr. G. Brown	Mr. K. Holding	Mr. R. Stevens
Mr. P. Brown	Mr. F. Kimble	Mr. J. Stewart
Mrs. V. Brown	Miss R. Manhertz	Mr. V. Spring
Mr. W. Burrows	Mr. D. Mills	Mr. F. Stafford
Mr. R. Cox	Miss H. Mills	Miss A. Thompson
Mr. R. de Leon	Mr. O. McDonald	Mr. T. Urquhart
Mr. W. Dowse	Mr. V. Northover	Mr. V. Valentine
Miss H. Fox	Mr. S. Parnter	Mr. R. White
Mr. S. George	Mr. W. Perry	Mr. V. Whitfield
Mr. K. Guy	Mrs. M. Prince	Mr. T. Wijerama
Miss C. Harvey	Mr. W. Read	

### French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain J. Cailloie), from Southampton, October 1st:—

Miss A. Asome	Mr. D. Johuson	Miss A. Rigby
Mr. J. Birrell	Mr. J. Kidney	Mrs. D. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Birrell	Mr. M. Lang	Mr. T. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. W. Craig	Mr. C. Lewis	Mr. P. Rochford
Lt.-Col. H. E. Cullen	Mr. H. Milner	Mr. E. Ross
Mrs. B. Eckel	Mr. & Mrs. E. Minors	Mr. L. Royston
Miss B. Eckel	Mr. C. A. Moat	Mrs. G. N. Sale
Mr. A. Fagis	Miss P. de la Mothe	Mrs. P. Small
Mr. C. Fernandes	Miss E. McN. Yuille	Mr. A. Schwarzberg
Mr. & Mrs. R. Firman	Mr. D. de Nobriga	Mr. W. de Souza
Miss H. Greig	Mrs. J. E. North	Mr. A. J. Tatnall
Mr. C. Gomes	Rev. & Mrs. J. Partridge	Mr. J. Teixeira
Mrs. R. S. Groves	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kagbir	Mr. E. Walcott
Mrs. H. H. Hargreaves	Dr. & Mrs. L. F. Ragbir	Miss E. Walker
Mr. D. Jemison		

## Company Reports & Meetings

### Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

MR. C. G. JOHNSTONE, overseas director, having completed his duties abroad, is retiring from business, and has resigned from the board of the company with effect from September 30th. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year to July 31st, the directors state that the profit for the year, arrived at on the same basis as last year, amounted to £383,482, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £134,087, makes a total of £517,569. After deducting the dividend of 6 per cent. on Preference capital, £12,000, the interim dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, on the ordinary capital paid on May 15th, 1947, £37,500, and the amount transferred to reserve for future taxation and contingencies, £200,000, the balance available amounts to £268,069. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 12½ per cent., tax free, making 16½ per cent., tax free, for the year, which will absorb £127,500, leaving to be carried forward £140,569.

The production of crude petroleum during the year, state the directors, totalled 2,765,502 barrels as compared with 2,936,080 in the previous year. None was used as fuel for company requirements. Sales amounted to 2,776,129 barrels. Wells were restricted to the most efficient rate of flow in order to conserve the gas and so prolong their natural flowing life. Gas liberated from the wells in the process of crude production was collected, passed through the light products recovery plant and stripped of light oil content (79,877 barrels) which was returned to the crude petroleum from whence it came and is included in the total shown above. The residual dry gas was used to the utmost extent to supply the needs of our power plants, including the new electric power station which is run on gas engines.

Prices obtained for the oil, sold under contract on the basis of Gulf Coast export prices for certain products, averaged 35 per cent. above those of the previous accounting period. This increase reflects somewhat belatedly the rising costs of labour and materials over the past few years and follows the lifting of price control in the United States of America in the summer of 1946.

Area on the mainland over which the company hold oil rights has been increased during the year by 4,175 acres and now amounts to 42,974 acres as compared with 27,756 acres in 1937. In addition to this, a lease over a large marine area off the south coast of Trinidad has been promised by the Trinidad Government.

Drilling during the year started with 3 boring rigs, increased to 4 in June, 1947, and to 5 in July, 1947. A total of 78,508 feet

was drilled compared with 92,472 feet in the previous year. During the year 17 wells of average depth of 4,123 feet were completed, all producers. Of the two additional rigs one is being used in exploratory drilling on areas over which a recent gravimetric survey gave encouraging indications. The first well being drilled with this rig is near the seashore where our land marches with the marine areas. The maintenance of 5 rigs and all operations is dependent upon the availability of materials and equipment. Delivery of all equipment purchased in this country is subject to great delays. Purchases of equipment not obtainable here, state the directors, may be affected by curtailment of our dollar allotment.

Reserves of oil have been increased by recent successful results from test drilling to prove the extension of known producing fields.

### A GRAVIMETRIC SURVEY

A gravimetric survey has been carried out during the year in Trinidad over the whole area within which this company's properties are situated. The Gravity Meter Exploration Company of Houston, Texas, was employed for this purpose. The results generally confirm the known geology of the areas already under exploitation and provide indications of a favourable nature over certain areas so far undeveloped.

A contract has been entered into for a gravimetric survey over the marine areas.

The electric power plant ordered two years ago has now been installed and is supplying current. The electrification of the field should be completed by the end of the year and will effect economy in running costs and add to the efficiency of the company's operations.

Relations with labour through the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union remained satisfactory throughout the year in spite of serious troubles fomented by extraneous elements early in 1947. Both sides loyally observed the terms of the agreement effective for two years from December, 1945.

## British West Indian Imports

Exporters of goods to the British West Indies should note the need for careful preparation of certificates of origin for goods to be imported under the British preferential tariff.

Imperfect preparation of these certificates not only involves delay and expense in clearing the goods, but may result in a demand for increased duties. False declarations may involve the importer in a heavy fine.

From September 1st import licences into Trinidad have only been issued for indispensable foodstuffs, drugs and other items absolutely essential to the maintenance of the colony's economy.

Exporters are advised that shipments should not be made on outstanding licences which have expired unless they have been advised that the validity of such licences has been renewed. The Controller of Supplies and Prices of British Guiana has recently drawn attention to the arrival in the colony of goods shipped on licences which are no longer valid. Exporters should note that in no circumstances will shipments be allowed into the colony which are not covered by valid import licences.

At a meeting of the Chemical Engineering Group of the Society of Chemical Industry, held on October 3rd, Mr. S. Gordon Smart, A.R.T.C., A.R.I.C., read a paper on the use of electronic instruments in the sugar industry, in which he dealt with the advances so far made in the direction of automatic control of sugar manufacture, and possible future applications of electronic devices to that end.



# The Markets

October 3, 1947

**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	82½ 84½	97 98
3½	War Loan	102½ 103½	107½ 108
25	Angostura Bitters	90/- 100/-	85/- 87/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	45/- 50/-	44/- 46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/6 23/6	23/- 24/-
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	37/- 38/-	29/9 30/9
4½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) "A"	63/- 68/-	72/- 75/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	85/- 95/-	77/6 82/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9 31/3	28/9 31/3
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/3 2/9	2/- 2/6
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/0	2/9 3/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	22/6 25/-	23/- 24/6
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/6 6/6	4/6 5/3
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	7/- 8/-	4/9 5/3
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	42/6 47/6	53/9 58/3
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	2/6 3/6	2/6 3/6
8	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	140/- 160/-	125/- 135/-
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	72/6 77/6	72/6 77/6
4½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	21/- 23/-	19/3 20/3
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	21/6 23/6	20/- 21/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/6 3/6	3/6 6/6
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	90/7½ 93/1½	108/1½ 110/7½
13½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	30/6 32/6	105/- 110/-
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/- 24/-	22/6 23/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/6 6/6	5/6 6/6
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	24/3 25/3	27/9 28/9
6½	West Indies Sugar	27/- 29/-	24/- 25/-
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/- 26/-	25/- 26/3

\* Paid on £1 shares.

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt., c.i.f., U.K. Small lots continue to arrive from the West Indies.

**Pimento.** Small parcels on the spot are selling at 1/3 per lb. Sales are reported to U.K. at 119/- c.i.f.

**Ginger.** Stocks of No. 3 in Jamaica are reported as exhausted. The spot market for this grade is still quiet with small sales at 90/- ex wharf. No. 2 is offered for shipment at 90/- and on the spot at 92/6

**Spices.** The Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association started business operations on October 1st. A little interest was shown in the Association minimum prices and a certain amount of business was done. The equivalent c.i.f. prices were: 80's 2/8, sound unassorted 2/3; defective 1/3. Mace whole pale is quoted at 6/-, No. 1 Pickings at 5/- and No. 2 at 4/-.

**SUGAR.** The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows :—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of August		January to August	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	25,998	12,464	190,069	163,211	
British Guiana	5,363	3,545	70,426	51,028	
Other British Countries	—	—	—	—	
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—	
Cuba	99,844	224,870	535,111	605,796	
Haiti	—	3,000	20,061	18,776	
St. Domingo	7,469	15,098	304,713	301,184	
Peru	—	—	—	15,901	
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	7,753	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,774</b>	<b>258,978</b>	<b>1,128,135</b>	<b>1,405,939</b>	
Imports of Refined	3	1	35	41	
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>138,777</b>	<b>258,978</b>	<b>1,128,170</b>	<b>1,406,000</b>	
Consumption	tons	Month of July		January to July	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Refined	12	2	164	111	
Unrefined	132,767	176,091	857,724	951,395	
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,779</b>	<b>178,093</b>	<b>857,887</b>	<b>951,506</b>	
<b>Stocks (July 31st)</b>					
Home Grown Beet	54,150	56,050			
Foreign Refined	450				
Foreign Unrefined	371,550	544,200			
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,150</b>	<b>600,250</b>			

**RUM.** The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows :—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of August		January to August	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
Union of South Africa	—	82,541	41,029	862,988	691,597
British West Indies	—	121,722	418,182	2,343,035	2,616,355
British Guiana	—	19,210	35,324	1,047,608	1,059,528
Other British Countries	—	4	71	272,901	924,295
Foreign Countries	—	40	99	38,989	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>223,517</b>	<b>494,705</b>	<b>4,565,521</b>	<b>5,292,257</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,995</b>	<b>21,747</b>	<b>70,829</b>	<b>185,321</b>
<b>Home Consumption</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>159,376</b>	<b>271,697</b>	<b>1,166,742</b>	<b>1,866,222</b>
<b>Stocks (July 31st)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,957,000</b>	<b>6,045,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**COCOA.** The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows :—

Imports	cwt.	Month of August		January to August	
		1946	1947	1946	1947
British West Africa	—	160,004	142,914	1,790,415	2,006,671
British West Indies	—	1,194	—	28,188	29,886
Other British Countries	—	1,482	—	2,786	11,400
French Africa	—	—	—	149,294	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	1	36	5,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>162,680</b>	<b>142,915</b>	<b>1,970,717</b>	<b>2,053,322</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16,580</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>62,960</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Home Consumption</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>134,912</b>	<b>163,779</b>	<b>1,811,284</b>	<b>1,925,967</b>
<b>Stocks (July 31st)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## 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 the arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Mr. G. M. Bethune                          | Mr. J. C. McMichael                |
| Mr. C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.        | Mr. B. A. Melhado                  |
|  | Hon. A. Moody-Stuart, O.B.E., M.C. |
| Mr. N. Peyton Birch                        | Mr. F. E. Morrish, M.I.Mech.E.     |
| Mr. S. J. F. Blanchard                     | Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.          |
| Mr. W. Harrison Courtenay                  | Mr. L. H. Palmer                   |
| Mr. J. B. Cuthill                          | Mr. C. K. Pile                     |
| Major M. R. de Cordova, M.B.E., E.D., J.P. | Hon. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E.       |
| Hon. F. E. Degazon, LL.B.                  | Mr. C. G. O. Roe                   |
| Hon. George De Nobriga                     | Miss Olive Rose                    |
| Mrs. Eva De Roux                           | Dr. L. R. Sharples                 |
| Mr. J. C. Falconer                         | Mr. C. K. Smith                    |
| Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith, B.Sc.             | Mr. N. Stafford Solomon, M.B.E.    |
| Mr. William H. Gilbert                     |                                    |
| Mr. G. O. Goad                             | Mr. Stanley S. Stone               |
| Mr. W. Grason                              | Mr. W. Duncan Thompson             |
| Mr. S. St. Clair Hunt                      | Mr. J. B. L. Todd, M.B.E.          |
| Mr. Robert Johnstone                       | Mr. William E. Walwyn              |

## Pictorial Map of Barbados

On page 154 of our July issue we referred to the issue by the Barbados Publicity Committee of a revised and indexed edition of the road map of Barbados.

We have now received from the Committee, through Robert MacLehose and Co., Ltd., the printers, a copy of a *Souvenir Pictorial Map of Barbados* which has been prepared for distribution to visitors to the island. The map shows tourist attractions in pictorial form at the point of location in the island, and indications of the main roads and of the Parish boundaries serve as a means of ready reference to the road map when needed. It is attractively produced, and well conveys the impression of a green and pleasant land in the bluest of blue seas, in which the aquatic sports to be enjoyed are also pictorially indicated.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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November, 1947.

## The Royal Wedding

"HEAVEN, from thy endless goodness, send prosperous life, long and ever happy, to the high and mighty princess of England, Elizabeth." So prays Garter King of Arms in Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII; and on November 20th an Empire many times greater than that other Elizabeth dreamt of was echoing the prayer. Not even a coronation or a jubilee has quite the same power as a royal wedding to evoke that sense of brotherhood and common inheritance and purpose, in peoples scattered round all the seven seas of the world, which it is the peculiar function of modern royalty to inspire and represent. For this is a family event, though set against the bannered background of history; and it causes us all to reflect that it is as a family, bound by the intangible bonds of long association and mutual affection, that the diverse communities of the Commonwealth are enabled to share a common destiny.

Moreover, of all family events, a wedding is most filled with the sense and hope of the future. It assures ancient and long-experienced nations, through their symbolic and representative family, that the vigour and creativeness of youth are still in them, and reminds them that with every generation comes renewal of life. This marriage of the heiress presumptive to the immemorial throne is no affair of scheming policy or calculated diplomatic alliance; it has been transparently evident from the first announcement of the betrothal that here was a union of hearts, and that the ancient stock was throwing out a new branch in the natural way of human growth.

The PRINCESS herself has been watched from the cradle with ten million eyes of sympathetic imagination; and as she has grown up she has endeared herself to all her future subjects, by her grace and charm, by her high seriousness and firm determination to devote all the resources of her great position to the service of her people's welfare, by the accent of leadership with which she addresses her contemporaries, but most of all because she is so conspicuously the type and pattern of English girlhood, as they know it best and would have it continue among their own daughters. She has found a husband who takes his place in the frame of the representative monarchy with a fitness that was almost too much to hope. Not only is he of long royal descent, connected with the ruling houses of two European nations closely linked in amity with Britain; he combines these qualifications with a personality and outlook steeped in the British tradition, trained in British

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schools, and exercised, sometimes under the enemy's fire, in the proud service of the Royal Navy. In that service he has won golden opinions as a working and fighting officer, so that, young as he is, there are already reasons to suppose that he may have inherited something of the genius of the two great modern admirals who have borne the name of MOUNTBATTEN. If so, he may now find his talents deprived of their full scope at sea. Nevertheless there is opportunity for them, in a still more vital domain of public service, in the great career that opens out before the consort of an heiress presumptive, and in all human probability hereafter of a Queen.

So it is with confidence as well as with hope that the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire look to the DUKE and DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH as the embodiment of a future worthy of the transcendent glory of the past. All hope and pray that the time is far distant when they will be called upon to fill the exalted part that has been ordained for them. But royal service, from which there is no rest even in old age, begins in early youth with arduous preparation. For these two, who are now starting life together, the coming years will be strenuous and eventful. The PRINCESS is already accepted everywhere as the natural representative of the young of the British family of nations. She has to become in time something even more—the equal representative of all, both young and old. In order to fill that place she needs to know them all, to meet them in their own homes, as she has publicly expressed her wish to do. Now that she has at her side a companion in whom she may have perfect trust as a supporter through all her lifelong service, it may be expected that it will not be long before she continues, as the mistress of her own moving household, the process of introducing herself to the Empire, which, as a young girl accompanying her parents, she so happily began in South Africa. There are millions upon millions of loyal subjects all round the globe who are eager to make the DUKE and DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH welcome in their midst. The great continental Dominions of the Crown will send their pressing invitations; but their Royal Highnesses will not forget that British hearts beat as warmly for them among the smaller peoples and in the islands of the sea. It is the great triumph of the age to have overcome the physical barriers of human intercourse, and the barriers of space between princes and their peoples are the most urgent of all to surmount.

[Three photographs taken on the occasion of the royal wedding are reproduced in the pictorial pages in this issue.]



## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE measure of the popular excitement over the royal wedding is suggested by the fact that, even now that it is over, women start queuing outside the Abbey at seven o'clock in the morning, merely to see the signatures in the marriage registers, and Princess Elizabeth's bouquet lying on the grave of the Unknown Warrior. On the day the crowds were the largest and happiest seen since the day of victory over Japan. The decision to allow the escorts of Household Cavalry to appear in their full-dress uniforms of plumed helmets, cuirasses, and enormous jackboots was immensely appreciated, for these famous horsemen stand to London for all its stately tradition, and their reappearance against the grey background of "austerity" gave just the brightening touch that was needed before we go on with the grim labours that the times demand.

\* \* \*

Inside the Abbey the ceremony blended dignity and simplicity with superb effect. For the sake of economy of labour no stands were erected, such as are put up for a coronation; and although this meant that only about 2,500 people could be invited, it also meant that the beauty of the ancient building was unobscured. In a pageant that has been elaborately described all over the world I will only mention here two episodes that particularly struck me. The first was at the beginning, when Mr. Churchill, accompanied by his wife but not forming part of any procession, entered, and the whole great company in the nave stood up while he passed to his seat in the choir. The second was at the end when the bride and bridegroom, emerging from the Chapel of St. Edward behind the high altar (where they had been signing the register), paused abreast of the line of royal personages in the sanctuary to give a deep curtsey and bow. My neighbour thought they were saluting the King; but I was watching closely, and it seemed to me that this act of reverence was directed to Queen Mary. At any rate it was she who acknowledged the salute, and it struck me as a moving exchange of courtesies between the future and the past of England.

\* \* \*

The past month has seen what looks like a definite turn of the tide of public opinion against the Labour Government. A strong indication of the way it is flowing was given at the municipal elections of November 1st, when one-third of the seats on local authorities fell vacant—except in London, where the whole councils come up for election once in three years. Out of a total of about 3,000 seats to be filled, there were no fewer than 600 Labour losses, and about the same number of Conservative gains (the two figures do not exactly balance, because of the presence of the third party, the Liberals). Such startling results have naturally been closely examined in the party offices on both sides. The conclusion generally reached is that, while the Socialist hold upon the trade-unionist vote, especially in the great industrial towns of the North, is almost as firm as ever, Labour has begun to lose the confidence of that extensive lower-middle

class element which is believed to have voted Socialist, for the first time, in 1945, and whose change of allegiance then decided the election.

\* \* \*

Both sides are now straining every nerve to win the parliamentary by-election at Gravesend, which is regarded as a test case. It comes about as the result of a very painful incident. The late member, Mr. Garry Allighan, who was elected for Labour in 1945 with a 7,000 majority over the former Conservative member, Sir Irving Albery, published an article some months ago in which he brought the damaging charge that members of Parliament were in the habit of communicating, if not state secrets, at any rate party secrets to the Press, either for money or under the influence of drink. A Select Committee investigated the charges, and found that only two members had been guilty of "leakage" and one of them was Mr. Allighan himself. For the outrageous insult he had offered to the House of Commons Mr. Allighan was expelled from Parliament; his fellow-transgressor, another Labour member, whose offence was much less flagrant, was let off with a reprimand from the Speaker.

\* \* \*

While the Government were still feeling the effects of these misdeeds by their supporters came the astonishing discovery that the essential secrets of the Budget had been given away to a London evening newspaper by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself. In this case there was no shadow of suspicion of a corrupt motive; by the testimony of friends and opponents alike Mr. Dalton is the most scrupulous of men. What had happened was the result of mere carelessness. On the way into the House to make his Budget statement Mr. Dalton was asked by a Lobby correspondent what it would contain, and gave all the main facts in reply. He was apparently quite unaware of the rapidity with which the Press can work, and did not know that the information he gave would be printed and on sale within a matter of minutes. But so it was, and the Budget proposals were read in the "stop press" news of the *Star* before he had made them in the House. But accidental though the disclosure was, the tradition that budget secrets are sacred is inflexible; and Mr. Dalton, though there was no slur on his character, was bound to resign. An American commentator aptly remarked that, if the standards of public life enforced at Westminster were applied in Washington, Congress would not have a quorum.

\* \* \*

Sir Stafford Cripps, who has succeeded Mr. Dalton at the Exchequer, has been advancing in public esteem throughout the year, and is now, with Mr. Bevin, undoubtedly the outstanding personality of the Cabinet, as well as its most commanding intellect. In the Budget he inherits from Mr. Dalton another very unpleasant, though undoubtedly necessary, dose of medicine administered to the taxpayer. The already very

(Continued at foot of next column)



## The Budget

### Further Increase in Spirit Duties

MR. DALTON introduced his fourth budget in the House of Commons on November 12th. It was a supplementary budget presented, said Mr. Dalton, because of the necessity to "strengthen still further, and without delay, our budgetary defences against inflation. This need arises from the decisions which His Majesty's Government have taken and are executing, to increase exports and reduce imports, in order to narrow, as swiftly as we can, the very wide and dangerous gap in our overseas balance of payments, particularly with the western hemisphere."

His proposals included a tax of 10 per cent. from January 4th next on stake money in pool betting, including football pool stakes, and totalizator bets on dog tracks; an increase, from January 1st, next, in the Profits Tax—from 12½ per cent. to 25 on distributed profits, and from 5 per cent. to 10 on undistributed profits; an all-round increase in purchase tax; an increase in the beer duty of 1d. a pint upwards according to strength; and an increase in the duties on wines and spirits.

### The Rum Duty

The new duties on spirits became effective on November 13th. The change in the duty on rum is shown below:—

	OLD DUTY			NEW DUTY		
	Full rate	Preferential rate		Full rate	Preferential rate	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Proof gallon</i>						
In cask	8 0 4	7 17 10	9 13 8	9 11 2		
In bottle	8 1 4	7 18 10	9 14 8	9 12 2		

The circumstances which led to the resignation of Mr. Dalton, on November 13th, are referred to in the Londoner's Notebook in this issue. Later the same day it was announced that Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister for Economic Affairs, had been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he made his first speech as such in the Commons on November 17th. At the outset of his speech he said: "I should like to make one thing clear, and that is that I was and am in full agreement with the proposals which my predecessor put forward in this Budget."

heavy purchase taxes are increased, some by a quarter, some by a third, some by a half. Whisky goes up by yet another 4s. a bottle, and beer by a penny a pint. Trading firms will be hit by the decision to allow only a half of advertisement costs to be deducted in arriving at taxable profits. The most interesting innovation is the tax imposed upon football pools and the totalizator at dog races (not horse races, which are not, in anything like the same degree as "the dogs" a commercial speculation). The recent fantastic growth of the so-called "industry" of gambling has been making heavy demands upon our restricted supplies of labour, and there is considerable ground for an attempt to restrict it by taxation. Whether Sir Stafford Cripps will be more successful than Mr. Churchill, whose tax on betting proved unworkable in 1931, is an interesting question.

## The West India Committee

At a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on October 23rd the following six candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
Mr. DUDLEY AUBREY DORAN (Jamaica)	Mr. Alexander Elder Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. LAMBERT & HUTLER (London)	B. & J. H. Machado Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Licut. JOHN EDWIN PUZEY BROOKS (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Lieut.-Com. F. P. Hart, R.N.
Mr ROBERT SPRINGETT MACKILLIGIN, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (London)	Miss Olive M. Wade Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Commander H. V. Lavington, R.N. (Rtd.)
Mr JAMES REID (Trinidad)	Mr H. Alan Walker Mr. W. A. Coupland
JAMAICA CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION LTD. (Jamaica)	Mr. T. P. Evelyn Mr. D. J. Verity

### Gifts to the Library

The thanks of the Executive have been conveyed to Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. A. H. W. Forrest, of St. Albans, and to Messrs. Woodhouse, Carey and Browne, for gifts to the library.

Mr. Campbell's presentation consists of a collection of 36 photographs, recently published by the Georgian Group, in connexion with a report they have issued on buildings in the West Indies of architectural or historic interest. A further reference to this document will be made in an early issue of the CIRCULAR.

Mr. Forrest's gift consists of 12 coloured engravings of the Windward and Leeward Islands. They were drawn by Lieut. Caddy, Royal Artillery, and published on February 1st, 1837, by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. These engravings were the property for many years of Mr. Forrest's sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Maynard Forrest, whose death at St. John's, Antigua, was reported in the CIRCULAR of February, 1946.

The presentation from Woodhouse, Carey and Browne is a bill of lading dated Kingston, Jamaica, October 13th, 1788, covering 10 hogsheads of muscovado sugar. It is "shipped in good order and well-conditioned, by Shea, Ector & Co., in and upon the good ship called The Canada, whereof is master, for this present voyage, John Sewell, and now riding at anchor in the harbour of Kingston and bound for London . . . unto Messrs. Gray & Freeman or their assigns."

### British Industries Fair

The total area of space applied for by intending exhibitors at the next British Industries Fair had amounted, by November 7th, to 35 per cent. more than the space available. Despite a cut in the accepted applications of about 20 per cent. of the space asked for, it has been necessary to place more than 200 late applicants, requiring 47,500 square feet of space in the London section of the fair, on a waiting list.

The London section will be held, as usual, at Earl's Court and Olympia, but the Commonwealth and Empire section, which at the last fair was housed at Olympia will be housed at Earl's Court.



## Geneva Tariffs Agreement

THE report on the Geneva Tariff Negotiations with the text of the general agreement on Tariffs and Trade and supplementary agreements with the U.S.A. and Canada became available as the CIRCULAR was going to press and will be dealt with fully in the December issue. The schedules of tariff concessions are not yet generally available, however, and no details have been made public as to the precise effect of the agreements on the tariff and preference position in the British West Indies.

A cursory examination of the documents seems to indicate that few major commodities exported from the West Indies are affected. Imperial Preference (including the Colonial Special Certificated Preference) on sugar remains as at present. The Canadian preference on rum has, however, been reduced by 50c. per proof gallon. On the other hand, the most favoured nation duty on rum imported into the United States has been reduced by 25c. per proof gallon. United States has also given slight duty concessions on molasses and coco-nuts. The preference margin of 1s. 6d. per lb. on cigars imported into the United Kingdom remains although certain reductions of the margin of preference on unmanufactured tobacco are contemplated when the duty itself is reduced.

Existing margins of preference granted by British West Indian colonies to imports from Empire sources, specified in Schedule III of the 1938 Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, are to be reduced by 25 per cent.

## British Guiana Gold

OUR Homeward Mail published in the October issue referred to satisfactory gold mining operations by the Pott Falls Gold Mines, Ltd., who have a large concession in the Potaro and Rupununi mining districts.

It has also been reported that at a depth of nearly 300 feet this company obtained a sample of ore which assayed 39 oz. per ton. This rich strike, and reports of strikes assaying 100.53 oz. and 22.98 oz. to the ton by the Rupununi Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in the Marudi mountains, have aroused considerable interest.

*The Commercial Review of British Guiana* (July issue) comments on these spectacular yields and states that Mr. S. Bracewell, Director of the Geological Survey of British Guiana, points out that during the past 60 years there have been numerous discoveries of high-grade veins of the kind struck in the Pott Falls and Rupununi districts, and that the significance of the strikes from the point of view of permanent large-scale development should not be exaggerated. High assay values are in themselves of small significance without information on the tonnage of ore they represent, the extent of the deposits being more important than grade. Large deposits of low-grade ore give the bulk of the world's production of gold.

A local company, the Quartzstone Gold Mining Co., of which Mr. Manoel Vieira is chairman, has applied for an exclusive permission to explore 5,350 acres in the Barama area of the North West District.

## Royal Wedding Gifts

WEDDING gifts, not all of which have as yet reached this country, have been sent to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh from all parts of the colonial Empire, and among them are many superb examples of local craftsmanship. In addition, and in accordance with the express wish of Her Royal Highness, collections have been organized for philanthropic purposes to mark the occasion.

Among the gifts which had reached this country at the time of going to press the following had been recorded from the West Indian colonies.

*Bahamas.* Tortoiseshell desk set (from Bahamas Girl Guides); 1,000 cases canned Bahamas pineapples for distribution among British poor and needy; £5,500 to be collected to endow four hospital beds in a hospital in Britain.

*Barbados.* Mahogany tea trolley; set of graduated trays; antique Sangaree glass (inscribed with the name Windsor); scroll; and cheque.

*British Guiana.* Lady's compact made of Guiana gold, inscribed with the badge of the colony; a Princess Elizabeth home for destitute children to be erected in the colony, and administered and maintained by public contributions; a hammock (from ten American-Indian tribes of British Guiana, and identical with those used by the Amerindians themselves).

*British Honduras.* Fruit and nut bowls, and a cigar box, made with local woods.

*Jamaica.* Cabinet constructed with local woods, containing old Jamaica rum and liqueurs; locally made embroidered mat, and Jamaican hats (from the Jamaican Federation of Women).

*Leeward Islands.* Tortoiseshell cigarette box of local make (Antigua Youth Council); a youth centre to be erected in Antigua and named after Princess Elizabeth; a public subscription in Montserrat, for a gift to Her Royal Highness, to take the form of a surgical bed at Glendon Hospital.

*Trinidad.* Album, made from local wood by local craftsmen, containing paintings by Trinidad artists of Trinidad and Tobago scenes; occasional table, also by local craftsmen; \$100,000 to be raised by public subscription to build and equip in Trinidad a centre, to be named after Her Royal Highness, for the care of physically and mentally handicapped children.

A consignment of choice Anthurium lily blooms, selected from the "Naranjo" plantation, in Aripa valley, and the gift of the Caribbean Flower Company of Trinidad, was flown to England by K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines to reach London in fresh condition a day or two before the wedding.

*Windward Islands.* Two chairs of local wood and manufacture (St. Lucia); furniture made from locally grown mahogany (St. Vincent); manufactured articles made from the main products of St. Vincent (Planters' Association); embroidered tea cloth (a lady resident, St. Vincent); ring pendant or brooch, made with pearls from local conch or "lambi" shellfish (Grenada); children's home now about to be erected in Grenada to be named after Her Royal Highness; bound copy of *History of the island of Dominica*, by Thomas Attwood, published 1791 (Dominica).









The Armorial Bearings  
of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of  
Edinburgh leaving Westminster Abbey,  
and (below) returning in the glass coach  
to Buckingham Palace.





# Overseas Resources Development Bill

## Colonial Development and Overseas Food Corporations

**T**HE Overseas Resources Development Bill, which provides for the establishment of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, received its second reading in the House of Commons on November 6th.

The functions of the two corporations are defined in the Bill in the following terms:—

### Colonial Development Corporation

Section 1.—(1) There shall be established in accordance with this Act a body, to be called the Colonial Development Corporation, charged with the duty of securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing resources of colonial territories with a view to the expansion of production therein of foodstuffs and raw materials, or for other agricultural, industrial or trade development therein.

(2) The said Corporation shall have power, for the purpose of the discharge of their duty under the preceding subsection—

- (a) to carry on all activities the carrying on whereof appears to them to be requisite, advantageous or convenient for or in connexion with the discharge of their said duty, including the processing and marketing of products;
- (b) to promote the carrying on of any such activities by other bodies or persons, and for that purpose to establish or expand, or promote the establishment or expansion of, other bodies to carry on any such activities either under the control or partial control of the Corporation or independently, and to give assistance to such bodies or to other bodies or persons appearing to the Corporation to have facilities for the carrying on of any such activities, including financial assistance by the taking up of share or loan capital or by grant, loan or otherwise;
- (c) to carry on any such activities in association with other bodies or persons (including Government authorities), or as managing agents or otherwise on their behalf.

### Overseas Food Corporation

Section 3.—(1) There shall be established in accordance with this Act a body, to be called the Overseas Food Corporation, charged with the duty of—

- (a) securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for production or processing in places outside the United Kingdom of foodstuffs or agricultural products other than foodstuffs, and the marketing thereof; and
- (b) as the first project to be carried out by them, securing the large-scale production of groundnuts, together with crops rotational therewith or ancillary thereto, in colonial territories in East and Central Africa, and the marketing thereof:

Provided that the Corporation shall not take in hand for the purpose of the discharge of their duty under paragraph (a) of this subsection the investigation,

formulation or carrying out of a project to be carried out in a colonial territory unless the Secretary of State has invited them so to do.

(2) The said Corporation shall, for the purpose of the discharge of their duty under the preceding subsection, have power to carry on all activities the carrying on whereof appears to them to be requisite, advantageous or convenient for or in connexion with the discharge of their said duty, and the like powers as are conferred on the Colonial Development Corporation by paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section one of this Act for the purpose of the discharge of the duty of that Corporation under subsection (1) of that section.

The Colonial Development Corporation will be responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will appoint the members of the Board, which is to comprise a chairman, a deputy chairman and such number of other members, not being less than four or more than ten, as he may from time to time determine. This corporation may borrow money up to a total of £100 millions plus £10 millions as temporary borrowings.

The Overseas Food Corporation will be responsible to the Minister of Food, who will appoint a Board similarly constituted to that of the preceding corporation. In this case the borrowing powers will be £50 millions plus £5 millions for temporary borrowings. The first duty of this corporation will be to take over the project for the large-scale production of groundnuts which has already been started under the authority of the Minister of Food in East Africa.

As on the first occasion, the Bill met with a good reception from all parties in the House, but the Minister of Food, who introduced the Bill, had to answer many questions in regard to the need for two separate corporations, and to repercussions which might arise owing to one body being made responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the other responsible to the Minister of Food.

The Minister contended that the provision of the two corporations is indispensable to the scope of the Bill. The Colonial Development Corporation is intended to operate only in the colonies. It will not be confined to the production or promotion of any one type of commodity or project; coal, minerals and other primary products may be high on its list of priorities, though it will also be empowered to promote production of foodstuffs or agricultural products. This corporation may undertake schemes which involve the promotion and development of existing forms of production. The operations of the Overseas Food Corporation, on the other hand, are not confined to British Colonial territory. They are, however, to be confined to the production of food and agricultural products. This corporation will not engage in the promotion and development of existing forms of production, but will tend to work in general in colonial territory on new and large schemes which involve the breaking in to cultivation of extensive



areas of virgin lands, as in the East African groundnuts scheme.

Thus, the limitation of the Colonial Development Corporation is that its operations are confined to the colonies, a limitation which makes it appropriate that the Corporation should be responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The activities of the Overseas Food Corporation, however, are limited in that its operations are to be restricted to the production of food and agricultural products ancillary thereto. The corporation may, moreover, accept an invitation from a Dominion government or from a foreign government, to co-operate in one form or another as a managing agency on a technical contract, for a scheme in any part of the world. Responsibility to the Minister of Food is considered to be more appropriate in this case, and the safeguard, as regards any possible exploitation in the colonies, lies in the fact that the corporation will operate in colonial territories only at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The expression "colonial territory," as used in the Bill, means a territory to which section 1 of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, applies at the time when the Bill shall come into operation as an Act. This interpretation may be quoted: "In this section the expression 'colony' means a colony not possessing responsible government, and for the purposes of this section any British protectorate or protected state, and any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, shall be treated as if it were a colony."

The interests of the territories in which activities of the corporations are carried on, and of the corporation's employees, are safeguarded by the following clauses:—

Section 7.—(1) In determining their policy as to the activities to be carried on by them in any territory and the manner in which they are to be carried on, and as to assisting or participating in the carrying on by others of activities in any territory, the Corporation shall have particular regard to the interests of the inhabitants of the territory, and shall appoint committees charged with the duty of studying and keeping the Corporation informed as to the circumstances and requirements of the inhabitants in cases in which the appointment of such a committee appears to the Corporation to be needed for the proper discharge of the duty imposed on them by this subsection.

(2) The Corporation shall not establish, or assist or participate in the establishment of, a new undertaking in any territory until such measures for consultation with the Government of the territory as appear to the responsible Minister to be appropriate have been taken.

Section 8.—(1) The Corporation shall take all such steps as appear to them to be practicable for securing—

- (a) the safety, health and welfare of persons in their employment or in the employment of others in activities carried on with the assistance of the Corporation or in association with them; and
  - (b) the benefit of practical knowledge and experience of such persons in the organization and conduct of the activities in which they are employed.
- (2) In the performance of their duty under the preceding subsection, and in dealing with matters

affecting terms or conditions of employment, the Corporation shall seek consultation with any organization that appears to them to represent a substantial proportion of the employees affected or of any category of such employees.

## West African Cocoa

### Large trading profits

THE following statement by Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was published in *Hansard* of October 29th, in reply to a question from Mr. Walter Fletcher:—

The trading surplus of the West African Produce Control Board on sales of West African cocoa up to, but excluding, the 1946-47 season was £9,637,863. This sum has, in accordance with the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, been voted by the House to the Nigerian and Gold Coast Governments for use by the West African Cocoa Marketing Boards, which have recently been established, and which will in future exercise the functions hitherto performed by the West African Produce Control Board.

Approximately £9,000,000 has already been transferred to West Africa. Of this sum £1,500,000 has been allocated to research work on plant diseases of cocoa and the balance is held by the new Boards. The trading surplus of the W.A.P.C.B. on sales of cocoa for the session which has just been completed (1946-47) is estimated at £15,000,000. As has already been explained to the House, this large surplus resulted from the great advance in the world market price of cocoa which took place after the producers' price for the season was fixed in September, 1946.

This sum will be voted in due course to the West African Governments. Of the Gold Coast share, approximately £850,000 is to be set aside for use by the Gold Coast Government for expenditure on higher education. The balance of the Gold Coast share and all of the Nigerian share will be added to the balances of the new Cocoa Boards.

The new Boards have not yet, so far as I am aware, taken any decisions on the detailed purposes for which their unallocated balances will be employed but the general intention is that they should be used to finance the purchase of cocoa, to provide a stabilization fund against future price fluctuations and for such other purposes as, in the opinion of the Boards, will conduce to the benefit of the cocoa farmers on the lines indicated in Paragraph 15 of the Statement of Future Marketing of West African Cocoa which was presented to the House last November (Cmd. 6950).

In a written answer, dated October 29th, to a question by Mr. T. Reid, Mr. Rees-Williams stated: The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, which is now solely responsible for the marketing of the Gold Coast crop, has fixed the seasonal price payable to the farmers for the 1947-48 crop at 40s. a load of 60 lb., an increase of 45.4 per cent. over last year's price of 27s. 6d. This is hardly remarkable in view of the fact that the world market value of cocoa has more than doubled since September, 1946.



# The Tourist Trade

## International Conference in Paris

MR. J. G. BRIDGES, director-general of the British Travel Association, who had undertaken to watch the interests of the British West Indian colonies at the second International Conference of National Tourist Organizations held in Paris from October 1st to 4th, has submitted a report on the proceedings, a copy of the resolutions which were adopted, and a copy of the articles of association of an "International Union of Official Travel Organizations" which it is proposed to establish, and which, it is hoped, will be joined by all national tourist associations, either as full or as associate members.

Copies of these documents have been forwarded by the Colonial Office to the colonial governments concerned, and the tourist organizations in the British West Indian colonies have been provided with copies by the West India Committee.

The conference was widely attended, there being present delegates or observers from 32 foreign countries, from the United Kingdom and all the Dominions of the British Commonwealth, and from Eire, East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The British West Indies, as stated above, were represented by Mr. J. G. Bridges.

There was general agreement at the conference that the revival of international tourism cannot await the improvement of currency shortages since tourist traffic is a vital factor in overcoming such shortages, and though Mr. Coe, secretary-general of the International Monetary Fund, gave a somewhat pessimistic address on currency problems, he indicated that the Fund would not necessarily object to multiple exchange rates, and, therefore, in certain cases tourist exchange rates would be practicable. Steps were therefore taken to form a special committee to study tourist balances of payment, and to make recommendations as to the most suitable means of overcoming existing currency difficulties.

There was also a general feeling that popular travel needed the urgent help of national and international organizations, finally expressed in a decision to recognize, as the international semi-official organization best suited to meet the requirements, an International Union of Official Travel Organizations formed with the articles of association already mentioned. Of Commonwealth and Empire countries, South Africa, Eire, Southern Rhodesia, New Zealand and Australia have already indicated that they will support such a Union.

Resolutions were adopted by the conference under eight heads.

### A. General

The conference recommended that the United Nations should define the aims to be reached for the freedom of international travel and take all appropriate steps to this end; also that delegates should suggest to their respective governments that they should immediately take appropriate steps to promote the development of international travel as a factor of economic balance, cultural enlightenment and better mutual understanding. Among steps to this end would be the

systematic inclusion of travel problems in all agreements aiming at normalizing economic relations between nations, and to secure, in spite of present circumstances, a maximum of international exchanges in the field of cultural and popular travel.

### B. Passports, visas, frontier formalities

The adoption of a standard form of passport; the gradual suppression of entry visas, and the immediate suppression of exit visas where still in force; visas to cover an unlimited number of trips within the period of validity, and to be valid for all ports and roads generally open to foreign traffic and for all means of transportation; reduction of cost of passports and visas to the cost of issue; simplification and unification of Customs formalities and hastening of luggage control. Suppression of customs taxes on cheap souvenirs and reduction of the guarantees required for the delivery of visas were also recommended.

### C. International action on travel matters

Various recommendations for action by the Economic and Social Council to simplify official barriers to international travel, and for recognition by that Council, and by the various governments, of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations as a proper body for consultation, on the official level, about all tourist problems of international interest.

### D. Tourist statistics

Tourist information should be exchanged between all countries periodically, information being also furnished as to the method of collecting and compiling data, and the meaning of statistical categories used; an annual summary of international tourist statistics to be compiled by the secretariat of the International Union of National Tourist Organizations. The acceptance of an offer by the British Travel Association to publish the first volume of statistics was recommended to the executive committee of the proposed International Union.

### E. Popular travel

The development of cultural and popular travel on a world-wide basis was recognized as one of the essential tasks of an International Union of Official Travel Organizations; the Union to follow and help its development by maintaining close contact with the appropriate international and national bodies.

### F. Tourist publicity

Various resolutions with regard to integrity in tourist propaganda; the educational value of tourist propaganda material; the need for the largest possible allocation of paper for tourist propaganda, and for elimination of customs duties on tourist publicity material.

### G. Monetary restrictions

Recommendations for action by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations designed to procure reductions in the monetary restrictions existing for tourists.

### H. International Union of Official Travel Organizations

Recognition of the above Union, provided that it is formed with the articles of association referred to above.



## Sugar Cane Research

### B.W.I.S.A. Report, 1946

THE fourth of the annual surveys of progress in researches on sugar cane agriculture in the British West Indies and British Guiana to be issued by the British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.), compiled by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist, covers the year 1946.

The activities of the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station in Barbados continue to play an important part in progress, and 29 varieties of the B 44' series of canes have been dispatched to the Plant Quarantine Station in Trinidad for eventual distribution to other British West Indies colonies. A variety from the station (B 34104) appears this year, for the first time, in the British Guiana returns, and has performed well in commercial plantings. This variety now heads the list, as regards area planted, in Antigua, Jamaica and Trinidad. The variety B.37161 takes first place in Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts and St. Lucia. B.3439 occupies the third place in general importance throughout the islands.

Varieties of cane produced at the Sugar Experiment Station of British Guiana are now being increasingly planted in that colony, field trials having established the superiority of varieties D.14/33, D.14/34 and D.200/36 over the former standard P.O.J. 2878.

Progress has been made with the classification of British West Indies sugar cane soils into groups on the basis of field behaviour and drainage and tillage requirements, to pave the way for co-ordinated schemes of field experiments in the sugar-growing colonies, and assist in the allocation of new varieties of cane to appropriate ecological areas. The results of some experiments are discussed, and reference made to published papers. In Barbados the planting of cane stools in contour bunds has been found effective in preserving the bunds and reducing soil erosion, the canes in the bunds being reaped as green fodder until the field is planted, and then allowed to grow to maturity.

The number of setts required per acre for optimum yield has been the subject of experiment. There is evidence that in some cases the planting rate might be reduced with advantage, though the requirement varies greatly in different areas. Other planting experiments have covered the interval between rows, the use of long and short setts, and planting along and across the beds. In one experiment in Trinidad continuous planting in the row was found to give 8 tons more plant cane to the acre than planting at intervals of 3 ft., the yield falling continuously as the interval between setts increased. This continuous planting tended to stifle weed growth in the row.

Manurial experiments have indicated that excessive dressings of sulphate of ammonia can cause deterioration in crop quality which in extreme cases may lead to loss in yield of sugar. Indicator plants should be used with caution for estimating nitrogen requirement, as they provide no information as to the effect of nitrogen on quality of cane.

Experiments with herbicides point to the advantage of applying these substances in dry periods.

## Petrol for Visitors to U.K.

The abolition of the basic petrol ration for motorists in the United Kingdom has given rise to some degree of uncertainty as to the position of visitors from overseas. The following notice published in the Board of Trade Journal on November 8th makes it clear that the consideration already extended to overseas visitors is to be continued.

"In response to enquiries, the Board of Trade wish to make it clear that present allowances of petrol to overseas visitors bringing their own motor cars or cycles or purchasing them here with a view to future export are being continued.

"Overseas visitors' expenditure in this country represents a valuable invisible export and thus helps to provide the foreign currencies we need to buy our food and raw materials."

The reference to "foreign currencies" in the last paragraph does not exclude overseas visitors from the colonies, who are included in the concession, which consists of an allowance of petrol equivalent to about 270 miles of motoring a month for a period of up to 3 months, when the visitor brings with him a car or motor cycle, or purchases the same in this country for subsequent export.

In the former case he is granted an additional allowance to cover the journey from the port of arrival to his farthest destination, and back by direct route; in the latter case an allowance to cover the journey from the place of purchase of the car to his farthest destination, and back direct.

Visitors who bring a car or cycle with them can obtain the necessary vehicle permit and the appropriate allowance of coupons at the port of entry from the Port Officers of the Automobile Association (A.A.) or Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.). Those who purchase a car or motor cycle in the U.K. can claim the allowances on application to a Regional Petroleum Office or to an office of the A.A. or R.A.C. The application must be accompanied by a vehicle registration book showing that the car or motor cycle is currently licensed. Visitors' allowances are only granted in respect of the visitor's own vehicle, and the petrol cannot be used in a vehicle belonging to a parent or wife (or husband) of the applicant.

## B.W.I. Rum

### Imports into Canada in 1946

The following statement of imports of rum from the British West Indies and British Guiana into Canada during 1946 is compiled from figures of imports into the various provinces which appeared in the September issue of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine*.

Colony	Quantity gallons	Value \$
Barbados ... ..	130,874	467,232
British Guiana ... ..	193,661	225,554
Jamaica ... ..	346,223	1,756,775
Trinidad ... ..	131,171	580,141
Other B.W.I. ... ..	3	54
Total ... ..	801,932	3,029,756



## Cultural Relations within the Commonwealth

SIR HARRY LINDSAY, chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, chose a happy theme for his inaugural address at the first meeting of the 194th session of the Society on November 5th. The objects for which the Society was originally founded, and which are still pursued, have always been essentially cultural in character, and the occasion was made memorable by the fact that Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth, who presided, had formally opened the Lecture Hall, damaged in the war, and now restored, with the portraits of the first presidents by Gainsborough and Reynolds, and the unique wall-paintings by James Barry, again on view.

Sir Harry defined cultural relations within the Commonwealth as "the give-and-take of cultural concepts and standards between the various national communities constituting the Commonwealth." They come under three heads—acsthetic, scientific, and educational.

There are various means whereby cultural ideals are exchanged. From the aesthetic side the first means which come to mind are the purest forms of art—pictures, sculpture, architecture—visual aids to education. Then there is music—audible but not visible, while drama and the film are aids to the interchange of ideas which are both visible and audible. Sir Harry regarded the film as *par excellence* the medium for interchange of cultural concepts, "I say '*par excellence*' because the film is so marvellously adapted by its own inherent technique to 'get across' the whole background of national life, of which national culture is the essential expression—social arts and customs, even local scenery, industrial and home life, the very make-up of a nation."

One of the strongest of international ties is a common language, if only because it helps to consolidate cultural affinities. This helps enormously with the film, and in the success of exhibitions, which Sir Harry described as "one of the best means of getting the cultural story across." Outstanding examples of the latter were the various Empire Exhibitions held between 1924 and 1929, the annual trade fairs at Toronto, the British Industries Fair, the many exhibitions, fairs and shopping weeks organized by the Empire Marketing Board, "of happy memory," between 1926 and 1933, and the standing Empire exhibition in the galleries of the Imperial Institute.

In the June issue of the CIRCULAR we recorded particulars of the British West Indies and British Guiana exhibit at the last British Industries Fair, which aroused great interest and impressed upon thousands of British people who had not realized the fact before that the people of those colonies have reached a standard of attainment which entitles them to a sure place in the list of contributors to the welfare and progress of the Commonwealth and Empire.

The work of the British Council in promoting interchange of cultural ideas between Britain, the Dominions, and the colonies, is a notable example of the method of direct introduction of cultural concepts from one place into another, while the various Empire Societies

afford an instance of the method of providing a focus at which those cultural concepts can be brought together and intermingled.

Last, but by no means least, as concerns the British West Indies, comes the direct action which has been taken during recent years by Colonial Development and Welfare, whereby the foundations are being laid for permanent progress in social, intellectual, agricultural and industrial attainment.

One important aid to the promotion of mutual appreciation of each other's cultural concepts and standards of attainment among the peoples of the Commonwealth and Empire escaped notice by Sir Harry. This is the promotion of a well organized and free-flowing tourist trade. Tourism has been in abeyance since the beginning of the war, and its revival is being seriously hampered by existing conditions. Strenuous efforts are being made to interest the various governments in the importance of this matter, and on page 247 of this issue of the CIRCULAR we publish a report of a recent international conference which has made practical recommendations for the co-ordination of arrangements to promote a healthy tourist trade.

The organization of scientific collaboration is a more straightforward matter. There are established in the United Kingdom, under the control of the Lord President of the Council, three main executive bodies for the co-ordination of research; the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council. These are in close co-operation with similar organizations in the Dominions, and have in recent years been drawn still closer by the free interchange of scientific knowledge during two world wars, and as the result of the Commonwealth Scientific Conferences held in London in 1946. Scientific collaboration in the Colonial Empire is catered for by the Colonial Research Committee, Colonial Products Research Council, etc., whose annual reports have been reviewed in the CIRCULAR as they have appeared. There are central organizations in Britain, such as the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux and the Imperial Institutes of Entomology and Mycology, which co-ordinate and disseminate information and to which workers in far-flung parts of the Commonwealth and Empire can apply direct for information, or to be put into contact with workers in other parts. The Imperial Institute is available to give information, or to carry out investigations on samples, from any part of the Commonwealth and Empire, of plant and animal, or mineral, products. The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Ross Institute, are specially concerned with tropical diseases and their cure, and have many contacts with practitioners and investigators overseas.

Education, "a field which unites the arts with the sciences," is essential to the preservation of all that is best of inherited culture and to ensure the contacts and the knowledge necessary to promote, to sift and to retain all that is best in, new cultural ideas. Education, in the field of cultural relationships, is something additional to what may be termed learning. It is exemplified in the work of the Rhodes Trust, which brings scholars of the Commonwealth together in Oxford Colleges and thus helps to establish a give-and-take in cultural ideas. The colonial scholarships, and



the scholarships awarded by the British Council, besides enabling the scholar to obtain advanced instruction in his special subject, help to achieve the same end. The various Empire societies run schemes of various kinds, such as essay competitions, to promote Empire education, besides maintaining Empire libraries and information bureaux. The invaluable work of the Victoria League in promoting contacts will be remembered by many Colonial ex-service men and women. The League of Empire arranges for the interchange of teachers between Britain and the Dominions. School Empire Tours, and Public School Exploration Tours, have a special educational value from the cultural point of view, and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides organizations must surely be included in the list of aids to mutual appreciation.

"So far as concerns the Colonial Empire," said Sir Harry Lindsay, "we have much to give and much to receive back in exchange." His address was an excellent, though necessarily incomplete, survey of the means which are being developed towards this end.

### Air Surveys in Dutch West Indies

The Air Photography and Survey Division of K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines are carrying out an extensive air survey, by planes based in Surinam, over 31,000 square miles of undeveloped territory north of the Amazon.

The aircraft, flying at 17,000 feet above the ground, are compiling maps to a scale of 1:40,000, while K.L.M. ground surveyors push their way through the Surinam jungle to provide supplementary data. Using the latest methods of photographic interpretation, the experts expect to determine the nature of the soil, the location of probable mineral deposits and the prospects for cattle-breeding and general agriculture. Co-ordinated schemes will be drawn up for exploiting the plentiful timber supplies and then developing the de-forested areas.

Later this year work is expected to begin on a contract which calls for a detailed survey of 29,000 square miles of the valley of the Orinoco in Venezuela. The survey aircraft will be based at the Ciudad Boliva airfield, and a central laboratory at Caracas will carry out the technical processing of the films.

### Bar Examination Results

The Council of Legal Education announced the results of the Michaelmas Bar final examination of students of Inns of Court, on October 23rd.

Among those who passed were: Miss M. E. Charles (Dominica), Miss E. J. St. C. Collymore (Jamaica), Mr. J. S. B. Dear (Barbados), Mr. I. B. Fox (Jamaica), Mr. W. B. Gaspard (Trinidad), Mr. V. B. Grant (Jamaica), Mr. I. E. Hyatali (Trinidad), Mr. K. W. Polack (Jamaica), Mr. B. A. M. Procope (Trinidad).

*The Caribbean Forester*, Vol. 8, No. 3, July, 1947, contains a list of Arawak Indian plant names, compiled by Mr. D. B. Fanshawe, Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Guiana.

## The Empire Day Movement

"British Empire policy has directed a series of gigantic and, at the same time, delicate and subtle experiments in the vitally important field of human relationships. It has brought us to the threshold of the Fourth British Empire—a new Empire of an increasing number of independent self-governing territories united by allegiance to common aims and ideals. We believe that this new Empire is moving steadily along a course which it alone has devised and which the rest of the world must follow if it is to avoid total destruction from inter-national and inter-racial hatred and tyranny."

Thus does the Empire Day Movement proclaim its faith in introducing volume I, number 1 of a new quarterly journal entitled *New Empire*,\* the purpose of which is "to provide authoritative information and ever-widening contacts between all our members throughout the world and to promote mutual understanding which is so vital to future relationships between our Empire peoples of many races and creeds."

The journal is well produced and illustrated, and of the convenient size for the pocket now so widely adopted. The contributions are well diversified, and range from popular explanations of such subjects as the influence of the Statute of Westminster and the Lugard plan on the evolution of the Commonwealth and the Colonial Empire, and the significance of Colonial Development plans, to descriptive accounts of a flight from England to Jamaica and conditions in New Zealand.

### Agricultural Machinery

Agricultural producers in the British West Indies will be interested in the following appreciation of the present position in the British agricultural machinery industry, which appears in the November issue of *The Times Review of Industry* :—

The agricultural machinery industry, which is dependent on South Yorkshire for machine parts, is in a quandary because of two conflicting demands, for both of which it lacks coal and steel. Under the scheme for expanding home production of food the industry has been asked to give the British farmer all the tools he needs, but as part of the Cripps plan for expanding exports makers of agricultural machines have also been set a new target, which means increasing exports sixfold by the end of next year to an average value of £4,500,000 monthly. Apart from the fact that this is much more than the total production of the industry for all purposes, the two demands are regarded as quite incompatible. Makers of machine parts in Sheffield, without which any increase either for home or for other countries is impossible, point out that no steps have been taken yet to provide them with the means of satisfying either programme. They get no preference for coal or steel at any stage of manufacture either in Sheffield or wherever the machinery is made, and production is below the potential output for that reason alone.

\* *New Empire*: quarterly Journal of the Empire Day Movement, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, 1s. 6d. per copy (1s. to members) or 6s. per annum (4s. to members), post free.



## Notes of West Indian Interest

"LUCK mo' bettah dan han'some."

\* \* \*

C. CZARNIKOW, LTD., in *Review* No. 14, give the output of sugar in Jamaica during the crop recently completed as 170,255 tons.

\* \* \*

A RADIO picture service between London and Hamilton, Bermuda, was started by Cable and Wireless Ltd., on November 20th.

\* \* \*

LORD MILVERTON, formerly Sir Arthur F. Richards, Governor of Jamaica from 1938 to 1943, was formally introduced into the House of Lords on November 12th, and took the oath. He was introduced by Lord Henderson and Lord Walkden.

\* \* \*

GOVERNMENTS and Press in the West Indies have been informed that the Bureau Section of the Colonial Servicemen's Club at 9, Wimpole Street, London, W.1, will close down on January 31st. The Club itself, at 77, Wimpole Street, will continue to provide residential accommodation.

\* \* \*

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Edward Moulton-Barrett, son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Moulton-Barrett, of Jamaica, and Mrs. Moulton-Barrett, of Kensington, and Miss Ann Knocker, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Commander E. J. S. Knocker, R.N., and Mrs. Knocker, of Pembury, Kent.

\* \* \*

Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, a managing director of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., has been appointed vice-chairman of the company. Mr. Campbell, who has been a treasurer of the West India Committee for some years, was recently elected chairman of the finance committee of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

\* \* \*

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT O. R. KELSICK, who has been Commissioner of Carriacou since March 30th last, is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kelsick, of Plymouth, Montserrat. He served in the Royal Air Force during the war and was awarded the D.F.C. Before taking up his present appointment he was A.D.C. to the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

\* \* \*

*The Barbados Commercial Journal* (August-September, 1947) sees in the resumption of the Canada-West Indies Steamship service by vessels fitted with refrigerated space for perishable commodities the opportunity for development of tomato cultivation, which made considerable progress in the island around the period 1930-35, as a subsidiary export industry.

\* \* \*

LADY CLIFFORD, wife of Sir Bede Clifford, and her three daughters are putting their artistic talent to practical use in the production of pottery. During last summer they extended their knowledge of original

designs by a visit to the pottery centres of France and Italy, and are now producing beautiful examples of pottery ware which they fire, paint and glaze themselves.

\* \* \*

MR. ROBERT GAVIN, secretary of the West India Committee, returned to London on November 14th from New Delhi, after attending the conference there of the Asian Regional International Labour Conference as the British employers' delegate. During the course of his visit Mr. Gavin had the honour of meeting Earl Mountbatten, Governor General of India, and Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister.

\* \* \*

THOMSON HANKEY & CO., LTD., announce that Mr. T. J. Gurney has joined the board of directors. Mr. Gurney, who visited the West Indies earlier this year, is the son of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney and grandson of the late Mr. Cyril Gurney, both of whom were partners in the firm for many years and officers of the West India Committee. During the recent war Mr. Gurney served in North Africa and Italy with the Coldstream Guards, the regiment in which his father served in the war of 1914-18.

\* \* \*

WOODHOUSE, CAREY AND BROWNE, of Fenchurch Street, formerly of Mincing Lane, are this year celebrating a connexion with sugar which dates back to 1747. In that year, Mark Woodhouse came to London to be apprenticed to Allen, a sugar cooper, of 2, Cross Lane, St. Dunstan's Hill, off Great Tower Street. Sixteen years later he married Allen's daughter, was admitted to partnership, and established a separate firm under the name of Mark Woodhouse, sugar broker, at the same address.

\* \* \*

ON the death of Mark Woodhouse in 1790, the business was carried on by his widow and elder son and was known as Sarah Woodhouse and Son. From 1875 to 1926 the firm was known as C. M. and C. Woodhouse, and in the latter year amalgamated with its neighbours in Mincing Lane, Carey and Browne, who were established in 1829. The offices of Woodhouse, Carey and Browne at 30, Mincing Lane were destroyed by enemy action in 1941, and they then moved to Fenchurch Street.

\* \* \*

MR. DOUGLAS AIKMAN WEIR, Malayan Police, was married on November 15th to Miss Christina Cameron Bingham, the ceremony taking place in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. Mr. Weir, a Trinidadian, who served in the Trinidad Police Force before going to Malaya, is son of the late Mr. J. C. Weir, and of Mrs. Weir, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. His bride is daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. H. M. Bingham, of Dick Place, Edinburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Weir are leaving for Trinidad in the *Ariguani*, on December 13th, and will return to Malaya about the middle of next year.



## Obituary

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

### SIR ARTHUR FARQUHARSON

Jamaica has lost one of her most distinguished sons by the death, at Kingston on November 13th, of Sir Arthur Farquharson. He was born in the island in 1860, the son of the late Rev. J. S. Farquharson, and came to England to be educated at Marlborough.

He studied law and shortly after his return to Jamaica was admitted (on February 22nd, 1884) to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In 1894 he was appointed Crown Solicitor, resigning this appointment in 1911. In 1907-08 he served as a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

Sir Arthur will for long be remembered in Jamaica for the leading part which he took in the formation of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association. He was appointed, in 1929, its first chairman, and occupied this office at the time of his death. He was the founder (in 1917) of the Jamaica Imperial Association, and was chairman for many years.

Sir Arthur was a banana and sugar-cane planter and for a long period he was a member of the board of management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society where his wise counsel was greatly valued. During 1912-13 he was in New York as chairman of the executive committee of the Atlantic Fruit Co.

By his death the West India Committee has lost one of its oldest members.

### DR. PAUL GIUSEPPI

Dr. Paul Léon Giuseppi, M.D., F.R.C.S., V.M.H., who died at Felixstowe, on November 10th, was born in Trinidad 66 years ago. He qualified at St. Bartholomews, and after further studies in London and Paris settled in Felixstowe.

In spite of a large practice, Dr. Giuseppi devoted considerable time to local affairs and on three occasions was chairman of the Urban District Council of which he had been a member from 1914 to 1946. He was a governor of the county grammar school and for a long period chairman of the local hospital. Dr. Giuseppi rendered great service to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Felixstowe Nursing Division, and to the Home Guard and other bodies during the war years. He had also been president of the Felixstowe Music and Arts Society.

He spent his holidays in search of rare Alpine plants and only a few days before his death received the highest award of the Royal Horticultural Society—the Victorian Medal of Honour.

Dr. Giuseppi, who had been a member of the West India Committee since 1912, was buried at Felixstowe. The funeral service was attended by several hundred mourners who had come to pay their respects to one who had devoted his life to the best interests of the town and who was held in great esteem and affection by all classes.

### MR. C. M. WOLSTENHOLME

Mr. Charles Mellor Wolstenholme, a founder member and later vice-president of the British Cotton Growing

Association, died at his home in Birkenhead on October 23rd, at the age of 87.

Mr. Wolstenholme was senior partner in Messrs. Wolstenholme and Holland, cotton brokers, Liverpool, a firm established by his forebears in 1804, and which, to his abiding sorrow, had to be wound up at the end of October, 1946, owing to the closing of the Liverpool cotton market, of which he was known to members as "the father."

He did yeoman service in helping the work of cotton production in the Empire, and during the time that Sir Daniel Morris was in the West Indies encouraging planters to grow Sea Island cotton he assisted by examining samples for their commercial value. Later, when commercial quantities came forward, he took more than ordinary interest in sampling every bale and endeavouring to get full value for the grower. Sir William Himbury says of him: "He was truly a great expert, and also a sincere friend of the West Indian cotton grower."

Mr. Wolstenholme himself never visited the West Indies, though he was in constant touch with colleagues who had done so. He was noted for his kindly disposition and generosity, was a keen gardener, and loved a game of bowls.

As we go to press we learn with great regret of the deaths of Mr. Cecil W. Hodge and of Mr. Arthur Henry Stockley.

## Housing Congress

The 19th International Congress on Housing and Town Planning is to be held at Zurich from June 20th to 26th, 1948.

Experts in West Indian colonies are invited to attend, and should communicate with the hon. secretary, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Papers submitted for discussion should reach the Federation not later than February 1st, 1948.

The following subjects have been chosen for discussion :—

- Housing
  - Financial aid to housing.
  - Actual progress made in housing and the methods employed to promote it.
- Town Planning—National and Regional Planning of Town and Country-side.
  - Financial relation of planning to ownership rights.

## Asphalt

The British Standards Institution has recently issued a further British Standard (B.S. No. 1410: 1947) in the series covering the bituminous flooring materials which covers a type of mastic asphalt flooring composed of natural rock asphalt incorporated with an asphaltic cement consisting of equal proportions of asphaltic bitumen and refined lake asphalt with the addition of coarse aggregate. The materials covered in the Standard are designed for a wide range of uses from light duty floors to heavy duty industrial flooring.

Copies of the Standard are obtainable from the Sales Department, British Standards Institution, 24, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2/6 post free.



## Wattle Bark from Jamaica

THE Colonial Office recently issued for the use of the Press a general review of the attention now being paid to soil conservation work in the British West Indies. This review indicated that agricultural services are now active in this matter, but that the education of peasant cultivators to an appreciation of what can be done to prevent and ameliorate the damage done by soil erosion is a slow process.

In many places, too, soil erosion may have gone so far that there is no question of renovating existing plantations. In such cases, an alternative crop which can be grown in the conditions obtaining would offer a means of making immediate progress and rehabilitating the cultivator without waiting for his general education on soil conservation to become complete.

Some authorities consider that such a state of affairs exists on many of the steeper slopes in the Blue Mountain coffee area of Jamaica, and among the alternative plants which have been suggested is the wattle tree. Experimental plantings of these trees are already in existence in the Blue Mountain area, have grown very well, and are said to be comparable in rate of growth with those in East Africa. Samples of bark have now been examined at the Imperial Institute to ascertain their commercial value, and the following report by F. Major, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., and R. W. Pearman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.R.I.C., has been published in Volume XLV, No. 1 of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*.

### Description of Samples

The sample labelled "Black Wattle Bark (*Acacia mollissima*)" consisted of pieces of bark up to 50 cm. in length and from 2.8 mm. in thickness. The outer surface of the bark was greyish-brown in colour, the inner surface being brown and in many cases stained.

The sample labelled "Green Wattle Bark (*A. decurrens*)" consisted of pieces of bark up to 42 cm. in length and from 2.7 mm. in thickness. The outer surface was greyish-brown in colour, but slightly darker than the other sample, the inner surface being brown and in many cases stained.

### Results of Examination

Representative portions of each sample were ground in a disintegrator to pass a 1/16th inch mesh sieve, and the ground material examined by the Provisional Official Method of Quantitative Tannin Analysis of the British Section of the International Society of Leather Trades' Chemists, with the following results:—

	Black Wattle Bark*		Green Wattle Bark*	
	per cent.		per cent.	
Moisture	12.4	12.3	43.3	49.7
Insoluble matter			5.1	4.5
Extractive matter (soluble non-tannins)	39.2	33.5	2.5	3.7
Tannin			5.8	6.7
Ash	2.5	3.7	14.0	16.7
Tintometer Readings†				
Red units				
Yellow units				

The chemical examination of the present samples of wattle bark from Jamaica shows them to contain

\* Analysis made by the method stated above employing the Proctor extractor, and Hide Powder—Batch C11.

† Determined for a solution containing 0.5 per cent. tannin in a 1 cm. cell.

satisfactory amounts of tannin, especially the black wattle, the amount of tannin usually found in mature (7-9 years old) air-dried bark (both green and black) being approximately 35 per cent. The extractive matter (soluble non-tannins) is, however, low, being about 5 per cent., as compared with the usual figure of 10 per cent., and the tintometer readings for yellow are high.

Although the tannin content of green and black wattle barks of similar age is approximately the same (C. O. Williams, *South African Department of Agriculture, Science Bulletin*, No. 74, p. 10), according to the Director of Forestry in a pamphlet entitled *South African Wattle Bark and Wattle Extract*, April, 1941, only black wattle is now grown in South Africa for bark production. The advantage that *Acacia decurrens* (green wattle) has over *A. mollissima* (black wattle) by virtue of its greater pest-resistant qualities, is considered to be more than offset by the undue redness of extracts of the former.

In the case of the present samples there are indications (stained inner surface of bark, low soluble non-tannins, and high tintometer readings) that the barks may not have been correctly dried, or they may have been dried in the rainy season. According to C. O. Williams (*South African Department of Agriculture, Science Bulletin*, No. 63, pp. 41-43) bark when dried in wet weather often becomes mouldy, especially on the under sides, away from strong sunlight, where the bark remains damp for a longer time. Such bark is usually bought by dealers at a discount, as tanners are reluctant to accept material of this type, chiefly owing to the danger of the moulds introducing undesirable effects in the tan pits.

Analytical figures for these incorrectly dried barks show that there is a considerable reduction in the amount of total soluble solid matter originally present in the bark, though as this is accompanied by a reduction in the amount of soluble non-tannins present, the tannin content of the badly-dried bark is scarcely affected.

As typical examples of the effect of drying, the following figures by Williams (*loc. cit.*, p. 43) expressed (apart from tintometer readings) on the perfectly dry material may be cited:—

	(a) Portion dried under shelter	(b) Portion subjected to mould growth
Insoluble matter	43.5	48.5
Soluble non-tannins	10.2	5.4
Tannins	46.3	46.1
Tintometer Readings:		
Red units	5.0	6.7
Yellow units	4.7	12.7

It will be noted that, in addition to the lowering of the soluble non-tannin content, there is a marked deepening of colour with faulty drying, which depreciates the commercial value of the bark as a tanning material. Making due allowance for the moisture contents of the present samples of bark, it will be seen that the figures for the Jamaica barks are comparable with those given under (b) above, i.e., they show low soluble non-tannins and relatively high tintometer readings. This, taken in conjunction with the appearance of the inner surface of some of the present barks, would indicate that they



have been incorrectly dried, or dried during wet weather, and subjected to a certain amount of mould growth.

Regarding the possibility of preparing suitable extracts from the present barks, assuming a moisture content of 20 per cent. in the final product, an extract prepared from both of the barks would contain approximately 70 per cent. tannin. According to the Director of Forestry, South Africa (*loc. cit.*), South African extract contains a guaranteed 60 per cent. tannin and frequently up to 63 per cent., while commercial samples are on the market containing up to 70 per cent. tannin.

#### Conclusions

With more careful drying, wattle barks similar to the present samples would probably furnish lighter-coloured extracts which would still contain very satisfactory amounts of tannin, particularly in the case of the black wattle, and such barks (and extracts prepared from them) would find a ready market in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the extract, however, it should be noted that if, as seems likely with better drying, more total soluble matter is retained in the bark, the amount of soluble non-tannins will increase. This will result in the ratio tannin : non-tannin being reduced, so that the resulting extract would contain less than the 70 per cent. tannin possible with the present samples. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the extract would contain less than 60 per cent. tannin, the amount guaranteed in Natal wattle extract.

## Trade in Eastern Caribbean

### Trade Commissioner's Review

MR. A. R. STARCK, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, has recently contributed to the *Board of Trade Journal*\* a review of the trade position and market prospects in the territory he covers.

The review opens by drawing attention to the fact that there is now evidence of overstocking of certain markets. "Almost overnight Trinidad, and to a lesser extent, Barbados and British Guiana have turned from sellers' to buyers' markets for consumer goods." Trinidad is probably the market most seriously affected, and piece goods, particularly rayon, and household small hardware, the items mainly concerned.

There are, however, still shortages of such consumer goods as crockery, glassware, refrigerators and electric cookers, and the Commissioner states that in Trinidad, while British motor vehicles of low horse-power, up to 14 h.p., which have gone forward in fair numbers in the last twelve months, have been readily taken up, there is an unsatisfied demand for more powerful cars of modern design.

Capital goods continue in short supply, and an acute scarcity of building supplies is retarding important development work.

There are complaints from some quarters that prices are high, and a feeling that when import restrictions are lifted this may seriously affect the chances of recovering markets lost during the war years.

Although there is concern at the increased cost of living, and the various Governments have given con-

sideration to means of checking the upward trend, there has not in general been any lowering of the purchasing power of the people. Agreements whereby the wage rate is linked to the cost of living index have helped here. "The closing of the British Naval Base in Trinidad, the disbanding of the British Military units in the West Indies and the reduction in the number of civilians employed in the United States Bases in Trinidad, which until recently was about 6,000, may have some effect on purchasing power, although it is probable that eventually most of the men will be absorbed in agriculture or other industries where wages are higher than pre-war."

Attention continues to be given to the establishment of local industries, and the Commissioner considers that "In general, the prospects in the territory are good and for the next few years there should be a steady demand for consumer and capital goods."

#### Exports and Imports

The value of the domestic export trade of the area continued to rise, as follows:—

Colony	Domestic Exports		
	1938	1945	1946
Trinidad and Tobago	£ 7,368,284	£ 11,419,814	£ 11,994,182
Barbados ...	1,218,379	2,691,184	2,926,627
Leeward Islands ...	514,700	1,030,147	1,198,083
Windward Islands ...	666,713	1,178,603	1,344,586
British Guiana ...	2,721,741	4,432,215	5,562,833
Bermuda ...	39,050	35,422	29,628
Total ...	12,528,867	20,787,385	23,055,939

In British Guiana, the exports of bauxite (376,368 tons), balata (485,394 lbs.), rum (just over 1,000,000 gallons), and rice (12,911 tons) showed noteworthy increases. In the case of Trinidad, mention is made of gas oil (5,797,842 gallons), kerosene (nearly 56,500,000 gallons), sugar (553,970 cwts.) and asphalt (62,256 tons).

There was little variation in the destination of exports. The United Kingdom led with 44.0 per cent., Canada came next with 19.9 per cent., and other Empire countries third with 12.0 per cent.

Mr. Starck gives striking figures of the increase in certain imports into Trinidad during the first three months of 1947. Their value (swollen to some extent by higher prices) amounted to £6,112,813, almost equal to that of the first six months of 1946 and only £1,250,000 less than the total for 1938. The increased volume of these imports, however, is no less striking, as the following table shows:—

Particulars	Jan.-Mar., 1938	Jan.-Mar., 1946	Jan.-Mar., 1947
Motor cars (Nos.) ...	228	62	389
Cotton piece-goods (sq. yds.) ...	2,400,938	1,777,560	3,074,785
Artificial silk piece-goods (sq. yds.) ...	643,702	687,745	922,489
Boots, shoes, slippers (doz. pairs) ...	12,583	19,189	34,530

The United Kingdom headed the list of supplying countries (for the first time since 1940) with 28.4 per cent.,

\* October 4th, 1947, pp. 1719-20.



Canada came next with 26.8 per cent., and the U.S.A. third with 25 per cent.

The import values over the territory as a whole, corresponding with the export values given in the first table, are as follows:—

Colony	Imports		
	1938	1945	1946
Trinidad and Tobago	£ 7,393,233	£ 13,548,109	£ 15,708,966
Barbados	2,086,901	3,470,727	4,992,492
Leeward Islands	628,680	1,306,842	1,524,639
Windward Islands	794,685	1,649,118	2,124,797
British Guiana	2,253,160	4,425,920	5,597,454
Bermuda	1,906,689	2,444,472	3,612,128
Total	15,065,348	26,845,188	33,560,476

The United Kingdom, which since 1940 had dropped into third place among the supplying countries, behind Canada and the U.S.A., recovered to second place behind Canada in 1946. The positions were: 1940, U.K. 33.2 per cent. of total imports, U.S.A. 23.5 per cent., Canada 22.5 per cent.; 1946: Canada 35 per cent., U.K. 26.8 per cent., U.S.A. 19.1 per cent.

It will be noted that Trinidad, Barbados and Bermuda have substantial adverse visible trade balances. These are partly offset, substantially in the case of Bermuda, by an invisible export in the form of the tourist trade. As regards the development of this trade "vast improvements in shipping services from North America" are considered to provide good grounds for optimism.

### Administrator of Antigua

Mr. Richard St. John Ormerod Wayne, Commissioner of Labour in Cyprus, has been appointed Administrator of Antigua.

Mr. Wayne was born at Wilburton, Isle of Ely, in 1904, and educated at Elstree School, Herts., Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was appointed to serve in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Cyprus, in 1927, since when he has held various appointments there. He became Commissioner of Labour in 1941.

how admirably he has discharged his duties, and the award of the C.M.G. in 1946 afforded public recognition of the value to the Empire of his services and, through him, of the work of the Corporation. Such success as the Corporation has achieved has resulted largely from the fact that the staff abroad and at home have worked together throughout as a harmonious team, due in no small measure to the characters of Sir James Currie, Sir Richard Jackson and Mr. Killby at headquarters, and Mr. Milligan and Mr. Parnell in Africa.

Mr. Killby shares with his wife a keen interest in photography and gardening. It will be the hope of everyone connected with the Corporation that they will be able to indulge to the full in these pursuits for many years to come. Life should never be dull, for the Cotswolds must be a delight to the photographer, and on their borders lies the house to which Mr. and Mrs. Killby have retired, with a garden full of possibilities.

## Mr. L. G. Killby's Retirement

THE retirement of Mr. L. G. Killby, C.M.G., from the post of Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which took place, at his request, at the end of September, ends an unbroken association with the development of Empire cotton-growing which had lasted for 27 years.

Mr. Killby joined the Empire Cotton Growing Committee of the Board of Trade as secretary in October, 1920. On the recommendation of that committee, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was established under Royal Charter in 1921, with Mr. Killby as secretary.

The following tribute to Mr. Killby's work for the Corporation appears in the October issue of *The Empire Cotton Growing Review*:—

The Empire Cotton Growing Committee had done some useful preliminary work between 1917 and 1921, but the Corporation's general policy still remained to be worked out and developed. To this task Sir James Currie and Mr. Killby set themselves with a will. It soon became apparent that the Corporation's main rôle would be scientific, and among the major tasks of the first few years were the recruitment and specialized training of scientific staff and the establishment of a chain of Experiment Stations. It was necessary also to arrange for the conduct of fundamental research on the cotton plant. Sir John Farmer and Mr. Killby were accordingly deputed to visit Trinidad to investigate its suitability for a Research Station, as at that time the theory was held that the breeding of a series of different varieties must not be carried out in close proximity to a commercial crop for fear of its contamination by cross-pollination. On their recommendation the Corporation's Cotton Research Station was opened in that island in 1925. The successful work carried out there is well known.

In all these matters the results of Mr. Killby's scientific training and administrative experience, combined with his gifts of clear reasoning and dispassionate judgment, left their imprint on the Corporation's work.

In 1925 Mr. Killby visited the Sudan in order to familiarize himself with the cotton-growing problems there, and in 1935 he revisited the West Indies, thereby seeing the fruits of his labours in helping to establish the Research Station in Trinidad.

On Sir James Currie's death in 1937 Mr. Killby was called upon to shoulder greatly increased responsibilities in helping the Chairman, Sir Richard Jackson, to direct the work during the next seven years. In the latter part of that period the Corporation's policy towards research and experimentation was reviewed in thorough detail. This task involved an immense amount of work for the Scientific Advisory Committee, but it was carried through with unflagging enthusiasm because of its interest to the members themselves and the inspiring influence of their Chairmen, first Mr. Addison and then Mr. Killby. The success of the new research station to be established in Uganda will be a fitting reward for all this labour.

On Sir Richard Jackson's death Mr. Killby naturally and inevitably was appointed Director. Time has shown

(Continued at foot of preceding column)





# The Homeward Mail



## ANTIGUA

**VISIT of Sir Geoffrey Evans.** In a letter from St. John's, dated October 28th, Miss Helen Goodwin writes: "Sir Geoffrey Evans, chairman of the Guiana and Honduras Settlement Commission, and other members of the Commission visited Antigua and were entertained by the Acting Governor and Mrs. Macnie.

"The engagement is announced of Miss Evelyn Tibbits, headmistress of the Antigua Girls' High School, and Mr. Willfred G. Munro, accountant of the San Fernando, Trinidad, branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. Miss Tibbits was formerly a pupil of the High School and winner of the Leeward Island Scholarship; she will be much missed in Antigua. They hope to be married in August next year.

"A successful exhibition was held recently by an art group under the presidency of Mrs. Bertha Higgins. This showed clearly that besides the beautiful paintings displayed by trained members of the group, there is much talent among those who have not had the advantages of instruction. This art group deserves the greatest credit for this exhibition."

## BARBADOS

**Weather.** Writing from Bridgetown on October 30th, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "The weather during September and October has been very dry with days of hot sunshine. The sugar cane crop has consequently suffered a severe set-back and unless the weather during the remainder of the growing season is very favourable, the 1948 crop will be well below average.

**Opening of Legislative Session.** "The Governor, Sir Hilary Blood, opened the 1947-48 Legislative Session on October 7th.

**Food Crops.** "The compulsory planting of sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes and corn has been maintained at the same high level this year (26 per cent. of arable acreage) as during the peak period of the war, but the recent drought has upset expectations of a plentiful supply during the coming months. The food situation has been further upset in recent weeks by a temporary shortage of flour and pickled meats and a falling off in our supplies of rice from British Guiana. Drought conditions in British Guiana this year resulted in a poor spring crop and the planting of the autumn crop was delayed by a month. Consequently we have been unable to obtain our normal supplies of rice for some time. The autumn crop is, however, now being reaped, and normal shipments should soon begin to come forward. A packers' strike in Canada and late sailings of two ships from Canada were responsible for shortages of meat, flour and other commodities.

**Restrictions on Imports.** "On October 8th, the acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. P. F. Campbell, addressing a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the 'Dollar Crisis,' outlined the background

to the reason for the re-imposition of severe restrictions on overseas expenditure. The decision regarding these restrictions on imports is causing much concern locally, since they are likely, ultimately, to have serious repercussions on the life of the community generally. We have been assured, however, that the dollar situation will not affect the importation of essential food supplies.

**Cost of Living.** "The cost-of-living index at the end of September was 224, September, 1939, being taken as 100.

**Cricket.** "Cricket is much in the air these days as preparations proceed for the visit of the M.C.C. team early next year. The board of management of the Barbados Cricket Association are sparing no pains in their efforts to get the stands and pavilions at Kensington ready for the projected tour. The new stands replacing those destroyed by fire some time ago are almost complete, and a strong campaign is being launched to secure the \$15,000 estimated to be needed for a new pavilion to be called the George Challenor Memorial Pavilion.

**Surinam Delegation.** "The delegation which recently visited Surinam to investigate the possibility of sending Barbados labour for agricultural work there have submitted their report to the Government. They find conditions satisfactory and consider prospects for agricultural settlers there to be good. The delegation comprised a member of the Executive Committee, the Chief Medical Officer, the Social Welfare Officer and Acting Labour Commissioner, two peasant proprietors and an agricultural labourer."

**Tourist News.** In the course of a letter dated November 1st, Miss Joan Kysh, secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, says: "Among the callers last month at the Information Bureau was Mr. Edward O'Commor, traffic manager, Thos. Cook & Son (Inc.), who arrived from New York in the *Alcoa Cavalier*, on October 10th.

"The Palm Beach Guest House re-opened on October 31st under the new management of Mrs. E. Bain. What should prove an attractive addition to this guest house is a cocktail lounge, overlooking the sea. Bay Mansion has been closed for conversion into flats.

**Rifle Shoot.** "The first post-war inter-colonial rifle shoot was held here last month under the auspices of the Barbados Rifle Association when teams from Trinidad, British Guiana and Barbados competed. The Anchor Cup was won by British Guiana."

## GRENADA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 10th*

About 450 demonstrators marched in orderly manner to Government House yesterday to protest to the Governor against the Nutmeg Pool Association. Twelve producers then waited upon His Excellency, members of Executive Council and members of Nutmeg Control Board, when petition was read by the leader of demonstration, Mr. F. J. Louison; the discussions lasted for



two-and-a-half hours. The petition pointed out the hardships being suffered by small producers and prayed for the temporary suspension of operations until adjustments could be made. His Excellency intimated that he had no power to interfere and advised that the course of action would be through the representatives of the people on the Legislature and at the first meeting of the Nutmeg Control Board to be held this month.

**JAMAICA**

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *November 15th*

Independent candidates won a majority of seats in the recent parochial elections. The P.N.P. defeated the Bustamante Labour Party by one vote in the Corporate area but Mr. Bustamante was elected mayor owing to a majority of ex-officio seats. Charges have been laid against four P.N.P. supporters in connexion with political disorders in the Corporate area on October 2nd. Charges have also been laid against Mr. Bustamante arising from incidents which occurred on the same night.

The Newton Preserving Co., of Newton, Derbyshire, and the London and Provincial Vinegar Co., of London and Cardiff, are planning a large canning and processing industry here.

The Commission which is inquiring into immigration possibilities with British Guiana and British Honduras recently visited Jamaica.

Women in Government services may now marry and retain their employment.

Modified austerity came to Jamaica when the Competent Authority announced the future import policy decided on by British Caribbean Governments. Importation of luxury goods from areas outside the Caribbean will not be permitted, and the import of semi-luxury articles is restricted.

The Hon. H. E. Allan, Minister of Finance, has returned from the Geneva trade talks. The Hon. H. M. Foot, Colonial Secretary, has left the colony on promotion as Chief Secretary for Nigeria.

Jamaica is omitted from the itinerary of the s.s. *Mauretania* during her Caribbean winter cruises; the loss of dollars is regretted.

A new political party called the Agricultural Industrial Party has been announced by Mr. E. R. D. Evans, Minister of Agriculture.

The Government has reported an unsatisfactory response to the £2,000,000 loan put on the market some months ago to raise money to implement schemes under the ten-year plan.

The mechanical staff at the Gleaner Co. Ltd. have been on strike.

An experiment in communal farming at Grove Farm, St. Catherine, has been announced by Government.

The House of Representatives met in two secret sessions and discussed land settlement policy and the delay by Government in settling farmers on the land.

**TRINIDAD**

**W.I. University College.** The *Trinidad Guardian* reports Mr. Blache-Fraser, acting Financial Secretary, as stating that as Trinidad has already allocated \$25,272 to meet initial expenditure of the college for 1946-47, the colony's contribution of \$144,000, computed on a population basis in accordance with the

decision reached at the conference of financial advisers recently held in Jamaica, is unlikely to be applied until some time in 1948.

The decision to base contributions on a population basis denotes the abandonment of the original proposal that they should be based on the number of students attending secondary schools in the West Indies.

**Royal Wedding Gift.** A committee appointed by the Governor to consider the form which Trinidad's wedding present to Princess Elizabeth should take recommended that a token presentation be made to the Princess, and that an institution bearing her name, to care for children who are physically or mentally handicapped, should be founded in the colony by public subscription. The subscription list was officially opened on September 21st with a target of \$100,000.

**Director of Audit.** In pursuance of a decision by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that in future the nomenclature at present in use in the Exchequer and Audit Department of the United Kingdom should be adopted in the Colonial Audit Service, the colony's Auditor is to bear the title of Director of Audit as from October 1st, 1947.

**Tonca Beans.** Mr. E. W. Leach, acting Director of Agriculture, has commented on the dull market for tonca beans in 1947, due to overstocking in the U.S.A. It was not until June that the market for this product opened, at a price which had fallen from 95 cents per lb. in 1946 to between 50 and 60 cents per lb.

**Trinidad Rubber.** It is reported that the tapping of rubber trees in Trinidad is now practically at a standstill. The contract between the colony and the U.S. Rubber Development Corporation came to an end on June 30th, and the wartime compulsory tapping regulation was then rescinded. As the price now offered by New York buyers for the best Hevea rubber is only 12 cents per lb. as compared with 62 cents per lb. during the war years, rubber proprietors fear that by tapping they will incur losses.

During the year ended June 30th the production of Trinidad rubber was 491,862 lb., the bonus for which amounted to 28,287.29 B.W.I. dollars, and permits a distribution to producers of approximately 5½ cents per lb.

**Jamaica Citrus**

A note in the *Canada-West Indies Magazine* gives an estimate for the 1947-48 citrus crop of Jamaica at between 450,000 and 460,000 boxes. Approximately 60 per cent. of the fruit will be exported under contract as follows:—

	To U.K. boxes	To New Zealand boxes
Sweet Oranges	50,000	50,000
Seeded Grapefruit	60,000	—
Seedless Grapefruit	50,000	15,000
Bitter Oranges	50,000	—
	210,000	65,000

New Zealand is to pay 20s. per box for sweet oranges, and 18s. per box for seedless grapefruit, both f.o.b. Kingston. U.K. prices have not been published.



## West Indies at Westminster

**B**OTH Houses of Parliament, which had adjourned for the Summer Recess on August 13th, re-assembled on October 20th\* for the prorogation of the second session of Parliament.

The King's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, contained the following reference to the recent conference at Montego Bay, Jamaica:—

Delegates chosen by the legislatures of my possessions in the Caribbean have discussed the question of the closer association of those territories. I am confident that this conference will contribute to the progress and well-being of my peoples in this valued section of the British community of nations.

**Jamaica Mental Hospital.** Mr. Skinnard on October 29th asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was now satisfied with the staffing of the Jamaica Mental Hospital; and what steps had been taken by the Government of Jamaica to ensure that that institution was properly conducted.

Mr. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said that he could not say that the staffing of the Jamaica Mental Hospital was yet wholly satisfactory, but a number of steps had been taken to improve it, including post-graduate training in England of two medical officers for the hospital and the recruitment and training of additional nursing staff. The Governor had appointed a special committee of investigation and its report was expected shortly.

**Trinidad social insurance.** Mr. Rankin asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 29th, if satisfactory health and unemployment insurance schemes had yet been introduced in Trinidad.

Mr. Rees-Williams replied: "No, Sir, but the Governor has recently assured me that he is doing his best to hasten the drawing up of suitable schemes on these two important and complex matters."

Mr. Rankin in a supplementary question asked if the Minister would keep before him the fact that the Unemployment Insurance Committee was set up in 1943 and many people were hoping that action would soon be forthcoming. There was no reply.

**Jamaica's Constitution.** Two questions were put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 29th regarding the constitutional development of Jamaica. Mr. Erroll asked what decisions about home rule for Jamaica he announced to Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Manley during his recent visit to the West Indies; while Commander Noble asked if he would make a statement on the recent decisions regarding the promise of self-government to Jamaica in 1949.

Mr. Rees-Williams replied: "During the visit of my right hon. Friend the opportunity naturally occurred for prominent unofficial persons to indicate, in informal conversation, their views on the subject of constitutional development. No decisions were taken or announced."

**West Indian Labour.** Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, in a written answer of November 11th, informed Mr. Gooch that there was no present intention of bringing West Indian labour to this country for employment in agriculture.

**M.C.C. Tour.** Mr. Astor asked the Minister of Labour if he would assure the release from the mining industry of Mr. Gerald Smithson, the Yorkshire cricketer, so that he might take part in the M.C.C. tour in the West Indies this winter.

In a written answer published on October 30th Mr. Isaacs stated: "In view of the paramount importance of coal production and the fact that the release of Mr. Smithson would not be fair to other men who are fulfilling their National Service obligations in coalmining, the National Coal Board feel that they would be failing in their duty if they recommended Mr. Smithson's release from his National Service obligations in the coalmining industry on the ground suggested. The Board, however, are prepared to give Mr. Smithson leave of absence to enable him to go to the West Indies on condition that he completes his National Service

\*The House of Lords met on September 9th for one day only when there was a debate on the economic situation.

obligation immediately on his return to this country. I understand that Mr. Smithson has applied for release on medical grounds, and a medical examination is being arranged. That, however, is a separate matter. Contrary to statements that have appeared in the Press, Mr. Smithson is not due for release until some time after the end of the year."

## Publications Received

*Food and Agriculture*, No. 1. This is the first issue of a bi-monthly publication of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which aims to be a link between F.A.O., its national committees and European public opinion. The publication is mainly of an informative character, containing comment on the programme and work of F.A.O., and on matters connected with agriculture and food, and is to be devoted exclusively to European problems and to developments elsewhere which are of special interest to Europe. Sir John Boyd Orr contributes an introduction to this first issue, and Professor John Hammond of Cambridge University discusses the problems connected with the building up of livestock in Europe. The Bulletin is published in Rome, but is obtainable in London from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 0.50 U.S. dollar or equivalent.

*Centenary History of the East Indians in British Guiana, 1838-1938*, by Peter Ruhomon. This book is No. 10 of the series of works dealing with British Guiana which is being published under the series title of Guiana Edition by the Georgetown Daily Chronicle. It deals fully with all phases of the history of East Indians in British Guiana from the time of the first entry of indentured labourers after the emancipation. Sir Gordon Lethem, the Governor, has contributed a foreword. Price in British Guiana, \$3.50.

*Wax and Fatty By-products from Sugar-cane*, by Royal T. Balch; Technological Report Series No. 3, Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, October, 1947. Short supplies of vegetable waxes resulted in a recrudescence of interest in the commercial production of sugar-cane wax towards the end of the war period. This review discusses potential supplies, methods of extraction and refining, chemical and physical properties, and costs of production, and lists a bibliography of 86 scientific and technical papers dealing with the subject. The production, properties and uses of the fatty by-products of the wax are also discussed.

On the basis of the observation that 38 per cent. of the total crude waxes of the cane are available in the press cake for recovery, yielding 1.3 lb. of crude wax per ton of cane, the author estimates that sale of the hard wax at prices in excess of 14 U.S. cents and 4 U.S. cents per lb., respectively, should yield a profit to the producer.

*Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, Vol. XLV, No. 1, January-March, 1947. This issue, delayed in publication, records interim results of varietal trials and manurial and planting experiments with fodder crops in Antigua, and prints in full the lecture on the geology and mineral resources of British Guiana given at the Institute by Mr. S. Braccwell on September 26th, 1946, which was summarized on page 198 of the CIRCULAR (October, 1946). A report on the value of wattle bark from Jamaica is referred to on page 253 of this issue.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica in aircraft Star Lion (Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett), from London Airport, October 31st:—

BERMUDA		
Miss J. M. Crawford	Mrs. M. Gibbons	Miss G. Knoblock
General J. H. Doolittle	Mrs. M. F. Gregory	Miss H. M. Prud'hoim
JAMAICA		
Mr. R. F. Bancroft	Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Mandeville-Ellis	Mr. H. C. Sharland
Miss C. Huggins	Mr. G. T. Nicholson	Mr. D. R. F. Shapland
Hon. K. L. M. Kirkwood	Mr. J. C. Russell	Mr. L. F. Venn
Mrs. B. McLean		

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Commander G. J. Earnshaw), from London, November 5th:—

Mr. C. G. Chambers	Mr. D. Evelyn	Mr. A. F. White
Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Cleaver	Mr. A. K. Gregg	Mr. G. S. Wilmot
Mrs. M. Elsip	Mr. C. H. Nicholson	

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Light, from London, November 1st:—

Prof. C. G. Beasley	Mrs. S. C. Robertson	Mrs. G. Whitelaw
Mrs. J. C. Hog	Mr. F. N. Sell	

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Land (Captain J. F. Jones), from London airport, November 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. Bennett	Major Hutchinson	Mrs. G. A. Spooner
Major J. Charters	Mr. P. Lacey	Mr. J. Wardell
Mrs. W. Hamer	Miss A. Papayoni	Miss E. Zachopolous

Passengers for Bermuda and Jamaica, in aircraft Star Tiger (Captain R. Griffin), from London airport, November 11th:—

Miss A. Blackwood	Mr. J. K. Hall	Miss V. Scott
Mr. G. Green	Mr. J. A. Nicholson	

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain R. C. Alabaster), from London airport, November 13th:—

Mr. H. B. Binney	Mrs. E. R. Noad	Mrs. A. Turner
Mr. A. W. Bryher	Mrs. E. I. Smith	Miss H. A. Wallford
Lady I. Chaytor	Mrs. I. F. Silka	Mr. & Mrs. L. Wallford
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Dale	Mrs. B. Snell	Miss M. L. Winsor
Miss N. F. Grigor	Dr. W. Schumdeberg	Mr. R. H. Williams
Rev. C. K. Kenworthy	Lady Straboli	Dr. I. Winkelhaken
Mr. W. T. Noad		

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Eros (Captain R. C. Vigurs), in London, November 13th:—

Mrs. V. A. De Souza	Dr. & Mrs. L. M. Moody	Dr. M. E. Sharp
Hon. H. M. Foot		

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Captain W. J. Mills), from Tilbury, November 10th:—

Mrs. F. E. Brewer	Mr. A. E. Griffen	Mr. I. de F. Smyth
Rev. & Mrs. W. Clarke	Mrs. D. C. McGillivray	Mr. J. Thomas
Lt.-Col. R. Clayton	Mr. J. Mercer	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Tyndale Byrnoe
Mr. H. M. Douglas	Miss F. N. Myers	
Mr. & Mrs. L. Godfrey	Mr. V. Sibson	
	Smith	

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain S. Browne), from Avonmouth, November 3rd:—

Mr. W. F. Baker	Mrs. D. Hamel-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. E. Pasbley
Rev. & Mrs. G. T. Dartholomew	Mrs. A. A. Hardie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pickering
Miss Beinrose	Mr. F. A. Hitch	Mr. L. C. Preadhill
Mrs. M. L. Bertram	Mr. K. B. Houlder	Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Pyett
Mrs. C. Blanchard	Mr. & Mrs. H. Inglefield	Mr. J. B. Powell
Mrs. B. Blanchard	Miss J. Irwin	Mr. J. B. Powell
Mr. & Mrs. F. Boreham	Mr. W. D. Isaac	Mr. N. M. Ramm
Miss I. C. Bowen	Miss L. F. Knaggs	Mr. T. W. Roberts
Mrs. J. Brown	Mrs. J. Knox	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. H. Rudolf
Rev. & Mrs. R. Burd	Mrs. V. R. Lankester	Miss C. M. Scotland
Miss A. Campbell	Miss F. Little	Rev. & Mrs. N. Shields
Mr. & Mrs. R. Carley	Mr. & Mrs. K. Mackintosh	Mr. W. D. Slater
Rev. & Mrs. S. Challenger	Mr. & Mrs. W. Mackintosh	Mr. A. D. Skinner
Mr. G. H. Chaudry	Misses Mackintosh (2)	Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Smith
Mr. Cann	Mr. J. H. MacPhail	Miss H. M. Smith
Mrs. V. S. Clement	Rev. & Mrs. H. McTear	Capt. D. E. Standen
Mr. L. C. Cogan	Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Mathey	Mr. A. Stanfield
Mr. F. A. Collymore	Miss M. J. Meagher	Mrs. V. Stebbings
Mr. A. A. Cooper	Mrs. E. G. Mendez	Mrs. E. M. Stenhouse
Dr. N. Crichtlow	Mrs. B. L. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stephens
Miss N. H. Dalton	Miss M. C. Milne	Mr. E. A. Sutton
Mr. J. Dee	Rev. W. T. Mumford	Miss P. A. Sutton
Mrs. U. Dunston	Rev. & Mrs. A. Mumford	Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Ellis	Mrs. D. M. Napier	Mrs. I. A. Taylor
Miss M. C. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Neynoe	Mr. W. C. Towers
Rev. M. F. Frawley	Mr. & Mrs. H. Nobbs	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Upstone
Mrs. J. B. Gibbins	Rev. P. F. O'Donoghue	Mrs. Walcott
Mrs. M. B. Gillies	Mr. E. K. Paget	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. Watt

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tilapa (Commander W. J. Mills, R.D., R.N.R.), at London, November 2nd:—

Mr. H. G. Diggs	Mr. D. B. Heslop	Mr. R. A. Roach
Mr. T. M. Cowan	Mr. F. Harrison	Mr. A. J. Smith
F/Lt. A. C. Crompton-Nicolais	Mr. A. R. Lear	Mr. D. A. Scott
	Misses A. & E. Muirhead	Mr. F. Stanley
Mr. A. G. Foster	Mr. N. W. Moss	Capt. H. Wharburton
Mr. R. A. Golbourne	Mr. N. V. Ramsey	

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain S. Browne), at Avonmouth, October 26th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. J. K. Abbensetts	Mr. & Mrs. F. Holder	Sir John & Lady MacPherson
Miss A. Akai	Mr. D. B. James	Mrs. R. Paterson
Mr. A. M. Briggs	Mrs. M. Kelly	Miss E. B. Phillip
Mr. V. A. Chen	Miss Kelly	Dr. & Mrs. D. T. Pitt
Mr. G. J. Clarke	Dr. E. G. Laurence	Miss M. F. Stebbings
H. E. the Hon. E. G. Hawksworth	Miss M. A. MacInnes	Mr. L. A. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. I. Hayes		

JAMAICA		
Mr. O. M. Barrett	Miss I. C. Holle	Mr. C. W. Richards
Miss Benain	Mr. J. Johnson	Mr. B. A. Richards
Mr. W. C. Bennett	Mr. A. Larsen Estdahl	Miss P. Senior
Mr. V. A. Chen	Mr. W. Lee	Mr. R. Smith
Mr. G. J. Clarke	Dr. W. E. McCulloch	Mr. F. H. Sydney
H. E. the Hon. E. G. Hawksworth	Mr. W. I. Morice	Mrs. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. I. Hayes	Mr. W. C. Parchment	Mrs. R. Waterhouse
	Dr. L. M. Ram	

Sailings to Jamaica in s.s. Tetela (Captain F. Heald), from Liverpool, October 27th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Adams	Miss M. I. Harris	Mr. K. C. Lennan
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Anderson	Rev. T. E. Hughs	Miss S. M. Moss
Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Chippendall	Mrs. Jones	Mrs. M. Smith
	Miss A. H. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. R. Woods
Miss E. B. Facey	Mrs. F. C. Kelly	Miss E. A. Woods

## Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Empire Bure (Captain A. W. Mitchell), from Liverpool, November 5th:—

Rev. & Mrs. M. Griffiths	Miss M. F. Perkins
Mr. D. M. Goldney	Mrs. T. Parry
Miss M. Harper	Mr. J. Puckey
Dr. W. A. Hortor	Mr. G. A. Paton
Mr. P. C. Hartley	Mr. H. H. Penney
Ven. P. H. Hillbourne	Mr. W. A. Philadelphia
Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. A. Richard
Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Heath	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Reece
Mr. N. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. Rostant
Mr. D. P. Hogan	Mrs. M. A. Rodrigues
Mr. G. W. Hunter	Miss W. A. Rodrigues
Mr. N. Hopes	Mr. & Mrs. P. Read
Mrs. A. Henfrey	Mrs. J. M. Richardson
Mr. A. P. Hardcastle	Mrs. M. A. Rich
Mr. G. F. Jones	Mrs. S. Roe
Mr. H. M. Joseph	Mrs. G. M. Raison
Mr. D. Khareg	Miss P. M. Raison
Mr. I. Kawaii	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Reece
Mrs. F. King	Mr. J. Robinson
Mr. H. T. Lloyd	Mr. J. Rodway
Mr. E. R. Leonard	Mr. G. A. Roberts
Mr. F. A. Laing	Mr. I. K. Robinson
Mrs. M. H. Lawson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Shepherd
Mrs. N. Lewis	Mrs. P. M. Shepherd
Miss M. Laurie	Mrs. F. E. Stephenson
Mr. & Mrs. J. McMichael	Miss M. E. Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. C. McSevney	Mr. N. O. Schmidt
Miss M. C. McSevney	Mr. L. D. Slinger
Miss N. McSevney	Mr. I. Sibson
Mr. J. D. McPherson	Mr. L. A. Steadman
Mr. J. N. McIntyre	Mr. A. W. Strang
Mr. A. C. McBain	Mr. A. F. Storch
Mr. A. McGregor	Mrs. M. E. Taylor
Mr. W. H. Matthews	Mrs. C. Thompson
Ven. R. Maxwell	Mrs. E. Tyler
Rt. Rev. Bishop E. Myers	Mr. M. Todman
Mr. J. Moss	Rev. W. A. Thomas
Miss C. L. Mason	Dr. I. M. Thomson
Mr. D. Morley	Mr. D. H. Tucker
Mr. & Mrs. C. Mann	Mr. D. Taylor
Miss M. E. Miller	Mr. J. E. Trigg
Rev. D. I. Mitchell	Miss G. T. Thornber
Mr. J. H. Manser	Mr. C. Vermiere
Mr. G. A. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Wilson
Mr. N. C. Malzer	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Webb
Mr. J. D. Maloney	Mrs. R. Weir
Mr. I. M. Neilson	Capt. & Mrs. Williams
Miss O. Nelson	Mrs. M. R. Williams
Mrs. M. Nobrega	Mrs. G. M. White
Miss M. Nicholls	Miss B. Wilson
Miss B. I. O'Dowd	Rev. C. O. Wilson
Pundit Rishiram	Miss B. M. Watson
Mr. D. Poole	Mrs. M. Weedy
Mr. C. D. Parris	Mr. J. M. Witter
Mr. H. Pixley	Mr. H. de A. S. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. E. Pantin	Mrs. S. Ward
Mrs. M. Pennington Leigh	Mr. W. M. Ward
Miss M. Pickard	Mr. J. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. K. Perrin	Mr. A. J. Woolley

(Continued on next page)



**Booker Line**

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain R. D. Onslow), from Liverpool, October 30th:—

Mrs. C. Bornstein	Mrs. M. Laver	Miss R. Payne
Miss M. Bornstein	Rev. Archdeacon & Mrs.	Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Scott
Mrs. N. Follett-Smith	Pattinson-Muir	Lady Woolley
Miss D. Gregory-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Payne	

**Jamaica Producers' Steamship Co.**

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, October 30th:—

Mrs. Aub	Mrs. J. V. Dixon	Mrs. Kerric
Miss Aub	Mrs. Doran	Mr. Robinson
Mrs. Bancroft	Mrs. Edkins	Mr. & Mrs. Rothnie
Miss Bancroft	Dr. & Mrs. Jacobson	Mrs. Russell
Miss Bowden	Mr. Lanigan	Mr. & Mrs. Shirley
Mr. Bowman	Mr. G. Mills	Mrs. Stiven
Mr. Burns	Mrs. G. Morris	Miss Stiven
Miss Clark	Mr. & Mrs. S. Munn	Mrs. Trigg
Mrs. Crooks	Miss S. Munn	Mrs. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. Dewdney	Mrs. Prudon	Misses J. & M. Turner
Mr. E. N. Dixon	Miss Prudon	Miss Webster

**Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.**

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain I. H. Mager), at Plymouth, November 4th:—

Mr. V. Antonio	Mr. F. Brazao	Mr. J. Shaw
Mr. H. Beardmore	Mr. W. Dowers	Miss E. Smith
Mrs. K. Berrett	Miss J. Husband	Mrs. F. Swinton
Mr. & Mrs. L. Blackman	Mr. & Mrs. G. Liddle	Mr. & Mrs. H. Williams
Mr. C. Borradaile		

**French Line**

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Colombie (Captain J. Cailloce), at Southampton, October 29th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mrs. L. M. Cotrington	Mr. D. S. Jemison	Mr. L. Royston
Pandit & Mrs. N. Dutta	Mr. D. Lalloch	Mr. A. Ronitti
Miss S. de Freitas	Mr. E. Laroc	Mr. J. St. Rose
Miss D. A. Hudson	Mandhar Rampersad	
BARBADOS		
Ali Sheik Ator	Mr. D. L. Fitzgerald	Miss Head
Dewan Arkad Ali	Mr. & Mrs. Head	Mr. & Mrs. L. Larrouy
Mr. P. Elliott		

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Colombie (Captain J. Cailloce), from Southampton, November 5th:—

BARBADOS		
Miss E. Allanby	Mr. E. Holcroft	Mrs. E. Thomas
Mrs. Beattie	Mrs. E. Lamb	Mr. & Mrs. C. Wheatling
Mr. R. A. Calvert	Mrs. F. Lindsay	Miss Wheatling
Sir Edward Cunard	Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Martin	Mrs. E. Woollard
Cmdr. A. Cunard	Miss L. Patterson	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. D. Anderson	Dr. & Mrs. H. Dingwall	Mr. A. Mittelbolzer
Mrs. Ball	Mr. S. Prydinan	Mr. A. Overman
Mrs. A. Bridgman	Mrs. J. Gonsalves	Mrs. E. de C. Parris
Dr. J. Browne	Mrs. F. Groszmann	Mr. L. Peacock
Cdr. & Mrs. Crook	Sister M. Hanley	Mr. F. Vandeyar
Miss Crook	Mrs. K. Hewitt	Mrs. S. A. Webster
Mr. A. Crum-Ewing	Mrs. E. Hildreth	Sister B. Weston
Mrs. E. Deacon	Mr. R. W. Martindale	

**Adviser on V.D. Control**

Major G. M. Thomson, of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as Adviser on Venereal Diseases Control to the West Indian Governments.

Educated at Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, Dr. Thomson graduated M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D., M.R.C.P.(Ed.).

Before serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps he held appointments at Bootle General Hospital, City Hospital, Chester, City Hospital, Edinburgh, Joint Committee's Clinic, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh Corporation Public Health Department.

**The Markets**

November 6, 1947

**STOCKS AND SHARES.** The latest prices and those of a year ago are shown below:—

Dividend for Latest year		Latest Quotation		Price year ago	
		88	90	99	100
2½	Consols	88	90	107½	108½d
3½	War Loan	103½	104½xd		
25	Angostura Bitters	87/6	97/6	85/-	87/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	45/-	50/-	44/-	46/-
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/6	23/6	23/-	24/-
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	40/3	41/3	31/3	32/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	64/-	69/-	72/6	75/6
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	85/-	95/-	80/-	85/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3	28/9	31/3
3	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/3	2/9	2/3	2/9
6½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/6	4/6	2/9	3/9
6	Caroni Ltd., 8% Pref.	21/3	23/9	24/-	26/-
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/3	6/3	4/-	5/-
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	7/3	8/3	6/6	7/-
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	42/6	47/6	54/4½	58/1½
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	2/6	3/6	3/3	4/3
8	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	140/-	160/-	137/6	147/6sd
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	72/6	77/8	72/6	77/6
4½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	20/-	22/-	21/-	22/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/6	21/6	22/-	23/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	3/-	4/-	5/9	6/9
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	100/-	102/6	116/3	118/9
16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	29/-	31/-	106/3	108/9
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/6	24/-	22/6	23/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/7½	6/10½	5/6	6/6
7½	United British Oilfields 6/8	23/6	24/6	28/3	29/3
6½	West Indies Sugar	27/6	29/6	23/9	24/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-	25/-	26/3

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt., c.i.f., U.K.

**Pimento.** Small parcels on the spot are selling at 1/3 per lb. Regular sales are reported to the U.K. at 119/- c.i.f.

**GINGER.** The spot market is still quiet with sellers of No. 3 at 92/6 ex wharf, No. 2 at 95/- and No. 1 at 110/-.

**Nutmegs.** More interest has been shown recently in parcels on the spot and sellers are now asking 3/3 for 80's, 2/3 for sound unassorted, and 1/7 for defective, with a fair trade reported at these prices. There is no interest in sound unassorted for shipment as Grenada prices are above the ideas of buyers.

**Mace.** A limited business has been done in whole pale at 6/6 c.i.f. The spot market is quiet but firm for all descriptions. It is reported from Grenada that all spices are short owing to poor pickings.

**Trinidad Oil Industry**

**Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.** For the month of October production of crude oil and casing head gasoline amounted to 268,751 barrels.

**United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.** Production for the five weeks ended November 3rd was 539,309 barrels.

**Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.** The crude oil output for October amounted to 225,306 barrels.

**Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.** For the month of October production of crude oil (own fields only) amounted to 549,124 barrels.

**FOR SALE**

**WEST INDIES** An estate of approximately 1,030 acres, including 460 acres of Lime Trees, in the island of CARRIACOU, Grenadines. Two residences and Lime Oil producing factory. Price £20,000 or near offer. Further particulars from Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd., P.L.A. Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.



# The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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## The Geneva Tariff Agreement

IN a reply given in the House of Commons on December 10th to a question as to the estimated net gain or loss to the Colonial Empire in trade as a result of the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade reached at Geneva and summarized elsewhere in this issue, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said: "Although colonial exports may be adversely affected by reductions in preferential margins previously accorded by Commonwealth Governments, the loss in actual trade resulting from those changes is expected to be small, while colonies will benefit on the other hand by a large number of concessions granted by nearly every country represented at Geneva. . . . I am confident that on balance, the colonies stand to gain more than they lose."

It is difficult to say whether or not this statement is justified in respect of the West Indies. While it is true that few major commodities are affected by the reductions in preferential margins conceded under the agreement, with the exception of rum, which loses 50 cents per proof gallon of its present preference of \$2.00 per proof gallon in the Canadian market (1946 imports 801,932 gallons value \$3,029,756), yet it cannot be said that the few concessions made by the United States on rum, molasses and coco-nuts, etc., are likely to result in greatly increased exports of these commodities to that country. Concessions made by other countries, likely to benefit the West Indies, hardly amount to a row of beans, for it must be recognized that these colonies are dependent for their prosperity on the volume of and price received for a comparatively small group of exports, for which there are three major markets, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. If the agreement by any of its provisions adversely affects, or may adversely affect, the entry of British West Indian products into any of these three countries, then it is a bad deal for these colonies. It will be judged in them by that yardstick.

The real difficulty just at the present time is to see the wood for the trees, since such a large proportion of the total exports from the area is still the subject of bulk purchasing or other forms of control. The importance of tariff preferences in providing some assurance of markets more favourable and less volatile than the so-called "free" markets is thus masked. There can be no question, however, that to the extent that they are reduced or even bound against increase, though present trade may be unaffected, the West Indies are deprived of an important future bargaining counter.

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As for the agreement to reduce by 25 per cent. existing margins of preference granted by the colonies—including the West Indian colonies—to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, primarily in favour of the United States, this was obviously made in the interests of Commonwealth trade in general since no concessions on a corresponding scale have been made by the United States to the West Indies. Neither the United Kingdom nor Canada could have looked with favour on the resultant threat to their export trade to the West Indies unless on the basis of concessions made elsewhere in the agreement which will increase their exports to the United States or elsewhere. We hope that in the course of the negotiations an assurance was sought from and given by Canada that any consequential decline in Canadian exports to the West Indies will not prejudice negotiations for a renewal of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, particularly as regards provision of shipping. We hope equally that this lowering of the preferences on Commonwealth goods coming into the West Indies, at the insistence of the United Kingdom and presumably with the acquiescence of Canada, will not at some future date be used as an argument for further reductions of the preferences granted by these two countries to West Indian products entering their markets, even if the hoped-for increase in their trade with the United States does not materialize. In a Press release, on November 17th, the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce acknowledged the co-operation Canada had received in the course of the negotiations at Geneva from those other countries of the Commonwealth with which she has trade agreements—including the West Indies—and went on to say that it was the intention of the Canadian government to propose to the other Commonwealth governments—including, presumably, the West Indian governments—agreements with them similar to that concluded as part of the negotiations between Canada and the United Kingdom. This agreement, while preserving in general the mutually preferential treatment accorded under the existing Agreement of 1937, recognizes the right of each government to reduce or eliminate preferences.

It is not possible here to comment at length on the other features of the Geneva Agreement. In view, however, of the present importance of bulk purchasing arrangements and the tendency to seek long-term assurances as to markets and price based on them, it may be noted that it lays down that purchases and sales of government state-trading enterprises must be conducted "solely in accordance with commercial

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## From a Londoner's Notebook

THE death of Lord Baldwin, at the age of 80, removes the most representative figure of England between the wars. He had dropped right out of public life since his retirement in 1937, being scrupulously determined to make no intervention that might embarrass his successors either as Prime Minister or as Leader of the Conservative Party.

Although he came into politics from the world of heavy industry, Stanley Baldwin belonged by character and inclination to the tradition of the country gentleman in public life. He was a humanist and a devoted patriot; and the inspiration of his career was the unity and brotherhood of all classes of Englishmen. His supreme service during the 15 years in which he dominated politics was that he succeeded in healing the bitterness of class conflict which seemed to be creeping in during the early post-war years, and of which the most conspicuous expression was the General Strike of 1926.

The reverse of his reconciling home policy was that under his leadership the country scarcely had a foreign policy at all. It might be contended that with stronger diplomacy than Baldwin's the second world war might have been avoided; against that we have to set the fact that without his influence we could scarcely have entered the war in that unique confidence of national unity which endured all strains under which countries like France were divided and fell. There has been a tendency to regard the abdication of Edward VIII as the outstanding episode of Baldwin's life. But, in fact, the decision on that occasion would have been exactly the same had anyone else been Prime Minister, even Mr. Winston Churchill, although it was largely Baldwin's tactful handling that enabled the crisis to be surmounted with so little disturbance of the even tenor of the nation's life.

Some of the best of Baldwin's thought went into his non-political speeches, which will long be read for their profound sense of the greatness and beauty of his country.

The failure of the Four Power Conference at Lancaster House can scarcely be regarded as a disappointment, since very few people had any serious hope of its success. It is, however, an international disaster which can scarcely be exaggerated. The main ostensible reason for the breach, and, indeed, a very real cause, is the complete deadlock on the question of reparations. Under the Potsdam agreement it was intended that reparations should be taken from the capital equipment of German industry. The Russians, however, are taking them in great quantity from current production; and since the Western zones of Germany are being largely fed at the expense of Great Britain and the United States, this means in effect that what is being put in by the Western Powers at one end is being drained out by their former ally at the other. The Russians have refused even to disclose how much they have taken and are taking, until after agreement has been reached for the reconstitution of a united Germany.

At that point Mr. Marshall, the American Secretary of State, forced the issue, and all acknowledged that there was no possibility of agreement.

Underlying this grave dispute, however, there is the still more serious incompatibility between rival political theories. The fundamental reason why a united Germany cannot be created under the joint supervision of the Four Powers is that there is no common ground between Soviet Communism and liberal democracy. It seems now inevitable that Great Britain, the United States and France shall come together and attempt to set up a united political and economic system for the zones which they control. It will be difficult to make it self-supporting, for the economic health of Germany depends upon an exchange of the industrial output of the West for the agricultural produce of the East; and since the latter is being drawn off into the Soviet Union there is little prospect of restoring a satisfactory traffic through the "iron curtain." The corollary to the economic division must be an increasing tendency for East and West to array themselves in a posture of military defiance. It will now be the task of diplomacy to seek means of resolving a distrust that is already causing men to speculate when the third world war will break out. Almost the only redeeming feature that can be discerned in the situation is that all three of the European powers, but Russia most of all, are far too exhausted to contemplate war for a long time. In that necessary interval the means of salvation have to be found.

The universal popular acclamation that greeted the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their wedding day was strangely ill-represented by the attitude that a large section of the Labour Party took when the House of Commons was asked to make financial provision for the new Royal Household. A Select Committee, in which the leaders of all parties voted with the majority, had recommended a grant of £50,000 a year; but although the Chancellor of the Exchequer put this proposal before the House in a speech of logical force and considerable eloquence, the back benchers attacked what they represented as the unreasonable cost of the monarchy by proposing to reduce the amount by £5,000. I am sure that even in times of austerity such as these this parsimonious attitude is quite unrepresentative of public opinion.

The grant is well within the figure of £80,000 a year which has been saved to the public purse by the fact that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which is the private property of a Prince of Wales, are now accepted by the King in lieu of a corresponding charge upon the taxpayers; and moreover, the King has paid into the Exchequer, from his wartime savings, the sum of £100,000, which is sufficient to cover the increase in Princess Elizabeth's allowance for the whole of the next four years. Quite apart from all this, the country will certainly agree with Mr. Greenwood, the veteran Labour statesman, who is himself of republican con-

(Continued on page 264)



## Trade Unionism in Trinidad

### Mr. Dalley's Report

IN April last Mr. F. W. Dalley, lately assistant secretary to the Railway Clerks' Association, visited Trinidad at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and after consultation with the Trades Union Congress, under the following terms of reference: "In view of the recent strikes and disturbances in Trinidad, to visit that colony for informal discussions with the various parties concerned regarding trade union organization and the state of industrial relations generally."

Mr. Dalley's report on his inquiries has now been published as a white paper,\* and is worthy of study by all interested in the subject.

The first half of the report is a factual study of the history and development of trade unionism in Trinidad, and the influence thereon of racial, occupational, industrial and social conditions, with accounts of what transpired during the strikes and disturbances of 1946-47. Mr. Dalley reveals that he received every facility for carrying out what he describes as "an interesting but trying series of investigations," and pays warm tribute to the help given by the Governor and by the Industrial Adviser and his deputy; to the Colonial Secretary and the Heads of Government Departments "for their ready co-operation and their complete frankness"; to the Trade Union officials and members "who took such pains to prepare and present their views"; to the employers and their representatives "who did not hide the 'black spots,' but were clearly desirous that I should get a true picture of the whole situation"; and to numerous individuals, "Legislators, members of the legal and medical professions and ordinary citizens," who placed their time and knowledge at his disposal. The second half of the report contains Mr. Dalley's conclusions and recommendations.

There is evidence throughout the report of the painstaking care taken by Mr. Dalley to explore every avenue which might throw light on the matter, and to weigh carefully the importance of every item of information, and it is of interest to note that his summing up of the whole position is not very different from that given by Sir John Macpherson in his report for 1945-46 on Development and Welfare in the West Indies. He endorses Sir John's recommendation that potential labour leaders should be given a practical training in the United Kingdom—a recommendation which is to be put into effect, and to which we have already made reference on page 227 of the October issue of the CIRCULAR. This should help the establishment of responsible leadership in the unions, and in the "almost unworked field" of explaining to the rank and file "in the simplest language, not in Marxist dialectic, what Trade Unionism is."

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Dalley has decided that on the whole the police in Trinidad have carried out their difficult and thankless task with fairness and restraint, and that he exonerates them from charges of provocation and of interference with legitimate Trade Union activity.

\*Trade Union Organization and Industrial Relations in Trinidad, Colonial No. 215, H.M.S.O., 1947, 1/- net.

He makes certain recommendations in regard to negotiating machinery, based on procedure followed on the British railways, but agrees that the present machinery in the oil industry appears to be adequate, and is of opinion that the sugar industry, in which standardization of wage rates may not always be feasible, requires special treatment.

A final recommendation is an endorsement of the view put before Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in January last, that the solution of the difficulties in Trinidad must be looked for in the development of the economic potentialities of the colony. To assist this, an adequate economic survey of possibilities is requisite. Mr. Dalley considers, however, that prior to this general survey, there is special need for one covering the sugar industry, not "by the amateur or a committee of the Legislature," but "the sort of inquiry made by Professor Shephard of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture into the sugar industry in Barbados."

## Jamaica Textile Industry Bill

WITH the *Jamaica Gazette* of October 16th there was published the text of a proposed Textile Industry (Encouragement) Law, 1947, to be introduced during the present session of the Jamaica Legislature.

The Bill is intended to encourage the establishment in Jamaica of a textile industry, and under the Act the Governor will be empowered to declare persons who make satisfactory application to manufacture textiles as "recognized manufacturers."

A recognized manufacturer, during a period of 5 years from the date of his being declared as such, will be permitted to import or purchase in Jamaica, all building materials, tools, plant, machinery, pipes, pumps, locomotives, conveyor belts, or other appliances and materials necessary for or conveniently used in the construction, alteration and extension of a factory, free of tonnage tax and customs duty. Articles required for effecting repairs and replacements, however, will not be exempted.

Specified raw materials, except yarn, will be admitted into the island, for the manufacture of textiles at a recognized factory, free of customs duty, throughout the period of operation of the factory.

Yarn (dyed or undyed) will be admitted, throughout the period of operation of the factory, free of customs duty, from Empire sources; from other sources if the Collector General is satisfied that it was impracticable to obtain yarn of similar quality from an Empire source at a price not in excess of the price of the yarn imported. In any other case, admission will be at the rate of duty ordinarily laid upon such yarn when imported from an Empire source. "Specified raw material" is defined as cotton, cotton linters, dyes and yarn.

There are also income tax concessions, identical in character with those already afforded to the hotel industry, except that they permit of the distribution of a sum equivalent to the amount of relief as capital monies.



## The West India Committee

AT a meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on November 18th the following six candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
McNABB ROUGIER & Co. (London)	Mr. G. Arnott C. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.
MR. C. S. J. BUTTERFIELD, A.I.C.S. (London)	Mr. A. F. Skerritt Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. DOUGLAS McWILLIAM RALSTON (Country)	Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques Mr. J. Gordon Miller
L.T.-COLONEL HERBERT JARRETT JARRETT-KERR (Country)	Mr. Charles H. Vidal-Hall Mr. A. Elder
MR. EMANUEL MACDONALD BAILEY (London)	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C. Miss M. E. Charles, B.A.
THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD. (London)	Mr. J. M. du Buisson Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C.

### New Member of Executive

Mr. J. B. Cuthill, who has been elected to the Executive Committee, is the youngest son of the late William "Baillie" Cuthill, who was well known the steel industry in Scotland in its earlier days. He was born in Motherwell and educated at Uddingston Grammar School and Glasgow Technical College, and served in the Glasgow Yeomanry in the 1914-18 war. He went abroad in 1925 as chief engineer with El Salto, Ltd., Guatemala, later becoming manager and director. In 1933 he was appointed general manager of Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd., and afterwards managing director, which position he still holds.

During his residence in Jamaica he served on the board of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., and was latterly vice-chairman. He was chairman of the Sugar Research Committee from its inception, and was also a member, and latterly chairman, of the Coconut Industry Board. He also served on various other committees and was vice-president of the Scottish Society and president of the Eastern St. Thomas Boy Scouts' Association.

Mr. Cuthill returned to this country in June of this year, to take up the appointment of joint managing director in Messrs. Atholl Steel Houses, Ltd. In 1927 he married the daughter of the late Sir Thomas F. Wilson, a former M.P. for North-East Lanark, and they have a daughter now at school in England.

### Geneva Tariff Agreement

(Continued from page 261)

considerations, including price, quality, availability, marketability, transportation and other conditions of purchase or sale" and that foreign enterprises, in accordance with customary business practice, must be allowed adequate opportunity to compete for participation in those purchases and sales. That seems to us to mean that if the West Indies are prepared to offer sugar to the United Kingdom at a certain reasonable price on bulk purchase terms the latter is debarred from taking it if Cuba offers a similar consignment at half a cent a pound cheaper. All of which might well prompt the question "Where do we go from here?"

## Housing in the Tropics

### Progress in East Africa

OF recent years much has been done to develop social services in the colonies, and it is the avowed intention of the United Kingdom Government, and of all colonial governments, to raise the standard of living of colonial peoples.

An essential preliminary to the enjoyment of a fair standard of living is decent housing accommodation, and the provision of such accommodation at a level which shall induce the necessary uplift, and at the same time at a cost which will keep rents and upkeep within the limits of what the tenant will be able to afford while not requiring unreasonably high subsidies from public funds, is a problem far from easy of solution.

The problem has not everywhere been solved in England, and it may be well to remind those who clamour for rapid progress in this matter that even now, within 30 miles of London, there are people living in badly-built houses to which not even water is laid on and where conservancy arrangements are often of the most primitive description.

However, many eager workers in the colonies are at work on the problem, and progress is, undoubtedly, being made.

The Kenya Information Office has recently issued\* an account of schemes which have been instituted in Nairobi and Mombasa to provide housing to meet the needs of the increasing numbers of Africans who are being attracted into the towns. The author is the Assistant Municipal Engineer, Nairobi, who is responsible for the design and construction of the schemes, and he gives full particulars of layout, of the type of house devised to suit the conditions and requirements in each case, of materials and of constructional procedure. The brochure is profusely illustrated with sketches, plans and photographs which give a complete picture of what is being done, and how. In the case of these particular schemes stone is available, and the houses have been built on conventional lines which, though providing a substantial and permanent building, slow down the rate of progress somewhat and are also somewhat expensive. In a final chapter, however, the author discusses alternative and temporary methods of construction which have been adopted at various times and places, and the compilation is one which all who are interested in housing in the tropics will peruse with interest and profit.

\**The Housing of Africans in the Urban Areas of Kenya*, by G. C. W. Ogilvie, Kenya Information Office, Nairobi, 1946.

(Continued from page 262)

victions, that while we call upon our Royal Family for the immense labours they undertake in the public interest, we are bound to give them "the rate for the job." However, it was the votes of the Conservatives and Liberals that carried the grant; a majority of the Labour votes were cast against it. The Whips were not on, and the Opposition commentators who speak of the episode as the beginning of a split in the Labour Party are letting the wish be father to the thought. It is, nevertheless, the most notable dissension in the ranks of Socialism that has been seen in this Parliament.





A MODEL SHIPYARD  
GIFTS FOR A HASTINGS CHRISTMAS PARTY

[See page 273





JAMAICA. Looking down Market Street, Falmouth.



GRENADA. The G.P.O. with Fort St. George above.



ANTIGUA. St. Mary Street, St. John's.



BARBADOS. Farley Hill, St. Peter.

SOME ARCHITECTURAL GEMS OF THE WEST INDIES.



# The Geneva Tariff Agreement

## Concessions and Counter-Concessions

**T**HE Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment was established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on February 18th, 1946.

This committee held its first session in London from October 15th to November 26th, 1946, prepared a draft charter or convention for an International Trade Organization, and appointed a Drafting Committee, which met in New York from January 20th to February 25th, 1947, and edited the draft charter.

A second session of the Preparatory Committee was convened at Geneva on April 10th, 1947, and on August 22nd adopted a finalized draft charter to form a basis for discussion at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which opened at Havana, Cuba, on November 21st, and is now in session.

The negotiation of this draft charter formed one stage of the work of the Preparatory Committee, but the representatives of 23 countries\* also negotiated a multilateral Trade Agreement directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and to the elimination of preferences, on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis, and authenticated the text of a protocol of provisional application of the agreement on October 30th.

This General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was to enter into force definitely when accepted by contracting parties who account for at least 85 per cent. of the total external trade of all the signatories, but 8 countries† undertook to apply the general agreement provisionally as from January 1st, 1948. The governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America entered into a further supplementary agreement to suspend the operation of the Trade Agreement between their two countries signed on November 17th, 1938, for such time as the two countries should be contracting parties to the general agreement‡ and the governments of the United Kingdom and of Canada exchanged letters to constitute an agreement modifying the Ottawa Agreement of February 23rd, 1937, during such time as both governments are applying provisionally the general agreement.

The provisions of the general agreement are modelled on the draft charter as finalized at the Geneva meetings in 1947, and it is intended that those provisions will be superseded by, or brought into line with, the corresponding definitive provisions of the charter which shall be adopted at the United Nations conference now in progress at Havana as soon as that charter enters into force. In the meantime the contracting parties will apply the corresponding definite provisions in the general agreement only to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation.

The general agreement will remain in force until at the earliest January 1st, 1951. There is, however, a provision that in January, 1949, should the charter not have entered into force, or at such earlier time as may be agreed if it is known that the charter will not enter into force, or at such later time as may be agreed

if the charter ceases to be in force, the contracting parties shall meet to agree whether the agreement shall be amended, supplemented or maintained.

The agreement contains provisions concerning most-favoured-nation treatment, import restrictions, State trading, and practices, such as discriminatory internal taxes, which might frustrate the tariff agreements. Annexed to it are twenty schedules, one for each contracting party§, recording the new rates of duty which are to apply during the period of the general agreement under the two heads of Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff and Preferential Tariff. These schedules affect rates of customs duties over a wide range of the trade normally done between the countries concerned, and provide for particular current rates of duty to be bound against increase or to be reduced. They also operate to reduce margins of tariff preference either by a specific provision to this effect or by virtue of the reduction of the rates of duty applying to goods from non-preferred sources.

A Blue Book recently issued¶ gives the text of the general agreement, of the supplementary agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and of the letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and Canada. Therein the President of the Board of Trade gives an analysis in broad statistical terms of what the United Kingdom has conceded and of what has been obtained in the form of counter-concessions.

Such an analysis gives little assistance towards the determination of the specific effect of the agreement on a particular colony or group of colonies. This information can only be acquired by detailed examination of the tariff schedules and applying the duty variations to the respective volumes of imports and exports passing between the particular colony and the other countries affected. It may, however, be recorded that the President of the Board of Trade estimates that the total value of imports into the colonies from foreign countries parties to the general agreement, in terms of 1938 trade, on which preferences have been reduced, is £4,200,000. This amount of foreign trade with the colonies may, therefore, benefit at the expense of United Kingdom trade. These concessions are stated to have been made primarily to the United States of America. They are to come into operation as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than December 31st, 1949. They may be made inoperative, however, if, at any time, the quantity of general purpose synthetic rubber required to be consumed in the U.S.A. under internal quantitative regulations exceeds 25 per cent. of the total consumption in the U.S.A. of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber [but see page 270].

As regards preferences in general, the reduction of most-favoured-nation rates of duty must inevitably involve a reduced margin of preference except in cases where the existing preference rate is sufficiently high to stand a corresponding reduction. In the many cases where Commonwealth goods are admitted free



of duty the reduction in most-favoured-nation rate of duty becomes the nett reduction of preference.

The Tariff Schedule which applies to imports into colonial territories is Schedule XIX, Section C, which is as follows:—

#### Part I.—Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff

1. In each of the territories (except Ceylon) named in Schedule III of the Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, signed November 17th, 1938, the margin of preference, if any, on any product listed in that schedule in respect of such territory, shall not exceed three-quarters of that existing on April 10th, 1947, or 25 per cent. ad valorem (or a margin of specific or other duties equivalent to 25 per cent. ad valorem), whichever margin is the smaller, *Provided* that this undertaking shall not require the reduction of the margin of preference on any product to less than 2 per cent. ad valorem (or a margin of specific or other duties equivalent to 2 per cent. ad valorem). The Government of the United Kingdom, in association with the Government of the territory concerned, will, if requested, consult with regard to the implementation of this undertaking with any contracting party having a substantial interest in any product concerned, and, should it prove impossible in any particular case to give effect to the reduction in a margin of preference required by this undertaking, will agree on measures designed to provide an equitable solution.

2. The reductions of preference provided for in paragraph 1, above, shall come into effect at the earliest practicable date and in any event not later than December 31st, 1949, but may be made inoperative

during the whole of any calendar year which immediately succeeds a calendar year in which the quantity of general purpose synthetic rubber required to be consumed in the United States of America under internal quantitative regulations applied pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article III of this agreement exceeds 25 per cent. of the total consumption in the United States of America of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber.\*\*

#### Part II.—Preferential Tariff

Nil.

Amendments to import duties of particular interest on account of the flow of trade are those which apply to goods entering Canada and the United States of America. The tariff modifications in respect of items which might be the subject of export from the British West Indies to those countries are given below. The list does not reproduce items where the effect of the general agreement is merely to bind the existing position.

\*Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

†Australia, Belgium (in respect of its metropolitan territory), Canada, France (in respect of its metropolitan territory), Luxembourg, Netherlands (in respect of its metropolitan territory), the United Kingdom (in respect of its metropolitan territory), and the United States of America.

‡All the concessions obtained in the 1938 Trade Agreement with the U.S.A. (where they have not been improved upon) are repeated in the general agreement.

§Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg (Benelux) are covered by one schedule, and Syria and Lebanon by one schedule.

¶Report on the Geneva Tariff Negotiations, Cmd. 7258, H.M.S.O., 1947, 1/- net.

\*\*See page 270.

#### Canada

Canadian Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Former Duties		New Duties	
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation
15 28 29	(ii) Beeswax, n.o.p. ... Coffee, green ...	15%* Free or 2½ cents and 7½%	18% 3 cents or 3 cents and 10% 17½%	15% Free	15% 2 cents
32 39	Nutmegs and mace, whole or unground ... (ii) Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch, n.o.p. ...	Free	Free	Free	15%
41 42 64 77b 84	Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels and other coverings ... per 100 lb. Salt, in bulk, n.o.p. ... per 100 lb. Sago and tapioca ... Vanilla beans, crude only ... Onions, in their natural state, weight of packages included in weight for duty:— (a) Onion sets and shallots ... (b) Onions, n.o.p.:— 40 weeks ... Otherwise ...	1 cent Free Free 17½% Free	1½ cents 6½ cents 4 cents 25% 10%	1 cent Free Free 12½% Free	1 cent 3½ cents 3 cents 17½% 5%
87	(*) Tomatoes, fresh, in their natural state, weight of packages included in weight for duty:— 32 weeks ...	Free Free	30% 30%	Free Free	15% 1 cent/lb. 10%
100a	Otherwise ... Grapefruit ...	Free Free or ½ cent	10% but not less than 1½ cents/lb. ½ cent	Free See M.-F.-N.	10% Free



Canadian Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Former Duties		New Duties	
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation
101	Oranges, n.o.p.	Free	Free (Jan.-July) 35 cents per cu. ft. (Aug.-Dec.)	Free	Free
105	(i) Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p. ... per lb.	1½ cents	2½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents
105c	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.	20%	32½%	20%	25%
105d	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves ... per lb.	2 cents	3½ cents	1½ cents	3½ cents
105e	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained	20%	31½%	20%	27½%
106	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, weight of container to be included in weight for duty.				
	(b) Pineapples ... per lb.	1 cent	3 cents	1 cent	2 cents
110	Coconuts ... per 100	50 cents	\$1.00 or	Free	50 cents
111		or Free	75 cents		
113	Coconut, desiccated, sweetened or not ... per lb.	5 cents	6 cents	2 cents	3 cents
143	Cigars, weight of bands and ribbons included in weight for duty ... per lb.	\$3.50 and 25%	\$3.50 and 25%	See M.-F.-N.	\$1.75 and 15%
152	(i) Fruit juices, n.o.p. :— Lime, Orange, Lemon	15%	25%	See M.-F.-N.	10%
	Pineapple	15%	15%	See M.-F.-N.	10%
	Grapefruit	15%	15%	See M.-F.-N.	15%
Ex 156	Angostura bitters ... per proof gallon	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$5.00
156b		(Colonies \$2.00)			
264	(f) Essential oils, natural—lemon, orange, citronella, etc.	Free	7½%	Free	Free
335a	Grasses, seaweed, mosses and vegetable fibres other than cotton, n.o.p.; bagasse of sugar cane, whether or not dried, cleaned, cut to size, ground or sifted	Free	17½%	Free	10%
680a	Sponges of marine production	Free	17½%	Free	15%

\*Percentages ad valorem.

United States

Tariff Act of 1930 paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty (Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff)		
		Former	New	
38	Logwood extract, not containing alcohol	15%*	10%	
48	Juice of lemons, limes, oranges, or other citrus fruits, unfit for beverage purposes ... per lb.	2½ cents	1½ cents	
52	Shark oil and shark liver oil (also due for Import Tax of 1 cent per lb.)	10%	5%	
54	Coconut oil ... per lb.	2 cents	1 cent	
	NOTE.—The United States reserves the right to modify the rate of duty applicable to any product described in this Schedule in respect of which an internal tax is provided for in section 2470, Internal Revenue Code, as amended, to compensate for any reduction or termination of such internal tax, but in no case shall the duty, or duty and internal tax in the aggregate, imposed in respect of any such article exceed an amount equal to the duty provided for in this Schedule plus an amount which is compensatory for any such reduction or elimination.			
58	Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol :— Grapefruit and orange ... per lb.	15% 40 cents and 60% \$1.00	7½% 20 cents and 30% 50 cents	
62	Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded			
207	Bauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition in any manner ... per ton			
502	Molasses and sugar syrups, not specially provided for, containing soluble non-sugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to more than 6 per cent. of the total soluble solids :— Testing not above 48 per cent. total sugars ... per gallon Testing above 48 per cent. total sugars, additional for each per cent. of total sugars and fractions of a per cent. in proportion ... per lb.	½ cent 1½ cents	0.125 cent 1 cent	
716	Honey			
739	Grapefruit and other fruit peel (not including orange peel and lemon peel), crude, dried, or in brine ... per lb.	2 cents	1½ cents	

\*Percentages ad valorem.

(To be continued)



## West Indian Architecture

### Preservation of Historic Buildings

A leading article in the issue of the CIRCULAR dated October 27th, 1908, drew attention to the need for action to be taken to preserve historic sites and buildings in the West Indies.

This was brought by Sir Algernon Aspinall to the notice of the Earl of Crewe, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who commended the matter to the Governors of the various colonies, and in 1912 a collection of reports from Governors and Administrators, giving particulars of buildings and monuments recorded at that time, was published as a white paper.\*

There the matter seems to have rested, with the exception of the appointment of committees, in St. Kitts in 1925 and in Jamaica in 1943, to go further into the question of the preservation of historical sites, monuments and other objects, until the end of 1946, when Mr. A. W. Acworth, hon. treasurer and hon. acting secretary of the Georgian Group, left this country to make a tour of the British West Indies and report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Acworth's report, which is dated March 31st, 1947, has recently been issued† in duplicated form, with 36 photographs taken by Mr. Acworth which are obtainable on separate purchase from the Georgian Group. As reported on page 243 of the November issue of the CIRCULAR, a set of these photographs has now been presented to the West India Committee library by Mr. J. M. Campbell.

The report is not of an exhaustive nature, and it is to be noted that Mr. Acworth has concerned himself with buildings of architectural rather than historic interest. His object has been to arouse interest in the preservation of the architectural treasures in the colonies, and to draw the attention of the administrations to suitable forms of legislation and administrative action calculated to ensure the same.

After a historical introduction, Mr. Acworth discusses the architectural wealth of each colony in turn, and the photographs to which reference is made above illustrate certain of the notable buildings to which he makes reference.

Four of the photographs are reproduced in this CIRCULAR. They are:—Farley Hill, St. Peter's, Barbados, date 1818, "perhaps the most important pre-1831 building in the island."

Post Office, Market Street, Falmouth, Jamaica; Georgian style.

No. 42, St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua; late 18th or early 19th century, with outside steps leading to the living quarters and elegant wrought-iron hand-rails which are a characteristic feature of the town.

The General Post Office and Inland Revenue Office, St. George's, Grenada; individual touches to the Georgian tradition. Fort St. George on the hill behind.

\*Papers relating to the Preservation of Historic Sites and Ancient Monuments and Buildings in the West Indian Colonies: Colonial Reports—Miscellaneous, No. 84; Cd. 6428, H.M.S.O., 1912.

†Report as to What Buildings there are of Architectural or Historic Interest in the British West Indies (excluding the Bahamas and British Honduras), with Proposals as to the best means of protecting them from damage or destruction (otherwise than by Acts of God): Colonial Office, D.G. 32768/1.

## Overseas Visitors

The impression prevails in parts of the Commonwealth and Empire that the patriotic thing to do in existing conditions is to arrange not to spend one's holiday in the United Kingdom, the argument being that visitors to this country deprive the British public of rations and essentials.

The British Travel Association endeavours to correct this impression in a factual statement made in the current issue of *Coming Events*. The position is that the number of visitors from the Empire within the immediate future will of necessity be restricted by the available amount of transport, which, so far as can be foreseen, will limit the total number of Empire visitors during next year to some fifty to sixty thousand people. Visitors from all over the world are estimated at some two hundred and fifty thousand. In normal circumstances some five hundred thousand Britons spend their holidays outside the country every year. Thus the incoming tourists would simply eat half of what would have been consumed by our own holiday-makers.

On the other hand, it is important that the peoples of the Empire should visit us, not only to maintain contacts and because they are our own kith and kin, but also because, as tourists, they contribute very substantially to our national economy. The money they spend helps Britain to pay for the foodstuffs and other essential articles provided by the Empire. Before the war, Empire visitors not only stayed longer, but spent more than any other type of visitor.

In the November issue of the CIRCULAR we published a notice by the Board of Trade in regard to petrol allocations for overseas visitors which is in line with the statement by the Travel Association.

One point is important. That is for the visitor to make sure of obtaining return transportation. It is considered that for some time most of the passages from Britain will be taken up by emigrants, while the total number of passages will remain restricted owing to shortage of transport.

### The "Lady McLeod" Bell

Mr. H. A. Gordon, secretary of the Carnegie Free Library in Trinidad, has revealed the recovery of the bell which was cast in 1845 for the *Lady McLeod*, the first steamship to ply between Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

This bell, salvaged from the wreck of the *Lady McLeod* 80 years ago, did duty on estates for some time, and afterwards at the San Fernando market place and the Volunteer Fire Brigade Station, before being added to the collection of relics in the library in 1923.

During the 1937 labour disturbances the bell was taken from the library and dumped in an oilfield at Palo Seco. It passed later into the possession of Mr. Emile Zurcher, son of a former Town Clerk of San Fernando, but disappeared from his home, being later discovered buried in a peasant's garden.

The *Trinidad Guardian* recently published a story of the bell which came to the attention of Mr. Zurcher, who decided that it should be returned to the library. Mr. Gordon states that the bell is in perfect condition.



## International Sugar Agreement

### Renewal for Further Year

The protocol prolonging the International Agreement regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar, which agreement was signed in London on May 6th, 1937, and has been prolonged by various protocols to August 31st, 1946, has been published in the United Kingdom as a white paper (Cmd. 7237).

The present protocol is dated August 29th, 1947, and continues the agreement in force until August 31st, 1948.

It has been signed on behalf of the following governments: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Haiti, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The signatory governments recognize that revision of the agreement is necessary and should be undertaken as soon as the time appears opportune. Discussion of any such revision should take the existing agreement as the starting point, and for the purposes of such revision due account shall be taken of any general principles of commodity policy embodied in any agreements which may be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

## St. Vincent's Future

### The Ten-Year Plan

THE Plan of Development for the colony of St. Vincent, prepared in accordance with the instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that each colony should devise a Ten-Year Plan for its social and economic development which could be financed not only from the allocation made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, but also from its own resources, has been published in a bulky volume of 830 pages.

It is not feasible to make adequate comment on the implications of the plan in this place. Without doubt, during the years to come, we shall make frequent reference to it when discussing the progress made in different directions. The Government Secretary, Mr. Bernard Gibbs, who has compiled the publication, states in a preface that "opportunity will be taken in this volume, not only to set down the Plan which it is considered it will be possible to finance from the total funds available for development during the next decade, but also to compile a comprehensive statement of projects which the local Government considers ideal for the colony's development in a predictable future beyond the period covered by the 1945 Act. . . . It is intended to serve as a work of reference and a guide book—beyond the original ten-year span—in respect of development schemes for the colony which it was of development schemes for the colony which it was impracticable, mainly for financial reasons, to accomplish during that initial period."

Particulars are given of four plans.

(1) The ten-year programme of improvements, prepared in 1938 for submission to the West India Royal Commission of 1939, is included for comparison.

(2) The "Master Plan," prepared in 1945, which lists all existing schemes and other desirable projects, and indicates the colony's over-all requirements over the next decade or two at least.

(3) The "Hypothetical Plan," prepared in 1946, which made provision for a ten-year scheme for a balanced and comprehensive development programme, drawn up in the hope that resources could be stretched to implement it.

(4) The "Practical Plan," prepared in 1947, which sets out the schemes which it is hoped it will be possible to execute, during the ten years ending 1956, within the colony's financial competence.

The estimated total expenditure on this "Practical Plan," over a period of ten years, is £1,106,433, which it is proposed shall be met as follows:—

Colonial Development and Welfare Grant...	£ 345,828
Loans for self-supporting schemes ... ..	360,000
Loans for non-self-supporting schemes, charges to be met from colony funds ...	41,500
Contributions from colony funds either by way of revenue or by the use of surplus funds ... ..	359,105
Expenditure will be distributed, under the following main heads, as below:—	£
Communications ... ..	246,500
Agriculture ... ..	265,614
Fisheries ... ..	12,710
Electricity ... ..	50,000
Tourism ... ..	10,000
Medical and Public Health ... ..	74,258
Town Planning, Housing, etc. ... ..	20,000
Education ... ..	86,096
Social Welfare ... ..	42,930
Towns, villages, etc. ... ..	202,180
Miscellaneous ... ..	42,454
Loan charges ... ..	43,172
Reserve against unforeseen contingencies	10,519
Total ... ..	£1,106,433

## Shark Liver Oil

We recently reported (September CIRCULAR, page 206) proposals by the British Guiana Government for the development of the production of shark meal and shark oil to stimulate interest in shark fishing.

Mr. E. W. Leach, acting Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, has announced a proposal to erect a small-scale pilot plant, in that colony, for the preparation of shark oil in commercial quantities.

For some time the Fishery Assistant at the Matelot marketing depot has been collecting data on types of shark caught, size of shark livers, and quantity and potency of the oil therefrom. Hammerhead shark caught at Matelot has yielded oil with a potency of 250,000 International units per gram, while the normal content of Vitamin A in the liver of sharks from Trinidad waters ranges between 60,000 and 100,000 units.

Samples of oil have been sent both to the United Kingdom and U.S.A. for commercial assay, and the valuation placed on these samples is reported to be very promising.



## Barbados and the Import Cuts

IN the House of Commons on November 26th, Mr. Gammans put a series of questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the limitation of imports into the West Indies. The questions and answers are given in full below:—

Mr. Gammans: Has the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies been drawn (1) to the protests of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce that the cuts in imports imposed by the Colonial Office were made without any consultation in Barbados and are likely to cause hardship locally; and what action he is taking on the matter; and

(2) what instructions have been issued to the Governments of the British West Indies regarding the limitation of imports to meet the dollar crisis; and what discussions took place between the Colonial Office and local elected governments, chambers of commerce and other similar bodies before these instructions were issued.

Mr. Creech Jones: The West Indian Governments, like all other colonial Governments, were asked to collaborate with His Majesty's Government in economizing to the utmost in the use of dollar exchange. No special local discussions took place prior to the issue of my telegrams containing broad administrative guidance on the subject. I have seen a Press report regarding a resolution passed by the Barbados Chamber of Commerce in this connexion, but have received no special protests from that body.

Mr. Gammans: In view of the fact that there are duly and democratically elected governments in most of the islands to-day, will the Minister say whether or not those Governments were consulted before this decision was taken, or was it just imposed from London?

Mr. Creech Jones: There is continuous consultation with the respective colonial Governments on matters of currency and exchange and when difficulties of a rather acute kind came to London we issued telegrams of broad guidance to the respective territories.

Mr. Gammans: Will the Minister answer my question? I am asking whether or not, before these cuts were made, the duly elected Governments were consulted and agreed, or whether they were just told that they had to do it?

Mr. Creech Jones: I have answered the question and I have said that there is frequent and continuous consultation with the Governors in matters of this kind and, further, that it was essential that a broad memorandum of guidance should be issued to the Governors in regard to their currency transactions in future.

Mr. Quintin Hogg: Would not a shorter answer have been, "No, Sir"?

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.

## Geneva Tariff Agreement

### Second Thoughts

THE above agreement contains a clause to the effect that the colonial preference concessions may be made inoperative if the quantity of general purpose synthetic rubber required to be consumed in the U.S.A. should exceed 25 per cent. of the total consumption in the U.S.A. of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber.

This clause has been subject to much criticism in the United Kingdom on the ground that it might penalize the rubber producers in the colonies, and in the House of Commons on December 18th, Mr. Tiffany asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the concession gained at Geneva on synthetic rubber consumption had been vitiated by the words "reclaimed rubber," as set out in the schedule to the agreement; and what steps he was taking to counteract this.

Mr. H. Wilson, in a written reply, stated: It is quite true that a misunderstanding arose in the last stages of the Geneva negotiations. The United States Delegation made it clear at an early stage that they were anxious to secure reductions in the preferences accorded by the colonies, and we finally agreed to the concession in Section C of Schedule XIX of the General Agreement. We attached a condition, however. This concession could be suspended if United States regulations required more than a certain percentage of consumption of general purpose synthetic rubber. Unfortunately, there was no time for the full consultation we should have wished about the drafting of this condition, and it was only a few days after the close of the Conference that it became clear that the clause did not in fact provide for the result we had intended.

We at once took the matter up with the United States Government, and I am glad now to be able to tell the House that they have replied that they, too, would prefer that an undertaking on which there is not full accord between us should be suspended. It has, accordingly, been agreed that the concession in respect of the colonial preferences and the condition about rubber should both be held over pending re-negotiation. It is understood that this arrangement does not involve relinquishing the concessions on either side, but leaves both sides free to agree mutually satisfactory terms to adjust them before they are brought into force.

## Mauritius Sugar Production

The September issue of *The South African Sugar Journal* (received last month) gives a preliminary forecast by the Statistician to the Mauritius Department of Agriculture of the 1947-48 Mauritius sugar crop, based on a probable extraction of sugar of 11.6 per cent. of cane, of 302,000 metric tons (297,231 long tons). Production during the past five years, in metric tons, is given as follows: 1946, 291,060; 1945, 139,050; 1944, 199,640; 1943, 310,720; 1942, 330,880.

The September issue of Czarnikow's *Sugar Review*, quoted in the same number of the journal, gave an estimate of 335,000 tons.



# The West Indian Import Ban

## Need for a Revised Directive

THE confusion and hardship caused by the drastic steps taken by colonial Governments to give effect to the directive given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 21st to all colonies has resulted in much adverse criticism both in the West Indies and in the United Kingdom.

In this directive the Secretary of State emphasized that it was "necessary that there should be the greatest possible economy in imports from any part of the world, including the sterling area itself. Such imports, e.g., from the United Kingdom, make a call on export capacity which might otherwise have been used to earn hard currencies and correct the overall dollar deficiency."

It is easy to be wise after the event, but the fact cannot be denied that there is a considerable volume of export capacity in this country which produces goods of urgent value to the colonies but not required by the dollar areas. A ban on the movement of goods of this type merely causes hardship at both ends without making any constructive contribution to the dollar situation.

Trouble in this regard has, in fact, been piling up ever since the original ban was imposed, and there have been many cases in which manufacturers on this side, playing their part in support of the export drive, have turned to the fulfilment of outstanding orders from the colonies only to find that the import licences formerly granted at the colony end had by then been cancelled. Thus they have been left with manufactured goods, unsaleable in the dollar areas, which they are not permitted to dispose of in the United Kingdom. Uncertainties have arisen, also, in regard to the liability of merchants who placed the orders in good faith.

In the West Indies there has been confusion and hardship, too, and opinions have been expressed which indicate that, while it is appreciated that restriction of imports from hard currency areas, and restriction of imports from the United Kingdom and colonies group of articles for which there is a market in hard currency areas, can help to relieve the hard currency shortage in the Empire, it is felt that restriction of the import of other items from the United Kingdom and colonies group is illogical.

It is contended that indiscriminate restriction of imports into the colonies, imposed without detailed study of the productive capacity of the United Kingdom with relation to market prospects in hard currency areas, is not the best way to help the United Kingdom; and that present adverse trade balances in the islands are not so serious as the statistical records appear to indicate, that the recent scale of importations largely represents replacements and will not be recurrent, and that provided production is maintained at the present or higher levels equilibrium will be restored.

For these reasons, and also because on evidence available it is understood that there is no danger of imports in 1948 from the United Kingdom and colonies group exceeding minimum essential requirements, West

Indian commercial circles would welcome a relaxation of import control on all goods obtainable from United Kingdom sources except items included in the prohibited list, and items on which restriction is desired by the Board of Trade to assist the United Kingdom in obtaining hard currency.

While there is no doubt that confusion has been made worse confounded by the enormous amount of work thrust suddenly upon the colony controllers' offices, and much evidence that local governments and controllers have all been concerned to help and not hinder, it is apparent that confusion and hardship must persist until production in this country and demands from the colonies are properly co-ordinated.

This matter was ventilated in the House of Commons on November 19th by Sir Peter Macdonald, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that the recent appeals issued from his Department, urging the drastic restriction of import licences for British exports to the various colonies, were issued without adequate co-ordination with the export industries in this country; and whether fresh instructions will be issued without delay to clarify the present situation and to reduce the damage which the recent order has caused to the smooth flow of planned production in this country.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written answer, replied: The advice which led to the recent imposition of restrictions on the importation of goods from all sources, including the United Kingdom, into the colonies was certainly not given without consideration of the effect on United Kingdom exports. Its general object was to ensure that the colonies should live within their current income and, if possible, accumulate funds for use later when the goods which they require will be in easier supply. The intention was also to help reduce the pressure of demand on the United Kingdom so that the main efforts of this country may be the more effectively directed to producing goods for export to hard currency destinations. The question of what imports from the United Kingdom it is desirable to encourage has, nevertheless, been under further examination and revised instructions will be issued when that examination is complete.

While Sir Peter Macdonald's question dealt more specifically with the confusion created in the United Kingdom, the West India Committee has been active in putting before the Colonial Office the West Indian need for properly planned direction.

In no part of the Colonial Empire is there greater keenness to assist in constructive efforts to help the United Kingdom in its dollar difficulties and in the adjustment of the balance of trade than in the British West Indies. Import restrictions which bear no apparent relation to colony needs nor to United Kingdom production, however, are hard to visualise as a constructive contribution, and the British West Indies will await with some impatience, for the matter is urgent, a further directive from the Secretary of State.



## Mechanical Harvesting of Sugar Cane

Data on the saving of labour by the use of mechanical cane harvesters, compiled by J. Norman Efferson of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, are reviewed in the October issue of *The International Sugar Journal*.

An acre of sugar cane yielding 20 tons of cane to the acre, and requiring normally 80 hours of man-labour per acre to harvest, which is about 4 hours per ton, can be harvested mechanically with a labour expenditure of 8 man hours, or less than half an hour per ton, under ideal conditions.

Costs returned by growers range from \$0.40 per ton to nearly \$2.50 per ton, and it is not possible even to suggest an exact figure. The type of machine used and the method of working followed affect this figure, while depreciation rates and even maintenance values remain to be worked out.

A disadvantage of mechanical harvesting is the fact that the uniform topping procedure of the machine, by leaving excessive trash, and immature tops, gives a product which yields less sugar per ton of cane ground, with higher grinding costs at the mill. This is a matter for further investigation, but most Louisiana growers feel that mechanical harvesting of cane has come to stay.

## Jamaica Cigar Industry

It was announced in Jamaica recently that a cigar manufacturers' association had been formed to protect the interests of the industry. The members are as follows:—

The Jamaica Tobacco Co., Ltd.; B. & J. B. Machado Tobacco Co., Ltd.; J. Frankau (Jamaica) Ltd.; Jamaica Cigars, Ltd.; Feurtado Tobacco Co., Ltd.; Zayne's Tobacco Products, Ltd.; A. O. Soutar & Co.; J. O. Garcia & Co., Ltd.; Pomier Tobacco Factory.

The chairman is Mr. A. O. Scroggin, the secretary and treasurer Mr. W. E. Woodley, and the assistant secretary Mr. E. Stanley Sparkes.

As a counterpart to this body a Jamaica cigar importers' association has been formed on this side with Mr. E. C. Melbourne Hart as chairman. The headquarters are at 12, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

## Rum in the News

Rum was heard, literally, by millions of listeners to the B.B.C. Radio Newsreel on December 10th, when six pints of that spirit were poured into a Christmas pudding by Commodore Raw at Devonport. The pudding will be consumed by men of the Royal Naval Barracks.

On the preceding day there was a "Christmas stir at Chatham"—to borrow a heading from an article in *The Times*—when three senior naval officers stirred a mixture weighing 560 lb. for puddings for the naval ratings. They used Carley float paddles to do the mixing and into the mixture Admiral Sir Harold Burrough poured 12½ pints of rum.

## Two "Bon Voyage" Parties

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. M. AND THE HON. MRS. DAVSON, who recently left London for British Guiana, were given a "bon voyage" cocktail party on December 16th by Margot, Lady Davson, at her home in Basil Street, London, S.W. The guests, who numbered nearly 100, included:—

The Earl and Countess of Halsbury, Lord and Lady Chatfield, Sir Eric Machtig, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Sir Gerard and Lady Clauson, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur and Lady Bromley, Sir Robert and Lady Watson-Watt, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Sir William and Lady Rook, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Elder, Lady Wilson, Lady Cordeaux, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin, Lady (Susan) Davson, Captain Christopher Davson, Lady Peto, Lady Winifred Gore, and Mrs. George Darby.

A few days previously Mr. and Mrs. H. Alan Walker gave a party at their home in Cromwell Road in order to "introduce" Mr. G. O. B. Allen, captain of the M.C.C. team shortly leaving for the Caribbean. Those present, several of whom hope to meet Mr. Allen in the West Indies during the course of his tour, included:—

The Earl and Countess of Rothes, Lord Lyle of Westbourne, The Hon. Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vernon Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lyle, Mrs. Marjoribanks, Sir Thomas and Lady Lloyd, Sir Sydney and Lady Caine, Professor Sir Arnold Plant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Girling, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Caine, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. M. Holding, Mr. Ian Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavin, Mr. Kenneth Moore, Miss Moore, Commander David Coward, Miss Coward, and Mr. G. J. Dent.

## Trinidad Cocoa

### Record Prices

On page 90 of the April issue of the CIRCULAR we recorded prices fixed for Trinidad cocoa in the colony which were stated to be the highest ever paid in the history of the Trinidad industry. Those prices were as follows: plantation grade \$34.20 and estates ordinary \$33.95, each per fanega of 110 lb.

This price has now been exceeded by nearly \$7 per fanega, for from November 12th, the Trinidad Cocoa Exporters' Committee have fixed prices at: plantation grade \$41 and estates ordinary \$40, each per fanega of 110 lb.

The differential between the two grades has been raised to \$1 to induce proprietors to market a better quality of cocoa and keep up prices, which it is hoped will be maintained throughout the 1948 crop.

The present increase is due to the higher prices now being paid in the United States of America and the United Kingdom in particular.

The 1948 cocoa crop is estimated at 11,000,000 lb. or more, according to weather conditions, as compared with a production of just over 9,000,000 lb. in 1947. The Tobago 1948 crop has already begun to come in.

The M.C.C. team which is to tour the West Indies this winter sailed from Liverpool in the *Tetela* on December 23rd. Those also on board include Sir Pelham Warner, who is paying his first visit for many years to the West Indies.



## Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN who work mout' res' hand" [Talkers are not doers].

\* \* \*

THIS is the 1,200th number of the CIRCULAR. The first issue appeared in 1886.

\* \* \*

THE cost of living index figure in Trinidad, on December 1st, was 225 compared with 221 on November 1st.

\* \* \*

THE third West Indian Conference arranged by the Caribbean Commission is to be held in Guadeloupe during the three weeks commencing March 17th, 1948.

\* \* \*

THE engagement was recently announced of Miss Betty Thomas, fourth daughter of Major and Mrs. A. C. Thomas, of Barbados, to Mr. Thomas Canoll, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Canoll, of Cowley, Oxford.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER recent engagement is that of Lieutenant G. St. A. Spence, the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, eldest son of Mrs. E. Spence, of Jamaica, and Miss Margaret Moll, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moll, of St. Vincent.

\* \* \*

MESSRS. J. V. DRAKE & CO., of 1, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3, announce that they have taken into partnership Mr. E. A. Fisher, who has been their general manager for many years, and Mr. P. H. Hales, son of a former partner.

\* \* \*

MR. A. CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. N. D. Watson to be his private secretary in succession to Mr. E. R. Edmonds, who has been promoted to be head of one of the Colonial Service Departments of the Colonial Office.

\* \* \*

AMONG the visitors to The West India Committee Rooms recently have been Mr. G. Douglas Pile, Mrs. A. C. Thomas, Miss Betty Thomas, Mr. Nigel Thomas, Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Mr. F. W. Holder, Mr. F. E. Degazon, Mr. Rudolph A. Burke, Mr. R. W. Youngman and Sir John Macpherson.

\* \* \*

MR. A. M. ARMOUR, chairman, speaking at the recent annual meeting of the West India Association of Liverpool, said that their records dated back to 1799. The association was originally formed to make loans of Exchequer Bills to the merchants of Liverpool and Lancaster against the security of merchandise.

\* \* \*

THE British Red Cross Society is sending three of its headquarters officers to the West Indies for periods varying from six to 18 months to assist the branches in those colonies in their peace-time welfare work. Miss Spens is proceeding to Jamaica; Mrs. MacVicar to the Leeward and Windward Islands, and, if time allows, British Guiana; and Miss Ingle to the Bahamas.

MRS. RALPH B. COX has made a valuable gift to the West India Reference Library of the Jamaica Institute. It consists of a collection of pamphlets either written or edited by Joseph Beldam, and packets of letters written to him by well known leaders of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Mrs. Cox, who is a Jamaican, was for some time the secretary of the Jamaica Tourist Association. For the past 30 years she has lived in London.

\* \* \*

A LECTURE entitled "Recent Planning Developments in the Colonies" will be given by Sir Frank Stockdale, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W.1, on January 27th, at 6 p.m. Mr. R. J. Gardner-Medwin, who until the early part of 1947 was Town Planning Adviser to the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies, will give a detailed description of West Indian schemes at the same meeting.

\* \* \*

ONE of the many interests of Mr. J. Gordon Miller, a vice-president of the West India Committee, is the rescue from libraries which come on to the market of rare and valuable books on the West Indies and the Caribbean. These he places where they can be accessible and useful for reference, and the library of the West India Committee has from time to time received valuable additions as the result of his interest and generosity. A small collection of volumes, published between 1657 and 1807, which he recently acquired, has been presented to the library of the House of Commons.

\* \* \*

Although the production of sugar from cane in India is still mainly a matter of the manufacture by villagers of *gur* for local consumption, there has been a steady increase in the production of refined sugar since production was granted to the industry in 1932.

Whereas, in 1932-33, there were in operation in India 32 factories producing 158,000 tons of sugar direct from cane, the 1945-46 *Sugar Annual* records that more than 130 new factories have since been erected, raising production to about 1,000,000 tons per annum. Plans under consideration are expected to raise production, during the next 10 years, to about 1,800,000 tons.

### The Pictorial Pages

Members of the "Winkle Club," Hastings, have to carry with them, on every occasion—a winkle. Should they fail to produce it when challenged they have to pay a fine.

The fines this year are being devoted to a monster Christmas Party, complete with a tree loaded with presents.

In the first of the pictorial pages in this issue three members of the club are seen (after a hard night's fishing) making model ships for the party.

The illustrations on the second page are the subject of a special article.



## Obituary

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

### SIR EDWARD STUBBS

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., who died at Bearsted, Kent, on December 7th, was one of the foremost colonial administrators of his generation. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1937 after having been Governor successively of Hongkong, Jamaica, Cyprus and Ceylon.

The youngest son of the late Dr. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford and one of the greatest of English historians, he was born in 1876 and educated at Radley and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was an exhibitioner. He entered the Colonial Office in 1900, and after serving there for 13 years was appointed to Ceylon as Colonial Secretary.

In the latter part of 1919, he was appointed Governor of Hongkong and after serving there for six years was transferred to Jamaica. During his six years in Jamaica Sir Edward played a leading part in the establishment of the Banana Association and of the co-operative movement generally. He left the colony on November 9th, 1932, and a few days before his departure he was entertained to dinner by five producer associations, the Jamaica Imperial Association, the Rum and Sugar Manufacturers' Board and the Jamaica Agricultural Society, when there was unanimous praise for his statesmanship and wise leadership in difficult years. [A full report of the speeches on that occasion appeared in the CIRCULAR of December 8th, 1932].

After serving as Governor of Cyprus for a year and of Ceylon for four years, he retired in 1937, and settled in Kent, but in October of the following year returned to the West Indies for about six months as vice-chairman of the West India Royal Commission. In 1941 he was appointed chairman of the Northern Division Appellate Tribunal for Conscientious Objectors.

By his death the West India Committee has lost a valued member of its Executive on which he had served for the past seven years. Sir Edward was also a member of the London Advisory Committee of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, and of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Association.

The funeral service was held at Holy Cross Church, Bearsted, on December 12th. In addition to Lady Stubbs and members of the family, those present included:—

Sir Murchison Fletcher, Sir Austin Hudson (representing the London Advisory Committee of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association), Mr. J. E. Joysey (Jamaica Banana Producers' Association), Mr. O. H. Keeling (Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co. Ltd.), Mr. T. Souness (the West India Committee), and Colonel W. A. Muller, of the Trinidad Police (also representing Sir Herbert Dowbiggin and all ranks of the Ceylon Police Force).

### MR. C. W. HODGE

Mr. Cecil Wilfred Hodge, who died at his home at Totteridge, Herts, on November 15th, after a long illness, was a partner in Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, colonial produce brokers, of Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3, and

was for many years a well-known figure in Mincing Lane. He was in his 66th year and began his career in the City over 48 years ago.

Mr. Hodge was, for about 20 years, on the Board of the Port of London Authority, and served for a long period as a member of the corporation of the City of London.

The funeral service was held at St. Andrew's, Totteridge, on November 19th. In addition to his brothers, Mr. A. Sydney Hodge and Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, and other members of the family, the large congregation included Mr. C. E. F. Dumas and Mr. W. F. Clatworthy (partners of E. D. and F. Man); Sir Douglas Ritchie, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. L. H. Bolton, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Theodore Williams, and Mr. F. W. Nunneley (representing the Port of London Authority); Viscountess Hewart; Mr. W. O'Toole (United Terminal Sugar Market Association) and representatives of several firms of produce brokers and members of the staff of E. D. and F. Man.

### MR. A. H. STOCKLEY

Mr. Arthur Henry Stockley, who died at his home at Windlesham, Surrey, on November 24th, at the age of 83, was one of the pioneers of the Jamaica-England banana trade.

Mr. Stockley paid his first visit to Jamaica in 1882, and stayed for some time in the colony. In 1901 when the banana businesses of Elder Dempster & Co. and its competitors Fyffe, Hudson & Co. were amalgamated as Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., he became the head of the concern and so remained until his retirement in 1933.

Mr. Stockley was closely associated with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. (later Sir) Alfred Jones, in the establishment of the Imperial Direct West Indian Mail Service, and it was he who discovered that Jamaica bananas, to "travel" well, needed a cool-air system somewhat similar to that used in ships bringing apples from Australia.

## Sugar for Tomatoes

A Press report from New York quotes Dr. Hockett, Scientific Director of the Sugar Research Foundation, as having disclosed that experiments have been made with sugar as a substitute for sunlight in growing tomatoes.

These experiments have been carried out by Professor F. W. Went of the California Institute of Technology. Tomatoes were grown under conditions in which the natural light was cut down sufficiently to stunt the growth of the plants. The undersides of the leaves were then sprayed with sugar solution, and the stunted tomatoes grew as well as others which were adequately lighted.

It is hoped to make further tests on tomatoes and other plants during the next few months.

Owing to a printers' strike the *Daily Gleaner*, of Jamaica, has not been published since November 10th. According to a Press telegram, publication will resume on December 27th. Both sides have agreed to accept the decision of an arbitration tribunal.



## Canadian Imports Restrictions

On November 17th the Canadian Minister of Finance announced certain trade restrictions on imports, pleasure travel and the imposition of special excise taxes for the purpose of restricting the purchase of many consumer goods which are either imported or contain significant import content.

The import of certain goods (enumerated in Appendix VII to the relevant Order in Council) is prohibited, while other goods (enumerated in Appendix VIII to the Order) are subject to quota.

The following particulars will be of interest to the British West Indies:—

In respect of the goods on the Prohibited list, no import permit will be granted unless the goods were in transit to Canada on November 17th, 1947, but the Minister may issue a permit in cases which in his opinion involve unusual circumstances or might, if a permit were not granted, involve particular hardship.

### Prohibited Goods

Tariff Item No.	Description
31	Ginger and spices, ground, n.o.p.
33	Nutmegs and mace, ground.
34	Mustard, ground.
63	Rice, cleaned.
63a	
87	Tomatoes, n.o.p.
96	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, n.o.p.
97	Plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas and mangoes.
104a	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, and fruits, crushed or frozen.
105	
105c	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.
107	Preserved ginger.
108	Honey in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof.
Ex109	Nuts of all kinds, in the shell, n.o.p.
110	Coco-nuts, n.o.p.
130	Turtles.
140	Syrups and molasses of all kinds, the product of the sugar-cane or beet, n.o.p., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor.
143	Cigars.

In respect of the goods on the Quota list, permits will not be granted for the import, during any period of twelve months, from the Scheduled Countries or from Non-scheduled countries (see below), of goods of a value in excess of the annual quota for those goods to be imported from the countries in each such class, respectively.

The annual quota of goods in each category of the list is expressed as a percentage of the average of the value of those goods originating in, and imported into Canada from, the respective countries, in each of the calendar years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Permits may be granted to an applicant for the import of goods in any category of the quota list, from Scheduled Countries or from Non-scheduled Countries, in accord-

ance with an allocation to the applicant of a proportion of the total annual quota of goods in that category that may be imported from those classes of countries, respectively, the amount of the allocation to be determined in accordance with directions from the Minister, having regard to the proportion that—

(a) the value of goods of that category imported by the applicant from those countries in the period of one year ending June 30th, 1947, was of

(b) the total value of goods of that category imported from those countries during the said period of one year; Provided that, until the Minister otherwise directs, permits may be granted for the import of goods listed in Appendix VIII from and originating in Non-scheduled Countries without establishing an allocation for any applicant in respect thereof under this subsection.

"Scheduled Countries" mean the following countries: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, El Salvador, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and its possessions, Venezuela. "Non-scheduled Countries" mean all countries other than the Scheduled Countries.

Although these restrictions were given immediate effect (i.e., from November 17th, 1947) the Minister of Finance explained that current rate of imports from groups of countries short of dollars is far short of the quota and that it will not be necessary to restrict these imports from such countries so long as trade remains below quota level.

### Goods subject to Quota

Category 1—Fruits and Vegetables—is subject to a quota percentage of 200, and the items are as follows:—

Tariff Item No.	Description
83	Potatoes, as hereafter defined:— (a) In their natural state. (b) Dried, desiccated or dehydrated. (c) Sweet potatoes, in their natural state. (d) Sweet potatoes, n.o.p.
84	Onions, in their natural state, including onions grown with tops, shallots, and onion sets.
93	Apples, fresh, in their natural state.
100	Grapefruit, when imported from the place of growth by ship, direct to a Canadian port.
100a	Grapefruit, n.o.p.
101	Oranges, n.o.p.
101a	Lemons.
101b	Oranges, the produce of Palestine (when imported direct from the country of growth and production or from a country entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff) during the months of January, February, March and April.
102	Limes.
152	Lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p.
152b	Orange juice, grapefruit juice, and blended orange and grapefruit juice, the product of the British West Indies, when imported direct from the country of production.



## The Caribbean Commission

### Talk by Sir John Macpherson

A JOINT meeting of the Anglo-Netherlands Society and the West India Committee was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, London, on December 1st, when Sir John Macpherson, lately Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies and co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission, gave an account of the development and work of the Commission. Sir Frank Stockdale, a former Comptroller and co-chairman, now deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, presided.

Sir John sketched the history of the formation of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, established in March, 1942, "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the U.S.A. and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean and the United Kingdom and the British colonies in the same area," and bearing in mind the desirability of close co-operation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean.

The Commission, and its subsidiary committees, acted in an advisory and not an executive capacity. It worked through a system of conferences at which representatives of fifteen Caribbean territories met to discuss in a general forum social and economic matters of common interest. The Commission made a significant contribution to progress by initiating the direct representation of non-self-governing territories at conferences held at an international level. The first conference was held at Barbados in 1944, and was attended by observers from the Netherlands and Canada.

It had always been contemplated that, when the pre-occupations of their governments and the occupations of their metropolitan territories due to war were ended, France and the Netherlands would join the Commission. When the war ended in 1945 these countries accepted an invitation to join, the name of the joint body was changed to The Caribbean Commission, and France and the Netherlands participated in the second conference held at St. Thomas in February, 1946.

Sir John explained that these conferences, though sponsored by the Commission, were run by and for the territorial delegates, who attended with advisers. The delegates were chosen by the territories themselves, and were of different colours, races and creeds. Discussions were conducted with great vigour and liveliness, were characterized by independence of thought, and, what was very heartening, had survived all attempts to inject political feeling. The functions of the conferences are still advisory, but their recommendations are not lightly regarded by either the territorial or metropolitan governments.

This second conference resulted in important developments. A formal agreement was negotiated. The composition of a secretariat was agreed, a fund created to support it, and the decision taken that it should be sited in Trinidad. By November, 1946, within eight months of the conference, the secretariat was installed in that colony. There had been a meeting at Curacao, which the enthusiasm and hospitality of their Dutch hosts had rendered memorable, in December, 1946;

another meeting at Jamaica in June, 1947; and on the very day on which this talk was being given in London a meeting of the Commission was beginning in Trinidad.

In its work the Commission had to overcome a danger and a difficulty. The danger was the temptation for delegates to go beyond the terms of reference of the Commission and introduce discussion on the constitutional relationships between member governments and their territories into their proceedings. The agreement was explicit in this respect, and Sir John did not personally regard the danger as great. The difficulty lay in the amount of leeway which each Caribbean territory has to make up on its own account, and upon which each would of necessity desire to concentrate before lending ear to the suggestions of an advisory body on what should be done as regards the Caribbean in general.

The Commission and its auxiliary bodies could work only through the territorial governments, and they had to show that they could be of assistance in special fields, such as Information, Research, Tourism, Industrialization and Transportation. Adequate specialist staff on the secretariat was a paramount need, and in view of the preoccupations of territorial governments with internal problems there need be no surprise if the results of the Commission's work were slow and unspectacular.

## Fertilizer Experiments

The Colonial Office has issued a white paper\* containing memoranda by Dr. A. B. Stewart of the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen, and Dr. E. M. Crowther, of Rothamsted Experimental Station, on fertilizer experiments.

The memoranda have been prepared to implement a recommendation of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry that in view of the very great importance of increasing the production of crops, especially food crops, "steps should be taken to carry out in colonial territories fertilizer experiments with different crops on all soil types and through the sequence of cropping with the object of obtaining precise information on the response of crops to the different fertilizers and on the economics of application."

The two memoranda are purely technical, and intended for the guidance of Colonial Agricultural Departments and Research Institutes on the conduct and technique of fertilizer trials. Dr. Stewart deals especially with co-ordinated series of simple experiments in cultivators' fields, designed to see how far general recommendations based on results at a few experimental stations can be applied economically over wide areas. Dr. Crowther deals with some of the problems of design of experiments which arise in new investigations where there is little previous local experience on either the most appropriate technique or the kind of results to be expected.

\* Memoranda on Colonial Fertilizer Experiments: 1, Planning and Conduct of Fertilizer Experiments, by A. B. Stewart; 2, Fertilizer Experiments in Colonial Agriculture, by E. M. Crowther. Colonial No. 214, H.M.S.O., 1947, 6d. net.



## Customs Tariff Modifications

**Antigua.** A resolution (S.R. & O. No. 10 of 1947) passed by the Legislative Council on September 3rd, 1947, provides for the following modifications to the Customs Tariff:—

Item 96 (a)—Sparkling wine. General tariff amended from 5s. per gallon plus 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 20s. per gallon. British Preferential tariff amended from 2s. 6d. per gallon plus 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 17s. 6d. per gallon.

Items 96 (b, c, d and e) now included under item 96 (b)—Other. General tariff amended from 1s. 4d. per gallon plus 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 10s. per gallon, British Preferential tariff amended from 1s. per gallon plus 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 9s. 8d. per gallon.

The Customs Surcharge (No. 2) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, makes amendments to items 13 and 58 (1) in Schedule A of the Customs Surcharge Ordinance (No. 2) 1941. The three headings under item 13—*Boots, shoes and slippers*, are now reduced to two, namely: (a) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha; (b) Other kinds. The nine headings under item 58 (1)—*Machinery*, are now reduced to two, namely: (a) Self contained, air conditioning machines comprising elements for cooling, control of humidity, cleaning and circulation of air; (b) Other kinds not including agricultural, drainage, irrigation and parts thereof.

A resolution (S.R. & O., No. 11 of 1947) passed by the Legislative Council on September 3rd, 1947, repeals the schedule to the Package Tax Ordinance, 1941, and provides a new schedule of goods on which package tax is imposed at varying rates. The list is published in full on page 2001 of the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 15th, 1947. There are certain exemptions to the tax, which include personal baggage of passengers arriving in the country, and manures and fertilizers of all kinds.

**Barbados.** The West Indian Sea Island Cotton (Exemption from Duty) Act, 1947, provides that all goods manufactured from Sea Island cotton, which are accompanied by a declaration, shall be admitted into Barbados free of customs duty for a period of three years as from May 28th, 1947.

**Jamaica.** Customs Tariff Resolution (No. 18), 1947, provides for the following modifications to the Jamaica Customs Tariff, as from August 6th, 1947:—

Item 47—Perfumery.

Perfumes and scents: British Preferential Tariff, 45 per cent. (against 15 per cent.); General Tariff 50 per cent. (against 20 per cent.).

Cosmetics and toilet preparations, excluding soaps, dentifrices, perfumed oils and spirits, and perfume essences imported for the manufacture of perfumery: British Preferential Tariff, 30 per cent. (against 15 per cent.); General Tariff, 35 per cent. (against 20 per cent.).

Shaving soaps and shaving creams, dentifrices, perfumed oils and spirits, toilet waters, perfume bases and perfume essences, as above: British Preferential Tariff maintained at 15 per cent.; General Tariff maintained at 20 per cent.

## Imperial Agricultural Bureaux

### Change of Title

The Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux has decided to change the name "Imperial Agricultural Bureaux" to "Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux."

This change has been made because the Executive Council feels that the use of the word "Commonwealth" rather than "Imperial" is more in keeping with modern trends. The change will take effect from January 1st, 1948.

The Imperial Agricultural Bureaux were founded in 1929 by agreement among the Governments of the British Commonwealth and Empire. Each co-operating Government appoints its own representative on the Executive Council which is responsible to all the co-operating Governments jointly. The organization is financed by the co-operating Governments in agreed proportions. The work of the organization is reviewed by successive Commonwealth conferences.

The main function of the organization is to act as an effective clearing house for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural science and forestry throughout the various parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

The organization which the Executive Council controls consists of the Institute of Entomology, the Mycological Institute, the Bureaux of Soil Science, Animal Health, Animal Nutrition, Plant Breeding and Genetics, Pastures and Field Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Animal Breeding and Genetics, Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology), Forestry, Dairy Science, Biological Control and the South American Potato Collection.

### Colonial Appointments

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

QUINTON, F. J. (Deputy Director of Surveys, Jamaica), Director of Surveys, Jamaica.

RAM, I. M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Medical Officer, British Honduras), Medical Officer, Malaya.

#### First Appointments

AVLIFFE, R. S., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad.

DOBSON, G. G., Federal Architect, Leeward Islands.

ELLISON, MISS M., Headmistress, Girls' High School, St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

FERNANDES, H. P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., Health Officer, Tuberculosis, British Guiana.

INNIS, K. A. L., Modern Languages Master, Trinidad.

SUTTON, J. E., Electrical Engineer, Directorate of Aeronautical Telecommunications, Caribbean Area.

*Tropical Agriculture*, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 4-6, April-June, 1947, contains articles by Professor F. Hardy on Effective Rainfall and Soil Moisture in Trinidad, by D. G. White (Puerto Rico) on the Longevity of Bamboo Seed, by L. N. H. Larter on Maize Seed Storage and Control of Piano Grass in Jamaica, and the first part of Professor C. Y. Shephard's report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Peasant Agriculture in the Leeward and Windward Islands.



## West Indies at Westminster

### The House of Lords

**Sugar Production.** The Earl of Mansfield asked His Majesty's Government whether they would state, for 1946 and 1947 to the nearest convenient date, the total imports of sugar, in volume and value, from Jamaica, the remaining British West Indies, the Empire and the rest of the world respectively, together with the amounts of sugar produced in this country in each of the years 1939, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Earl of Huntingdon, stated, in a written reply dated December 2nd, that the total imports of sugar during 1946 and January to October, 1947, were as follows:—

	1946		1947 (January-October)	
	Quantity thousand tons	Value £ million	Quantity thousand tons	Value £ million
Jamaica and Dependencies	84.2	2.2	76.7	2.3
Remaining British West Indies	264.4	6.8	230.6	7.0
Rest of British Empire	32.1	0.9	Nil	Nil
Total, British Empire	380.7	9.9	307.3	9.3
Rest of the World	1,088.3	27.2	1,435.8	45.6
Total Imports	1,469.0	37.1	1,743.1	54.9

The home-grown beet sugar production in United Kingdom, in tons in refined equivalent, was as follows:—

1939-40, 504,000; 1944-45, 400,000; 1945-46, 519,000; 1946-47, 579,000.

### The House of Commons

**Colonial Reports.** In a written reply dated November 26th, Mr. Creech Jones informed Sir Patrick Hannon that publication of the annual reports on the economic and social conditions of the more important constituent parts of the colonial Empire would be resumed in respect of each territory. He hoped that some reports for 1946 would appear in December; others were being printed, or, in a few cases, were still in preparation.

**Jamaica Potato Statistics.** Mr. Skinnard asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what annual imports into Jamaica of Irish potatoes, for seed and food, had been made since 1939, and what quantities had been exported from that colony. Mr. Rees-Williams, in a written answer dated December 11th, stated that he had asked the Governor to telegraph the figures, and would communicate them to Mr. Skinnard as soon as possible.

**Mauritius and Fiji Sugar Exports.** Mr. Thornton-Kemsley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the exportable surplus of sugar for the 1946-47 season in Mauritius and Fiji, respectively; and to what countries in what quantities it had been exported.

Mr. Rees-Williams, replying in writing on December 10th, stated that during the 1946-47 season, the sugar referred to was shipped in accordance with allocations made by the International Emergency Food Council in the following amounts:—

	Tons
Mauritius—exportable surplus	267,309
Shipped to:—	
British Indian Ocean and British Far Eastern importing colonies	147,107
Persian Gulf	34,194
Principally to Middle Eastern Mandated territories and dependencies	86,008
Fiji—exportable surplus	106,552
Shipped to:—	
Canada	28,600
New Zealand	60,534
United Kingdom	17,418

**Empire Sugar.** Mr. York asked the Minister of Food whether he had bought all the exportable sugar in the Colonial Empire; what were the total exports of sugar for the last

twelve months; how much of this had come to the United Kingdom; and how he had disposed of the remainder.

In a written reply of December 15th, Mr. Strachey answered in the affirmative, adding that during the calendar year 1947 about 1,100,000 tons of Empire sugar was placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Food. Of this about 400,000 tons, mainly from the British West Indies, had been shipped to the United Kingdom, and the remainder utilized for distribution in New Zealand, Canada, Far East, Middle East and other areas which the U.K. is responsible for supplying under I.E.F.C. arrangements.

**Jamaican Sugar Price.** Mr. W. R. Williams asked the Minister of Food why a lower price was paid for Jamaican sugar than for Cuban sugar; and whether he was aware of the complaints from Mauritius that his Department paid a low price for Mauritius sugar and made a profit thereon.

Dr. Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary, in a written reply of November 24th, stated: "Under an agreement between the Ministry of Food and the colonial sugar manufacturers, the Ministry has guaranteed to purchase the entire exportable surplus of colonial sugar up to the end of 1949. This arrangement has been in operation since the beginning of the war and the price is adjusted annually. Since this guarantee has been in force the price has been sometimes above and sometimes below the price of Cuban sugar. Overall Jamaica has received at least as good a price as Cuba. The Mauritius producers receive a price which is in line with that paid to the other colonial producers. In addition, my Ministry has made a special bonus payment to Mauritius to help the producers to recover from the effects of the hurricanes in 1944 and 1945. The Ministry of Food does not make a profit on the sale of Mauritius and other colonial sugars."

**Flour and Sugar.** Mr. Gammans asked the Minister of Food why the supply of flour to the British West Indies at the same price as paid by Great Britain was not included in the wheat agreement with Canada; and if he was aware of the dissatisfaction felt in the islands because of this fact, especially as the British West Indies were paid less for their exports of sugar than was paid by his Ministry for sugar from Cuba.

Mr. Strachey, in a written reply of December 1st, stated: "During the war years the United Kingdom undertook to procure wheat and flour for those colonies which were unable to make their own arrangements and this practice has continued. The British West Indies and certain other colonies have always preferred to procure their own supplies of these commodities, and the price of Canadian flour for the West Indies is, therefore, a matter for direct negotiation between the Canadian and colonial Governments concerned. I am aware that dissatisfaction is felt in the islands on account of the present price. As regards sugar, I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to my hon. Friend the Member for Heston and Isleworth (Mr. W. R. Williams) on November 24th." [See above].

## Cargo for "Other Islands"

### Through Rates of Freight

The following extract from *Lloyd's Daily List*, dated December 5th, 1947, is published for information:—

The Harrison Line announce that vessels in the U.K./British West Indies service closing for cargo on and after January 1st, 1948, will accept shipments from United Kingdom at through rates of freight to "Other Islands" (i.e., Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada) via Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The Harrison Line "forwarding" bill of lading will be used. Although this facility is being offered, it is hoped that shippers will, as far as possible, continue to support the regular direct opportunities which it is hoped to continue to provide.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.





## The Homeward Mail



### ANTIGUA

**I**N a letter from St. Johns, of November 22nd, Miss Helen Goodwin says that at a meeting held at the Agricultural Hall at Friar's Hill Experimental Station, a silver salver was presented to Mr. F. H. S. Wameford in appreciation of his services to the Agricultural and Commercial Society, as honorary secretary, from 1926-1946. It was presented on behalf of the society by Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin, the retiring president (who is succeeded by Mr. Wameford), after the Hon. A. Moody Stuart, the vice-chairman, had spoken, on behalf of the donors, of Mr. Wameford's valuable services.

Miss Goodwin also gives details of the wedding presents from the island to Princess Elizabeth, to which reference was made in last issue.

### BAHAMAS

**Wedding Gift.** On receipt of an intimation that H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth would be graciously pleased to accept a wedding gift from the people of the Bahamas, which should take the form of the endowment of a bed in a hospital in Great Britain (as recorded in the November issue of the CIRCULAR), the Governor asked Mr. Stanley H. Marsh to take charge of the fund.

On the eve of the wedding the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, under the presidency of Mrs. Ormond Curry, staged a gala dance at the Jungle Club. The Governor and Lady Murphy attended, and also gave a garden party on the day, and the American Government sent two destroyers, *Haynsworth* and *Waldron*, to Nassau for the occasion.

It is estimated that more than £350 were raised by the dance, and some £2,000 had been collected at the time of writing.

### BARBADOS

**Restriction of Imports.** Writing from Bridgetown, on November 26th, our correspondent, Mr. Hubert F. Alkins, says: "Local businessmen view with alarm the proposed policy of drastic reductions in imports from all sources. At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on November 7th, the view was expressed that if the proposed programme is carried out it must have an adverse effect on the standards of living of the people, on employment, and on the colony's revenue; and a resolution was passed urging the Government to appoint a 'Crisis Committee' to go into the matter. In consequence of this recommendation it was officially announced soon afterwards that a 'Crisis Committee' had been appointed to advise the Governor as to action to be taken to give effect to the instructions from the Home Government that there should be a restriction of imports, including imports from the sterling area, to minimum essentials. The chairman of the Committee is Dr. S. J. Saint and its other members include two representatives of the House of Assembly, two of the Legislative Council and three of the business community.

**Deep Water Harbour.** "The Governor at a recent Press conference revealed that Mr. Lawson, the

investigating engineer, favours building a wall from the breakwater to Pelican Island and then from Pelican Island in a north-westerly direction with an inner wall parallel to the shore, the land between the shore and the inner wall to be reclaimed. Eight ships, it is expected, will then be able to berth between the two walls. About one hundred acres of new land will be won by this scheme and will be used for the erection of wharf facilities, warehouses and administration buildings. The estimated cost of the scheme is £3,000,000. Mr. Lawson's proposals have to be forwarded to his principals in London, who will consider his recommendations and report to the Crown Agents.

**Barbados Scholarship.** "Mr. G. H. C. Griffith, a classical scholar of Harrison College and son of the international cricketer, Mr. H. C. Griffith, has been awarded the 1947 Barbados Scholarship. Among other candidates reaching open scholarship standard was one, also from Harrison College, who offered Natural Science. The average marks of this candidate were 82 per cent. as against 77 per cent. of the candidate recommended for the scholarship, and this fact has served once again to revive the old controversy over the difficulties of adequately comparing the work of boys offering different branches of study and the desirability of awarding a scholarship in each branch.

**Shooting.** "British Guiana won the Anchor Cup in the first post-war Inter-colonial Rifle Shoot held in Barbados, ending October 30th. Scores were: British Guiana 825, Barbados 821, Trinidad 805.

**Preparations for M.C.C. Visit.** "The George Challenor Memorial Pavilion at Kensington Oval is more than half-way towards completion. The overall measurement is 26 ft. by 84 ft. Upstairs is being terraced to provide accommodation for 400 and downstairs will have a large dressing room for players, a bar, canteen and restaurant, the front of the pavilion forming the scoreboard. The other pavilions, one covered and the other uncovered, have already been completed. The covered stand will seat 1,100. The uncovered stand has been built on lands bought from the church forming part of lands attached to St. Mary's Vicarage. This will seat 900. The 'grounds' have also been catered for, and back of the wall sight-screen at the Kensington end, a shed roof has been built, water turned in and arrangements made for a canteen and other conveniences.

**Marine Hotel.** "The management of the Marine Hotel have made great improvements in their building in order to encourage the tourist trade. A new ball-room has been built and the entire ground floor has been redecorated. The old dining room is being rebuilt and extended and a private dining room added adjacent to the office in which extensive alterations have also been carried out. Other additions include a lift and a billiard room."

**Racing.** In the course of a letter dated December 1st, Miss Joan Kish, secretary of the Barbados Publicity



Committee, says: "The autumn meeting of the Barbados Turf Club was held on the Garrison Savannah on November 10th, 13th and 15th. The weather was fine, and a large crowd enjoyed some close and interesting racing. The Barbados Turf Club Sweep paid a first prize of \$20,196.

**Hotel News.** "The tennis court at the Windsor Hotel has been reconditioned in anticipation of the coming winter season.

"A new hotel at Bathsheba, Edgewater, will be officially opened on December 5th.

**Exhibition of Handicrafts.** "Under the auspices of the British Council, in association with Barbados Welfare, Ltd., an exhibition was held at Queen's Park on 12th, 13th and 14th. On show were exhibits of local handicrafts from Jamaica, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, British Guiana and Barbados.

"A dance and floor show was held at the Aquatic Club on November 15th in aid of the Barbados Poppy Fund. A special dance, also in aid of this fund, was held at the Marine Hotel on the 22nd."

#### BRITISH GUIANA

**Settlement Commission.** At a Press conference in British Guiana the Commission headed by Sir Geoffrey Evans expressed the opinion that there are large areas of land in the Mazaruni and Potaro districts with soil suitable for sustained agriculture.

While the Commission had not been able, in the time at its disposal, to assess the extent of these areas, members had seen land which had been intensively cultivated over a period of seven years without showing signs of infertility.

It was felt that soil surveys, to assess the area available and establish the suitability of these lands for land settlement schemes on a fair scale, would be worth while.

It has previously been considered that there were no large tracts of land suitable for sustained agriculture in those areas.

**Oils and Fats Agreement.** The Government of British Guiana, after deciding to join the oils and fats agreement for the British Caribbean on the lines recommended by the conference in Barbados, notified the Comptroller for Development and Welfare and West Indian Governors to that effect. The agreement came into force on September 1st, and the Governor took the opportunity of exhorting producers to maintain consistently good quality production at a reasonable price.

**Communications.** The first British South American Airways plane called at Atkinson Field on September 1st, when the 72-passenger *Star Haze* touched down with two passengers for British Guiana, one from England and one from Trinidad.

#### JAMAICA

BY CABLE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. *December 17th.*

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. C. M. Aitchison, has resigned from the Jamaica Labour Party.

Expenditures for relief work and land settlement have been approved by the House of Representatives.

Nine persons were burnt to death, on November 24th, in a fire at the Gaiety cinema. The fire was caused through an explosion in the film vault. Some

persons, including Mr. B. W. Garrett, the newly-arrived manager of the Rank Organization, which recently purchased the cinema, escaped through a window. A commission has been appointed to investigate.

A Labour Commission from Surinam has visited Jamaica for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of recruiting workers for Surinam. It is hoped that a final agreement will be reached between the Surinam and Jamaica Governments by June, 1948. Recruitment would then begin almost immediately.

A deputation will go to Canada to discuss the question of a reduction in the price of flour.

The recruitment of farm workers for the United States will begin shortly.

#### TRINIDAD

**Athletics.** The visit last year of a Trinidad team to Barranquilla to take part in the Fifth Central American and Caribbean Games resulted in a recommendation by the Trinidad Olympic Committee that the Amateur Athletic Association of Trinidad and Tobago should introduce a number of field sports which, though forming an integral part of all Olympiads, were yet unknown in Trinidad. The *Trinidad Guardian* now reports that Major A. O. Bolus, private secretary to the Governor, has begun to coach Trinidadians in high jumping, and Mr. John Grell has promised to help in an attempt to introduce the pole vault, and javelin and discus throwing.

**Sir Errol dos Santos.** Deep regret is expressed everywhere in the colony at the announcement that Sir Errol dos Santos intends to retire next March from the post of Colonial Secretary. Sir Errol is to remain to complete his work as chairman of a sub-committee of the Economy Committee, of which he is vice-chairman, and has decided to continue indefinitely as chairman of the Planning and Housing Commission.

**Port-of-Spain City Council** have elected Alderman George Cabral to be Mayor, and Alderman Norman Tang to be Deputy Mayor, for the 1947-48 term.

**Fire in Port-of-Spain.** An early morning fire on November 17th completely destroyed one of the largest business sites in the city, between St. Vincent Street and Abercromby Street, and once the site of the Haynes Biscuit Factory.

Nine business offices were completely burnt out, and others seriously damaged. The headquarters of the Trinidad Automobile Association was among the offices burnt out, the membership roll being completely destroyed.

**Proposed Cement Industry.** The Industries Sub-Committee of the "Crisis" Committee has recommended that Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., of Great Britain, be encouraged to establish a cement industry in Trinidad to manufacture building cement to the specification of "Blue Circle" brand.

Imports of cement, about half of which come from hard currency areas, at present cost the colony some \$1,575,000, and it is considered that the colony would reap considerable benefit by manufacture of the cement in the island.

The recommendations envisage the offer of 35 per cent. of the issued capital of such a company to the Trinidad public.



# Company Reports and Meetings

## Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

The directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, 1947, state that the preference capital has been converted into "A" shares, and 2,146,000 new "A" shares have been issued to "A" stockholders at a premium of £1 10s a share. The premium has been added to the reserve fund.

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 amounted to £572,413, to which has to be added £170,173 brought forward, making a total of £742,586.

After appropriating £250,000 to writing down investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, £50,000 to provide for deferred repairs of premises, and £109,461 to interim dividends paid June 18th, 1947, of 4 per cent. (actual) on the "A" and "B" stock, the directors recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent. (actual) on the "A" and "B" stocks, taking £156,673, leaving a balance of £176,425 to be carried forward.

## Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

In their report for the year to June 30th last, the directors state that the profit for the year, after charging depreciation and providing for taxation, was £437,127. The interim dividend of 9d per share, free of tax, paid on June 5th last amounted to £65,578, leaving a balance of £371,549. The directors have transferred £135,988 to exploration and contingencies reserve, and £61,724 to general reserve, leaving £173,837. From this the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2/- per share, free of tax, which will require £163,945. The residue of £9,892 is added to the balance brought forward of £170,669, making £180,561 to be carried forward.

The net income from operations in Trinidad and from shipping and marketing activities and from investments, the directors state, after charging depreciation, but before providing for taxation, amounted to £1,277,127. The corresponding figures for the preceding year and for 1944-45 were £792,924 and £1,222,473 respectively. Depreciation charged was £654,275, against £640,312 in 1945-46 and £420,698 in 1944-45.

Provision for taxation in Trinidad and the United Kingdom absorbed £840,000. In the preceding year £450,000 was provided, following upon £710,000 in 1944-45. It is considered that no liability to Excess Profits Tax has arisen.

The operations in Trinidad are shown in the following table—

	Year ended 30th June			
	1947	1946	1945	1939
Footage drilled:				
Own Fields feet	132,683	152,617	160,094	140,506
Joint-interest Fields .. ..	30,002	4,000	8,421	80,829
Crude oil produced barrels	6,460,400	6,419,800	7,181,900	4,773,900
Crude oil purchased and from Joint Fields ..	5,870,100	6,012,800	7,838,500	6,407,500
Total crude oil .. ..	12,330,500	12,432,600	15,020,400	11,181,400

The volume of crude oil refined by the company for its own account was 12,171,800 barrels, as compared with 12,362,000 barrels in the previous year. In addition, South American crudes continued to be processed throughout the year on behalf of the Texas Petroleum Co.

The company continued to operate the Cruse and Wilson fields of Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd., and the Morne Diablo area of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., on a joint interest basis.

The total area in Trinidad controlled by the company at June 30th, 1947 (excluding joint venture holdings), was 123,260 acres, of which 121,710 acres comprised oil rights.

During the year the company's interest in the United Kingdom market was acquired by its wholly-owned subsidiary company—

Regent Petroleum Co., Ltd.—which was formed in December, 1946, for that purpose.

The basis of the company's participation in North Venezuelan Petroleum Co., Ltd., Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., and Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., remained unchanged. During the year the company subscribed for a proportion of the issued capital of British Bahamian Oil Development, Ltd.

A revised basis of valuation, appropriately related to the level of costs, has been applied to stocks of oil and products in the accounts. A surplus of £138,276 arising from the consequent revaluation of stocks at July 1st, 1946, has been carried to the general reserve account.

The general reserve account, which at June 30th, 1946, amounted to £400,000, has been increased to £600,000 by the transfer thereto of the above-mentioned surplus of £138,276, and by the appropriation of £61,724 from the year's profit.

During the year the sum of £260,988 was charged against the exploration and contingencies reserve account in respect of the writing-down of investments in subsidiary and allied companies. After deducting the foregoing and adding the transfer of £135,988 from the year's profit, the exploration and contingencies reserve stood at £525,000 at June 30th, 1947, compared with £650,000 a year previously.

Mr. C. G. Johnstone, who, after 14 years' previous service in a senior administrative capacity, rejoined the company in September, 1944, was appointed to the board in January, 1947, to undertake work in Canada and elsewhere as overseas director. These duties having been completed, Mr. Johnstone has now retired and he relinquished his seat on the board at the end of September.

## Caroni, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that the net profit for the year, after providing for depreciation and taxation, is £80,185, which added to the balance brought forward of £22,554, makes a total of £102,739. The sum of £10,000 was written off future crops expenditure account, and £31,431 was transferred to general reserve, leaving £61,308. The dividend on the preference stock for the year ended May 31st, 1947, less tax, absorbed £19,140, and out of the balance of £42,168 the directors recommend payment of a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 2d. per 2/- unit, less tax, which amounts to £19,250, leaving to be carried forward, £22,918.

The 1947 crop amounted to 32,508 tons sugar, as compared with 33,308 tons in 1946.

As in previous years, provision for taxation has been made to cover the estimated future liability on profits to the balance sheet date, and includes the additional profits tax imposed by the autumn budget.

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, the chairman, in the course of his statement which accompanies the report, states: "Your subsidiary company, Unital Enterprises, Ltd., has now acquired its own freehold premises in Port-of-Spain. In consequence of this development the capital of the subsidiary has been increased to £50,000.

"Results of the past year's operations, while not unsatisfactory from the financial point of view, were somewhat disappointing in regard to the tonnage of sugar secured. Earlier efforts, towards a further extension of the planted area, were thwarted at the harvesting by the effects of prolonged severe drought. All canes were reaped, but, with sucrose content low, the 1947 crop of 32,508 tons sugar was much below the estimate. Revenue was helped by the manufacture and sale of by-products. The distillery gave a record output of fine spirit, which met a ready market.

"Weather will always be an agricultural hazard, but pests can be a menace to any crop. The sugar industry of Trinidad has been beset, for many years, by a pest known as the frog-hopper. It is indigenous to Trinidad. Following the long spell of abnormally dry weather, it is unfortunate that the advent of the rainy season brought a recrudescence of this pest, and damage to the growing canes has been appreciable. Control methods, hitherto adopted, have achieved only partial success. We are now experimenting with a new method involving the use of fog generators which emit a dense blanket of smoke—



laden insecticide, penetrating deeply over the selected area. However, permanent relief from this destructive pest can only be assured by its extermination over the whole sugar belt, and that is an undertaking which requires sponsorship by Government.

"Sales of 1947 export sugars, to the Ministry of Food, were effected at an advance in price. A further rise in costs of production indicated the necessity, but the price of £24 5s. per ton c.i.f. finally offered (with freight at pre-war rates), while still considerably under that actually paid for "dollar" sugar, was subject to the proviso that, of the advance, £2 per ton would be the effective cash addition, and £2 15s. per ton applied to the creation of three separate funds. The net cash price of our sugar for the current year, therefore, is £21 10s. per ton c.i.f. A labour welfare fund receives 10/- per ton; rehabilitation of factories £1 per ton, and 25/- per ton is allocated to a price stabilization fund. Your company's capital and recurrent expenditure on labour welfare schemes is already heavy. This new welfare fund will be spread over all districts in which sugar cane is grown, and provide desirable amenities, where they may not already exist, for the benefit of the labouring population. We welcome also the fund in aid of long deferred restoration of factories to full efficiency. So far as the creation of a price stabilization fund is concerned, the idea is praiseworthy in its aim to provide the means whereby a measure of stability may be assured to the primary producer in the event of some future recessions in world market values.

"Meanwhile, costs of production continue to rise. Colonial producers would wish to see an extension, beyond 1949, of the period of the existing agreement with the Ministry of Food for the orderly marketing of their export sugars. The arrangement worked satisfactorily from the beginning of the war, and gave producers a degree of security previously lacking. However, the new deal proposals initiated by His Majesty's Government provide a basis for maintaining stability after the agreement expires. The scheme takes into account world market prices, but seeks to ensure a reasonable return to colonial producers.

"Maintenance of an economic price level by the help of a price stabilization fund may well be one part of the design for long term policy. The other part should be an assured market. Of necessity, the fund to be accumulated, would require to be substantial indeed, and fully adequate for the purpose in view, in the event that there should ever recur the periods of acute depression and uneconomic low world market values such as prevailed in the years between the two wars. But, history may not repeat itself. There is world-wide realization to-day of the fundamental importance of agriculture, and internationally and/or nationally, the absolute necessity of sound policy in its support. For the colonies and their peoples, a healthy and prosperous agriculture is the very foundation of their economic and social well-being.

"The policy of your company is to expand efficient production of sugar in Trinidad, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, thus helping forward development of the colony in which we are all deeply interested, and providing an increasing supply of an essential 'sterling' commodity within the British Commonwealth.

"Development work on the estates, in anticipation of increased crops, has already involved expenditure in linking up railway lines for interior transportation of canes within the sphere of your three properties; extension of the railway to the company's new harbour now nearing completion at 'Brechin Castle' shipping point, and provision of a fleet of barges for shipping produce and receiving machinery and supplies. These efforts have called for strenuous labours on the part of managers and all members of the staff, overseas and at home."

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

The annual report for the year to June 30th shows that sugar production amounted to 40,686 tons. All raw sugar for export, state the directors, was sold to the Ministry of Food at £21 10s. per ton, c.i.f., plus £2 15s. per ton to be held by the Trinidad Government as provision for sugar rehabilitation, price stabilization and social welfare.

During the year the Government Depreciation Grant for replacement of machinery was utilized to the extent of £36,347. The balance still available is £3,024.

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £84,944, to which is added expenditure on replacements charged to profit and loss account for the year ended June 30th, 1946, subsequently refunded by Trinidad Government, of £794, and

the balance brought forward from last year of £30,975 making a balance of £116,713. After provision for taxation of £48,500, and a transfer to general reserve of £12,423, there remains a balance of £55,790. The directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., free of income tax, which will absorb £20,987, leaving to be carried forward the sum of £34,803.

Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, the chairman, in his statement to the stockholders, which accompanies the report, says: "I am glad to be able to report a more favourable result than we have had for some time. The weather during crop was all that could be desired for reaping. The yield of canes per acre on our own estates showed a considerable improvement on recent years and, what is even more important, labour both in factory and on the estates worked well throughout the year.

"Our expenditure has risen considerably, both on the estates and in the factory. This increase is due almost entirely to increases in wages and stores, though in the case of the estates it must be borne in mind that we reaped 60,000 tons more cane than during the previous year.

"Sugar production was 40,686 tons. We fell short of our original estimate partly because the quality of the cane was not up to expectation and partly because the farmers delivered 37,000 tons less than their estimate. This loss was, to some extent, made up by our estates.

"The price we received from the Ministry of Food under the existing purchase agreement consisted of a cash price of £21 10s. per ton c.i.f., together with a further £2 15s. per ton on export sugar to be paid to the Trinidad Government and to be devoted to sugar rehabilitation, price stabilization and social welfare, from which we shall benefit in due course.

"The results from our own estates were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Our cane production was within 2,000 tons of our peak year, from 1,000 acres less and the sugar per acre was nearly a quarter of a ton more. We are now within sight of completing our programme of mechanizing our cultivation, and as a result of the increase in tractors and implements, we cultivated, i.e., ploughed, banked, graded and harrowed, practically 5,000 acres more than in the previous year.

"We still have some 1,000 acres of rather ancient ratoons which should have been ploughed up before, if circumstances had permitted, but we hope shortly to deal with these. A larger plant cane area and smaller ratoon area will undoubtedly put up our cost per acre, but the increased crops should amply repay us. It is, however, extremely difficult to carry out the Government's request for larger crops when our allocation of nitrogenous fertilizers is cut by some 20-25 per cent. The haulage of cane from field to factory by animal transport, tractors and railway has been under close study during the past crop, with a view to speeding up deliveries to the factory and cutting down the rail cost. Some progress has been made, but we still have a fairly formidable programme of capital expenditure to enable us to solve these problems successfully.

"The disappointing feature in the past crop was the drop in farmers' canes. In the peak year of 1937 they supplied 230,000 tons, but this year only 123,200 tons. For some years the Trinidad Government has been paying a subsidy for every acre planted in cane in an effort to increase the island's crop, which had been so seriously reduced during the war period. This subsidy should by now have produced increased supplies of cane from farmers. The result, however, has not been very successful. It must be admitted that the farmers have been handicapped by high wages and inability to get their land properly cultivated, owing to the lack of mechanical implements.

"The board decided some time ago to undertake cultivation work for farmers, and we are now waiting for the delivery of tractors to implement this policy. Meantime, owing to favourable weather, we were able this year to give a little help after completing our own cultivation programme. As for the factory, some progress in rehabilitation has been made during the year, and we have a considerable programme on hand, for this wet season. Progress on the whole, however, is slow, owing to the very extended date of delivery of nearly all machinery.

"The negotiations of an oil mining lease over one of our estates, mentioned in my statement to stockholders in 1945, are now nearly completed, as also further leases covering the balance of our land over which we still hold the oil rights. Some drilling has been done—so far without result.

"I paid a visit to Trinidad at the beginning of this year, and was very glad of the opportunity to discuss our problems



with Mr. Johnson, whose first crop it was as manager. I feel sure he will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Westwood, and I should like on your behalf to express our thanks to him and his staff for the splendid work they have done.

"The question of passages for those of the staff due for leave is still very unsatisfactory, and shows little sign of improvement, though, I am glad to say, some members have arrived here recently, but it is doubtful whether they will all succeed in returning to Trinidad with their wives. The West India Committee on behalf of all the British West Indies, continue to agitate in the right quarter for something to be done.

"It is, as you are aware, always unsafe to make estimates, for weather conditions and pests can completely falsify these in a very short time. The very dry period during the first six months of this year, while extremely favourable for reaping conditions, was not at all favourable for growing conditions, and canes, generally, had quite a severe setback. We are now in the middle of frog-hopper attacks, and some damage has been done. At the present moment, our forecast for 1948 crop is slightly lower than the total for the past crop, at certainly no less a cost and probably more."

#### Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

The directors, in submitting their report for the year ended July 31st, 1947, state that the profit amounted to £383,482, which, with the balance brought forward of £134,087, makes a total of £517,569. From this has been deducted £12,000 for the dividend of 6 per cent. on preference capital, £37,500 for an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. tax free paid on May 15th, 1947, and £200,000 for the amount transferred to reserve, leaving a balance available of £268,069.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 12½ per cent. tax free, making 16½ per cent. tax free for the year, which will absorb £127,500, leaving £140,569 to be carried forward.

The production of crude petroleum during the year totalled 2,765,502 barrels as compared with 2,936,080 in the previous year. None was used as fuel for company requirements. Sales amounted to 2,776,129 barrels. Wells were restricted to the most efficient rate of flow in order to conserve the gas and so prolong their natural flowing life. Gas liberated from the wells in the process of crude production was collected, passed through the light products recovery plant and stripped of light oil content (79,877 barrels) which was returned to the crude petroleum from whence it came and is included in the total shown above. The residual dry gas was used to the utmost extent to supply the needs of our power plants, including the new electric power station which is run on gas engines.

Prices obtained for our oil, sold under contract on the basis of Gulf Coast export prices for certain products, averaged 35 per cent. above those of the previous accounting period. This increase reflects somewhat belatedly the rising costs of labour and materials over the past few years and follows the lifting of price control in the United States of America in the summer of 1946.

Area on the mainland over which the company hold oil rights has been increased during the year by 4,175 acres and now amounts to 42,974 acres as compared with 27,756 acres in 1937. In addition to this, a lease over a large marine area off the south coast of Trinidad has been promised us by the Trinidad Government.

Drilling during the year started with 3 boring rigs, increased to 4 in June, 1947, and to 5 in July, 1947. A total of 78,508 feet was drilled compared with 92,472 feet in the previous year. During the year 17 wells of average depth of 4,123 feet were completed, all producers. Of the two additional rigs one is being used in exploratory drilling on areas over which a recent gravimetric survey gave encouraging indications. The first well being drilled with this rig is near the seashore where our land marches with the marine areas. The maintenance of 5 rigs and all operations is dependent upon the availability of materials and equipment. Delivery of all equipment purchased in this country is subject to great delays. Purchases of equipment not obtainable here may be affected by curtailment of our dollar allotment.

Reserves of oil have been increased by recent successful results from test drilling to prove the extension of our known producing fields.

A gravimetric survey has been carried out during the year in Trinidad over the whole area within which this company's properties are situated. The Gravity Meter Exploration Company of Houston, Texas, was employed by us for this

purpose. The results generally confirm the known geology of our areas already under exploitation and provide indications of a favourable nature over certain areas so far undeveloped.

A contract has been entered into for a gravimetric survey over the marine areas.

Relations with labour through the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, state the directors, remained satisfactory throughout the year in spite of serious troubles fomented by extraneous elements early in 1947. Both sides loyally observed the terms of the agreement effective for two years from December, 1945.

## Publications Received

*The International Sugar Journal*, Vol. XLIX, No. 587, November, 1947. Dr. H. Martin-Leake contributes reviews on the waste products of the sugar-cane industry and on the cultivation of sugar-cane in the Nile valley in Egypt. Mr. Rafael Arroyo, of Puerto Rico, contributes the first of a series of articles on the economics of rum production. Other technical articles, notes and abstracts complete an interesting number.

*Cuba Económica y Financiera*, Vol. XXII, No. 258, September, 1947. This issue contains a declaration by the Cuban Association of the United Nations which registers a strong protest "against the violation of the promises and doctrines contained in the Charter of the Atlantic, of its derivative principles and democratic commitments, as exhibited by the new United States sugar quota act."

*Reading List on Rural Conditions and Betterment in the British Colonies*, by Philip Mayer, Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, 1947. Price, 4s. 6d. net. This is one of a series of reading lists being issued from Nuffield College for the use of general readers and members of the Colonial Service.

The titles are chosen in accordance with the sociological rather than the technical aspect of the attempts which have been made throughout the Colonial Empire to raise the standard of living of the rural populations. Material dealing with questions of industrial labour and urban conditions is excluded from the list, and the important subject of public health has been omitted. References are in general restricted to publications which have appeared since 1930, but this restriction has been very wisely waived to include indispensable references, of which those to the work of Lord Lugard and H. M. Leake on land tenure in tropical Africa may be cited as an example.

The book is very well arranged and well indexed. It is procurable from the Oxford University Institute of Colonial Studies, 10, Bardwell Road, Oxford.

*Statistical Abstract of the British Commonwealth*.—The Board of Trade announces the publication of the first issue of this Abstract since 1938. The new issue contains statistics of the trade of each country in the Commonwealth for each of the ten years 1936 to 1945.

A new feature of the Abstract is a series of introductory notes to each country or group of countries setting out some of the salient facts relating to the economic situation of the territory, and giving particulars of area, population, and agricultural, mineral and manufacturing production to provide a background to the more detailed statistics of trade. The publication is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Offices, price 4s.



# West Indian Passenger List

## British South American Airways

Passengers for Jamaica, in aircraft Star Land (Captain T. Coley), from London airport, December 13th :—

Mr. N. Lombardi W/Cdr. L. Rowan Robinson  
 Passengers for Jamaica and Trinidad in aircraft Star Guide (Captain J. B. Linton), from London airport, November 22nd :—

Mr. B. Frankiss Mr. W. A. Page Mrs. V. Sykes  
 Mr. R. W. Mitchell

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Tiger (Captain E. E. Rodley), from London airport, November 20th :—

Dr. T. M. Ankles Mr. & Mrs. M. Mosley Mr. L. J. Robinson  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Bobrowicz Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker Mr. & Mrs. G. Sutton  
 Mrs. E. Jackson Miss A. Parker Mr. & Mrs. J. Sutton  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Miller Miss E. Pereira Mr. J. L. Wyatt

Passengers for the West Indies, in aircraft Star Lion (Captain A. G. Store), from London airport, November 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Anderson Mr. L. Brown Mr. G. V. Hourmauzi  
 Mr. V. Antonio Mr. V. A. Clements Mr. T. W. Logan  
 Lady M. L. Austin Mr. R. Evans Mr. & Mrs. D. O'Gorman  
 Mr. F. Brazao Mr. & Mrs. M. Haywood Miss T. Turkl  
 Mr. W. A. Branfoot Mr. H. E. Harrison Mr. D. C. Wyndham

## Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), from Liverpool, December 9th :—

Mr & Mrs. W. L. Andrews Mr. A. W. Good Dr. & Mrs. S. Osborne-Browne  
 Mr. N. H. Alexander Mr. G. B. King  
 Mr. A. P. Clavier Mrs. M. E. Wood

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Enid (Captain O. Njerve), at Liverpool, November 20th :—

Mrs. F. A. Bamford Mrs. E. E. Poole Mr. J. I. Rampal  
 Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Goines Mr. R. C. Potter Mr. S. S. Rampal  
 Mr. P. R. Jilal

## Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), at Avonmouth, November 22nd :—

### BERMUDA

Mr. E. G. Adams Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Edeuy Mrs. I. J. Rolph  
 Mrs. M. K. Benstead Mrs. C. Gardiner Mrs. E. M. Stevenson  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Brisby Mr. W. Hunt Mrs. B. J. Taylor  
 Mrs. C. A. Bristow Mr. L. E. Jackson Major P. G. Varwell  
 Miss H. J. Bristow Miss M. E. Knight Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Wake  
 Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Brooks Mr. L. C. Meyers Mrs. D. D. Wathen  
 Mr. E. J. Clegg Mrs. M. F. Mitchell Mrs. P. D. Witters  
 Mr. W. Dixon Mr. R. G. Panizet

### JAMAICA

Mr. P. Aberne Miss J. J. Deed Mr. F. Morriss  
 Mrs. A. S. Aberne Mr. S. G. Gordon Mr. W. Tough  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. H. Butler Miss D. C. Garrick Mrs. N. A. Watts  
 Mr. P. S. Cox Mrs. R. Hider Mrs. J. M. Wilson  
 Miss B. N. Cox Mr. H. D. Jurman Mr. J. T. Yates  
 Mrs. A. M. Deed Capt. & Mrs. J. C. Morgan Mr. V. V. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Ariguani (Captain S. Browne), at Avonmouth, December 7th :—

### JAMAICA

Capt. J. A. Bonenti Mr. P. Goerner Mr. H. E. Lynch  
 Mr. R. A. Burke Mrs. S. I. Harvey Mrs. E. Palmer  
 Mr. C. De Lisser Mrs. M. E. Harwood Mr. R. F. Williams  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Ewen Mr. H. A. Kenny

### TRINIDAD

Capt. D. V. Bennett Mr. G. R. Langdale Rev. Shanley  
 Rev. & Mrs. T. Campbell Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Leeming Miss H. M. Smith  
 Rev. E. Crowley Lt. Col. & Mrs. C. G. McAlester Mrs. P. M. Washington  
 Mrs. M. I. Hallbide Mrs. A. C. Williamson Mr. A. C. Williamson  
 Mr. A. J. Hamilton Dr. G. MacLean Mr. H. Whinnett  
 Rev. M. E. Hand Lt. Col. & Mrs. K. McNeill Mr. Z. S. Wyszynski  
 Miss E. J. Kerbey

Sailings to Bermuda and Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain G. S. Gracie), from Avonmouth, December 1st :—

Miss V. L. Abrahams Mr. R. Crombie Lt. Col. & Mrs. L. Lucas  
 Mrs. D. L. Atkinson Sir Ernest Cooper Mrs. E. A. Langan  
 Miss P. A. Atkinson Lady Cooper Miss P. Mahood  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Anous Mrs. C. M. Collins Mrs. M. I. Mayell  
 Mr. G. E. Armstrong Miss M. D. Collins Miss J. I. Mayell  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Alvis Mr. & Mrs. H. De Pass Miss I. E. Morrison  
 Mrs. C. M. Burch Mr. P. G. Donald Mrs. E. A. McCormack  
 Major A. Bohotelic Mrs. E. Donald Mr. A. E. Northfields  
 Mr. D. H. Burns Mr. L. B. Fox Mrs. S. Purves  
 Mrs. M. V. Britton Mr. & Mrs. J. Foster Dr. K. C. Royes  
 Mr. A. Beckinsall Miss E. C. James Mrs. E. M. Ramsay  
 Mr. W. J. Brown Mrs. R. M. Joy Miss J. M. Ramsay  
 Mrs. D. Blake Miss B. P. Kilcullen Mr. T. L. Richardson  
 Mr. G. Clayton Capt. Lacroix Mr. A. T. Soane  
 Miss V. Cradock Hartopp Mr. T. J. Law Mr. W. B. Williams  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Crook Mr. C. G. Lovell Mr. R. D. Webb  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Clayton

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tetela (Captain F. Heald), at Garston, December 16th :—

Mr J. Baubney Mr. K. H. Gaynair Mr. G. N. Thompson  
 Mr. C. R. Collins Mr. C. L. Hamilton Miss E. T. Waites  
 Mr. E. B. Cowles Mr. D. E. Hesilton Mr. A. A. Watson  
 Mr. & Mrs. V. M. Duacker Miss A. Murphy Mr. P. Wright  
 Miss L. V. Fearon Mr. D. O'Shea

## French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain J. Cailloce), at Southampton, December 12th :—

Mr. A. Louisy Mr. R. Ali Mondol Mrs. D. J. Skianer  
 Mr. S. Ali Mondol Mr. & Mrs. D. Scott Dr. & Mrs. E. Mc P. Watts

## Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Stuyvesant (Captain H. J. Meijer), at Plymouth, November 27th :—

Mr. L. J. Austen Mr. & Mrs. E. Pinfold Mr. & Mrs. C. de Waal  
 Mr. E. A. Pawcus Mr. & Mrs. W. Robinson Miss H. de Waal  
 Miss L. Gonzalez Miss L. A. Robinson Mr. N. G. Wilson  
 Mr. B. Keenan Mrs. M. A. de Sousa

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Cottica (Captain L. Mager), from Dover, November 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Bettencourt Gomes Mr. F. R. Casson Mr. I. D. Jackson  
 Miss A. M. Bettencourt Gomes Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Gordon Mrs. & Mrs. P. B. Nevill  
 Miss N. Buxton Mrs. E. W. Gordon Mrs. E. F. Sargeant  
 Mrs. D. J. Spiak

# The Markets

December 5, 1947

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	82½	84½xd
3½	War Loan	102½	103½
20	Angostura Bitters	75/-	85/-xd
10	Angostura Bitters Par Pref.	42/6	47/6xd
6	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/6	23/6
25	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	45/-	46/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	67/-	72/-
14	Booker Bros. McConnell	92/6	97/6
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	28/9	31/3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 3/9	2/-	2/8
8½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/6	4/6
6	Caroni Ltd., 6% Pref.	21/3	23/9
6½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	5/3	6/3
8	Kern Oil Co. 3/4	8/3	9/3
10	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt, Ord.	43/9	48/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 2/-	2/-	3/-
8	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	145/-	165/-
17½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	72/6	77/6
3	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	19/-	21/-
10	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	19/-	21/-
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 4/-	2/6	3/6
14	Trinidad Leaseholds	111/3	113/9
16½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/-	33/-
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 6% Pref.	22/0	24/-
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	6/-	7/3
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	24/9	25/9
6½	West Indies Sugar	27/6	28/9
6	West Indies Sugar 6% Pref.	24/-	26/-

\* £1 shares

**Honey** continues under Government control and the price is unchanged at 72/6 per cwt., c.i.f., U.K.

**Pimento.** Sellers of parcels on the spot are asking 1/3 per lb. The c.i.f. U.K. price remains at 119/-.

**Ginger.** Holders on the spot are asking 95/- for No. 3, 97/6 for No. 2, and 115/- for No. 1. Interest is being shown in new crop with sellers asking 90/- per cwt. c.i.f., U.K., for No. 3

**Nutmegs.** Supplies on the spot are being absorbed and sellers now ask 3/8 for 80's, 2/8 for sound unassorted, and 1/8 for defective. Grenada prices are very firm for shipment, due to the poor crop, but buyers are not showing much interest at present.

**Mace.** Grenada prices are very firm. The spot market is quiet but firm with sellers asking 7/3 per lb. ex wharf for whole pale.