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Federation and Ourselves

"CHURCH bells pealed," wrote *The Times* correspondent from Port-of-Spain on January 3rd, "and guns fired a salute in the harbour today when the Federation of the West Indies came into existence and LORD HAILES, Governor-General, took the oath of office in the Chamber of the Legislative Council here"—and, no doubt, the ceremony stimulated many West Indians into their first realization that Federation deeply concerned them personally and was no longer a dream, that the time had come not only to determine who shall serve as the first members of the Federal Parliament but also for each of them to play a serious part in support of the chosen in carrying out the tasks that have been foreseen and planned and must now be undertaken.

The ceremony was but briefly reported and drew forth little comment in the United Kingdom press.* Indeed the one comment that attracted attention described as "the only sour notes" in the speeches of welcome MR. MANLEY'S reference to "Britain's parsimonious attitude" and the observation of DR. WILLIAMS that the infant nation was "undernourished, poor and

* As we were about to go to press, we received the Governor-General's speech, which will be found on pp. 3-4.

without a home of its own." Yet surely Mr. Manley merely underlined on a most appropriate occasion the general ignorance of the magnitude of the financial responsibilities that confront the new Federation, while readers of *My Mother Who Fathered Me*, which is reviewed on another page, will recognize the moderation of Dr. Williams.

In the momentous days ahead it will be the concern of the West India Committee, which for two hundred years, recognizing no priority among territories, has been privileged to serve both the island and mainland units as though they were a single community, to place the full benefit of its long experience and influence at the disposal of the Federation.

Contrary to a mistaken belief which still, we fear, lingers on in some quarters, the West India Committee is not a body with activities largely, still less exclusively, restricted to looking after the interests of sugar and big business. The fact is that ever since it was granted a Royal Charter in 1904 the committee's consistent aim has been to place its services at the disposal of all in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras who have sought them. Today, one of its primary objects is to assist equally the small producer and those engaged in minor industries, or playing a part in a larger sphere, as faithfully and effectively as it attends to the needs of its largest member companies.

The answer to a question that has been put more than once to its officers, as to what need there is for the West India Committee now that The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras have an official and, let it be said, most competent and co-operative representative and staff in London, is to be found in the simple fact that, working always in touch with the Commissioner, the scope and extent of its operations have not lessened, but appreciably expanded in recent years; which, after all, is not surprising in view of the increasing interest of the people of the United Kingdom in these territories, or, again, because of the influx of West Indians into the United Kingdom. It would,



Lord Hailes taking the oath.

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Photo: Trinidad Guardian

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From a Londoner's Notebook

THE resignation of Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, came as a complete surprise. Even on the day, when it was obvious that a major crisis was afoot in the prolonged Cabinet meeting, the deputy editor of a very great newspaper told me he thought the Foreign Secretary was about to resign. But in fact the dispute between Mr. Thorneycroft and his colleagues had been coming to a head for some time.

The Government, having staked their credit on victory in the campaign against inflation, are committed to a tough and probably unpopular policy. They have called upon everybody—the employers, the trade unions, the banks—for stern restraint: no excessive profits, no increase in wages, a severe restriction of credit. Mr. Thorneycroft's case was very simple: if the Government asks for self-denial from others, it will fail of the desired response unless it sets an example itself.

The example Mr. Thorneycroft proposed was a rigid decision to keep this year's Estimates within the limit of last year's expenditure. The control of the total figure of the Estimates is peculiarly the province of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so that he spoke with authority, and would be in correspondingly great embarrassment if he could not convince the Cabinet. It is understood that the Estimates submitted by the departments exceeded last year's expenditure by about £250,000,000 in all. The Cabinet agreed on the reduction of this sum by £200,000,000. It was on the last £50,000,000 that the deadlock came. Though proceedings in Cabinet are strictly secret, we know from the subsequent utterances of the contestants and the letters of resignation what the rival arguments must have been. Mr. Thorneycroft's, that the Government, if it is to expect others to live within their incomes, sets no effective example if it itself lives just a little beyond its income—in this case about one per cent of the whole annual expenditure.

The reply of the Prime Minister and the majority of the Cabinet is that, all other economies having been imposed in cutting the first 200 millions off the departmental estimates, the further 50 millions could be achieved in only one way, by reducing the welfare services. This means family allowances, free milk and meals for school children and the like. The effect would be a rise in the cost of living and consequent heavy pressure for general increase of wages, which would more than offset the anti-inflationary value of the reduced Government expenditure. Mr. Macmillan maintains that one per cent is a very small amount on which to take so grave a decision as resignation; to which Mr. Thorneycroft with the two junior Ministers who have resigned with him from the Treasury retort that, if the amount is so small, it should be easy to impose such trifling economies on the departments.

The argument continues and will no doubt bulk large in the proceedings of Parliament when it reassembles. Events will show whether the tough financial policy of the Government, for which the Prime Minister has won great credit, and which we have been assured will continue, was or was not dependent on the personality of Mr. Thorneycroft. We may have to undertake fundamental consideration of the ancient principle of Treasury control of public finance, and the ultimate control by the House of Commons, which lies behind it. Meanwhile Mr. Heathcoat Amory, who becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings a ready-made reputation for first-rate capacity; he has only been denied promotion before because he had made himself indispensable as Minister of Agriculture.

It was unfortunate that the Cabinet crisis occurred on the very eve of Mr. Harold Macmillan's departure to visit the Commonwealth countries in Asia. Before he left he delivered an eloquent broadcast, in the course of which he threw out the idea of trying to negotiate a non-aggression pact with the Soviet. The proposal was coldly received in the United States, where it was objected that the Russians have entered into many non-aggression pacts and defaulted on them all. Even here it fell rather flat. Since then the Russians have themselves seized the initiative by proposing a broadly based conference of heads of governments on both sides of the Iron Curtain, including some of the lesser and some of the "uncommitted" powers. The suggested agenda seem to consist largely of items on which deadlock has been reached many times before. Nevertheless, the time may well be ripe for some such endeavour, and it would be a mistake to assume bad faith on the Russian side. The revulsion of public opinion here against the burdensome sterility of the arms race is becoming forcible. A severe shock was given when it was revealed that aircraft from the American bases in England were habitually cruising overhead—even if chiefly over the sea—with live hydrogen bombs on board. The assurance that even in a crash the bombs could not explode accidentally, and that in no circumstances would they be discharged without the prior consent of both the British and the American governments, did not reassure. People ask "What if, in some moment of international tension and nervous strain, some irresponsible airman ignored or misunderstood his orders, loosed off the bomb and touched off the 'push-button war'?" The recent trifling incidents in Albania, where peaceful aircraft from both England and America were forced down by local fighters, suggest the kind of situation in which tempers might be disastrously lost.

The progress of the Antarctic expedition has been watched here with alternate admiration, bewilderment and anxiety. Everybody applauds Sir Edmund Hillary

(Continued on page 6)

West Indies Governor-General

Swearing-in Ceremony at Port-of-Spain

THE Federation of The West Indies was inaugurated on January 3rd, when, in accordance with the arrangements announced in last CIRCULAR, Lord Hailes was sworn-in as the first Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, before a distinguished gathering in the Legislative Council Chamber at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The oath of allegiance was administered by the President of the West Indian Court of Appeal, Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez. After taking the oath, Lord Hailes, addressing the chamber, which was crowded with members of the legislatures of all the 10 islands in the Federation, and other prominent persons, said: "When I took a solemn oath to-day, I assumed as Her Majesty's representative the duties and responsibilities of the first Governor-General of The West Indies. What are my own feelings at this moment, and they may be imagined, are unimportant beside the fact that this morning the Federation of The West Indies comes into being, and more history has been written. The theme of Federation is not new, but it is only in recent years that it has taken practical shape.

"It was a very close friend of mine, Oliver Stanley, who as Secretary of State, proposed some 12 years ago that the governments of The West Indies should consider closer association. Two years later came the famous conference at Montego Bay. Since then, statesmen and public servants, both of the British Isles and The West Indies, have worked and striven together stage by stage over the years. I would like to pay my respectful

tribute to them all, and not least to the chairman and members of the Standing Federation Committee, now my Advisory Council, to whom has fallen so much responsibility and also so much achievement during the last critical period.

"To those who may feel that progress along the road to Federation has been slow, I would say that these years have not been many in the history of The West Indies. Besides, when you set out to build a great edifice you must surely see to it not only that the architecture is noble, but also that the foundations are securely laid. I think that all those who have devoted themselves to the building up of West Indian Federation are entitled to feel satisfaction in the progress of their work so far: and we look forward to the completion of a further stage next April when Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret graciously inaugurates the Federal Legislature on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, in this Island of Trinidad, the generous host of Federation.

"But it would be idle to suppose that even after that ceremony, impressive and even glittering as we all expect it to be, the path to West Indian nationhood will be an easy one. Words used by the Standing Closer Association Committee are no less true to-day than when they were written:—

"'We do not claim,' they said, 'that Federation will immediately and automatically solve the economic and fiscal problems of the region, or that it cannot fail. We do claim that it will put into the hands of men responsible to the region as a whole, powers and opportunities, particularly in respect to the place of the region in world trade, which do not exist at present. Federation as such will not solve our problems, but will provide the conditions in which they can be dealt with. . . .'

"These words should be remembered for they represent the challenge which will face all those to whom the Federal authority is entrusted.

"I am told there are some, though I confess I did not find many of them among the West Indians I have met in England, who have doubts about the benefits of Federation.

"Certainly in every broad human advance it falls to the leaders amongst us to see the vision splendid and to point the way: but it is also the task of statesmanship to translate the vision into the practical reality; and here that can be done.

"This age of tremendous



Lord and Lady Hailes enter their new home.

Photo: *Trinidad Guardian*.

scientific advance which is rapidly reducing the great spaces which have hitherto divided peoples and territories is teaching us more and more insistently the vital need for interdependence between peoples and territories; and that lesson can only be disregarded at our peril. Surely The West Indies, however varied their territories and their peoples, and however divided by the seas, is a striking example of such a need.

"The benefits of Federation to The West Indies in wider markets, better communications, improved scientific techniques and in many other ways, all leading to greater financial stability—are not dreams but practical policies which could profoundly affect the welfare of every man and woman in these islands: and not least, indeed perhaps most of all, the lives of those who toil in field and factory.

"I know that the far-flung West Indian territories have their own individualities. There are the rivalries, perhaps even the jealousies. There are the larger islands and the smaller islands. But surely the people are West Indians?

"I do not think that those splendid ambassadors of The West Indies, when they play cricket at home or abroad—whatever jokes may go on in the pavilion—think of themselves as representatives of individual territories, but first and foremost as West Indians.

"If the peoples of The West Indies are to grasp the opportunities which Federation can provide in the political, economic and social spheres, they must inevitably come to take the same view and adopt a broader outlook on world affairs. But at the same time individuality is something which we of the free world jealously prize and Federation should not and need not mean that the identity and special characteristics of any member of the Federation will be submerged. I ought by the way to know something about this theme, being as you may know, not an Englishman though British, but a Scotsman. I am sure that the varied tapestry of The West Indies, far from being damaged, will be enriched by the sharing of diverse talent and experience.

"The trend of the modern world then, with all its powerful economic forces and political uncertainties, lies plainly in the direction of economic and political integration. It is, therefore, in keeping with this trend, and increasingly important for their economic strength that The West Indies should embark on this venture and move forward to occupy a more prominent place upon the world stage.

"And in so doing there is something of value, something perhaps unique which The West Indies can contribute to the world.

"The peoples of The West Indies, sprung from many races, have evolved a way of life which shows that it is possible, while others still seem to find it difficult, for a multi-racial society to dwell together in unity. If that journey has not yet been quite accomplished, at least the road is clearly marked. If there has been much for compassion in the history of The West Indies it is surely the case—and I speak of this with humility—it is surely the case that their peoples have drawn not only great courage, but also much human and spiritual understanding from their past and they have been enriched thereby.

"Therefore in this present age, which offers all the

human race the choice of self-destruction on the one hand and untold blessings for all on the other, a united West Indian nation, comparatively small in size though she may be, has something of real significance to say to the world.

"But just as, as I see it, there can be little strength in her economic life, so there can be little force in any message from The West Indies to the world, except as a nation speaking to nations.

"As I assume office as your first Governor-General, my feelings are both of pride and humility: for to no public servant could a greater honour be accorded; or greater responsibility be given.

"To the peoples of The West Indies, I would like to-day to say just this. My wife and I are quite sure that we shall find much happiness amongst you, for we have already had experience of the warm hearts of West Indian people—even in a cold climate—and there are many other things we shall appreciate to the full. But the purpose of our life here is to serve you to the best of our ability, and I here make this promise that nothing will ever be allowed to stand in the way of that purpose as it is given to me to see it.

"On such a momentous day in our lives, my wife and I may be forgiven for remembering that only a short 120 years ago, her great-grandfather, John Lambton, Lord Durham, as a result of his experience as Governor-General of what was then the colony of British North America, was responsible for a famous document, generally known as The Durham Report. The liberal principles of that report had a profound effect not only upon the development of what is now the great Dominion and nation of Canada, to which I trust our young Federation will never look in vain for encouragement and support, but also upon the subsequent evolution of the Commonwealth as we know it to-day.

"This morning many of us must be thinking with hope of a day in the future when The West Indies, confident in herself and in her destiny, may enter the ever-widening circle of the sister nations of that Commonwealth. May an unflinching sense of mission and high endeavour, human understanding and the unselfish devotion of all, bring that day ever nearer.

"Long live The West Indies and God Save The Queen!"

Earlier that day, Lord and Lady Hailes arrived at Kings Wharf, Port-of-Spain in *H.M.S. Troubridge*, and were met by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Edward Beetham, and the chairman of the Standing Federation Committee, Sir Stephen Luke. After Lord Hailes had inspected the guard of honour, he and Lady Hailes walked to the Tourist Bureau, where they were introduced to leading citizens and government officials of the colony, senior Federal officials and to distinguished visitors. The photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows Lord Hailes on his way to the Tourist Bureau. On his right is Sir Edward Beetham and on his left, Sir Stephen Luke. Also in the picture is Lady Hailes.

On leaving the Tourist Bureau, Lord and Lady Hailes were escorted to the Red House for the swearing-in ceremony.

A photograph taken at the ceremony is reproduced on page 1. It shows Lord Hailes taking the oath. On his right hand is Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez and Sir



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE WEST INDIES ARRIVES IN TRINIDAD

Photo Trinidad Guardian



THE THAMES IN JANUARY. AN EVENING VIEW OF THE BERKSHIRE BANK FROM DATCHET.

Edward Beetham, and on his left hand, Sir Stephen Luke.

Our Trinidad correspondent, in a letter from Port-of-Spain dated January 6th, writes: "A large crowd welcomed Lord and Lady Hailes when they arrived by *H.M.S. Troubridge* and distinguished guests were introduced to them. As a staff reporter in one of the newspapers put it 'The people of Trinidad gave Lord and Lady Hailes a welcome equalled only by the one they gave Princess Margaret when she came three years ago.'

"In the evening a fireworks display was given at the Queen's Park Savannah at the end of which Lord and Lady Hailes appeared on the balcony of the Governor-General's house and waved to the crowd amidst resounding cheers."

Message from Secretary of State

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, sent the following message to Lord Hailes which was handed to him on his arrival in Trinidad:—

"On this momentous day in the long and varied history of the Caribbean, I send to you and to the new Federation of The West Indies my warmest good wishes for success and good fortune. I know there are still many problems ahead, but I am confident that The West Indies will not be found wanting in the skill and courage needed to overcome them."

Lord Hailes also received the following telegram from the secretary of the West India Committee:—

"I am directed by the president, chairman and officers of The West India Committee on this momentous occasion to extend their congratulations and best wishes to the West Indies for a happy and glorious future under Federation and to convey through you an assurance of their earnest desire and intention at all times to serve the interests of the Federation to the full extent of their resources."

A message was also received from Mr. John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State.

Grand Festival After Legislature Meets

The ceremonial opening of the Federal Legislature by Princess Margaret on April 22nd will be marked by a Grand Festival to be known as the West Indies Festival of Arts, which will last for 10 days beginning on April 23rd. Artistes from all over the West Indies will take part, and distinguished West Indian artistes abroad will be invited to return home and participate. The Festival will open with an epic drama depicting historical episodes in the evolution of the West Indies. For 10 days following there will be music, dancing, drama and exhibitions of painting, sculpture and other crafts, and an historical exhibition. The City of Port-of-Spain will be decorated for the occasion.

Chief Justice Sworn-in

That afternoon, Sir Eric Hallinan was sworn-in as Chief Justice of The West Indies by Lord Hailes.

The ceremony took place at Governor-General's House. It was attended by Lady Hallinan and senior Federal officials, including Mr. John Mordecai, Federal Secretary; Mr. Campbell Wylie, Federal Attorney-General; Mr. Martin Staveley, Senior Assistant Secretary and Mr. R. G. W. Turbutt, private secretary to the Governor-General.

Lady Hailes' Illness

It was announced on January 9th that Lady Hailes was suffering from a virus infection and had been confined to bed. In consequence, the arrangements for a tour of the West Indian islands which Lord and Lady Hailes were to have made have been altered. According to present plans, Lord Hailes will undertake part of the tour by himself, starting in Antigua on January 23rd.

Luncheon to Lord Hailes

THE executive of the West India Committee entertained the Rt. Hon. Lord Hailes at an informal luncheon in the Trafalgar Suite, Whitehall Court, on December 18th, 1957.

Mr. H. Wakeford, chairman of the committee, presided and extended to Lord Hailes a warm welcome both as Governor-General of the West Indies and as the guest of the committee. Lord Hailes would take with him to the West Indies the good wishes of all members on this side, and could be assured of a similar welcome from those on the other side. Both Lord and Lady Hailes had already endeared themselves to West Indians resident in this country by going among them and acquainting themselves at first hand with their problems. Many others, while visiting this country, had been able to meet Lord and Lady Hailes and had returned ahead of them to join in the welcome they would receive on arrival. On behalf of all, Mr. Wakeford expressed the hope that they would have a happy time throughout a memorable term of office.

Lord Hailes, in reply, thanked Mr. Wakeford and the committee for their welcome and good wishes. He had been grateful for the opportunities which had been made for Lady Hailes and himself to meet and talk with so many West Indians before leaving this country. They had already been made to feel that they would be welcome, and on their arrival there would be friendships to renew as well as to make. They owed a special and immediate debt of gratitude to Mr. Wakeford, who had kindly given up for their use the accommodation which had been booked for himself on board the *Golfito*.

Others present at the luncheon were:—Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee; Mr. J. M. du Buisson and Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, vice-presidents; Mr. J. Allen, Mr. E. Carter Braine, Major R. G. Buchanan, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Commander R. E. F. de Pass, Mr. P. J. du Buisson, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Mr. M. Graham, Commander E. H. P. Greaves, Mr. I. F. S. Greenaway, Sir J. Hathorn Hall, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. R. W. Holloway, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, Lord Milverton, Mr. M. Moody-Stuart, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Mr. J. A. J. Murray, Mr. J. R. Parker, Mr. D. Powell, Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previte, Mr. M. Previte, Mr. J. R. M. Roche, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Mr. H. P. Rosling, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. B. Strath, Mr. G. H. S. Toller, Lord Wimborne, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. W. A. Jackson, Mr. E. A. Andrews and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary.

The deputy-chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. G. M. Eccles, was prevented from attending by indisposition.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve that Lord and Lady Hailes shall each be formally entitled to the style "Excellency." Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to approve that the style "Her Excellency" may be used by the wife of an Acting Governor-General.

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on December 17th, the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, presiding. The following six candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MR. ROBIN KENNETH LORDING (Trinidad)	Mr. C. W. Burrowes, C.B.F.E. Mr. K. Lindsay Grant, O.B.E.
LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES EARLE BERKELEY WALWYN (Country)	Sir Harold Robinson Mr. Christopher E. D. Walwyn
MR. JOSEPH DREPAUL (British Guiana)	Mr. Harold Wakeford Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
THE WEST INDIES STUDENTS' LIAISON OFFICER (U.S.A.)	Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.P., Q.C. Mr. Harold Wakeford
TANGS' DRUG STORE (British Guiana)	Mr. Harold Wakeford Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. WILLIAM RICHARD CROZIER HALPIN (London)	Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. Mr. Harold Wakeford

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred, with great regret, to the death of Commander H. V. Lavington, a member of the executive committee since 1947, and with all members standing in their places, moved a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Lavington and the family. [A memoir of Commander Lavington appeared in last issue.]

Executive Members Visiting West Indies

Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee, and Mr. J. M. du Buisson, a vice-president, are at present on a visit to the West Indian area. Mr. Harold Wakeford, the chairman, Mr. G. M. Eccles, deputy-chairman, and Mr. Ian R. Parker are also in the West Indies, and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, an hon. treasurer, was due to leave for a visit as this issue was closing for press.

Dependencies of Jamaica

Bill Presented in House of Commons

IN the House of Commons on December 17th, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented a Bill "to separate the Turks and Caicos Islands from the colony of Jamaica and to make fresh provision for the government of those islands and of the Cayman Islands." The Bill, which was supported by Mr. Profumo and Mr. Alport, was read for the first time, and ordered to be printed.

A few days earlier, on December 13th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd had stated, in a written answer to a question by Lady Tweedsmuir, that the Government proposed that a Bill should be introduced in the current Session to enable fresh and separate provisions to be made by Orders in Council for the government of those islands. He said that they would remain dependencies of Jamaica, but it was agreed that they should exercise wide responsibilities through their elected representatives in the management of their internal affairs.

FEDERATION AND OURSELVES

(Continued from page 1)

indeed, be difficult to find a moment on any day when a personal caller or enquirer by telephone is not receiving information about the Caribbean, while, of the immigrants, many find their way to 40, Norfolk Street when in need of help, and many and varied are the services which the West India Committee performs for their benefit, and is peculiarly fitted to perform because of the multiplicity of the intimate contacts which it maintains with the various ministries, government departments, public bodies, philanthropic institutions, professional men and private individuals in all walks of life. What is true of immigrants is true also of West Indians on leave, whose requirements are equally varied and plentiful. Again, there are the students, both from home and overseas, who daily are to be found receiving guidance in their researches among the treasures of the library. In all cases, the performance of these services gives as much pleasure to the committee's staff as to those who benefit by them. The help given to West Indians in two world wars and in times of catastrophe are too well known to need emphasis. However, the more weighty, day-by-day side of the committee's work is the carrying out of the injunction contained in its Royal Charter, wherein the committee is described as an association whose object is by united action to promote the interest of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and thus increase their general welfare. With this in view, a vigilant Executive Committee in regular meetings examines and determines what action should be taken regarding the problems with which such industries and trade and the affairs of these territories generally are confronted.

In offering congratulations to The West Indies on the founding of the Federation, therefore, and in the knowledge of the need throughout the Federation for all that willing help can provide, the West India Committee offers also the assurance of faithful devotion to her interests.

FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 2)

and his New Zealanders for their bold dash to the South Pole itself; but the tendency to regard the proceedings as a kind of race is deplored by all who understand their real purpose of scientific research. The headquarters of the whole project is in London, and Dr. Vivian Fuchs, with the United Kingdom party, is in supreme charge in the Antarctic. Sir Edmund Hillary's function is to help Dr. Fuchs by preparing supply depots for his journey to New Zealand after he has passed the Pole. When it was announced that Sir Edmund, having reached the Pole, had flown out again and advised Dr. Fuchs, in view of the lateness of the season, not to attempt the later stages of the transit of Antarctica, there was an unhappy impression that he had quarrelled with his chief and thrown up his charge. This impression seemed even to prevail at the London headquarters; but later news has happily corrected it. It seems now that Sir Edmund, his advice to call off or postpone the expedition having been rejected, will loyally co-operate in seeing Dr. Fuchs safely to New Zealand. But in view of his earlier estimate of the risks involved anxiety must continue.

Site for Federal Capital

Joint Commission Appointed

SEVERAL references have been made in the CIRCULAR to the joint commission which is to investigate all aspects of the request of the West Indies to make Chaguaramas available as the capital site of the Federation and in last issue (page 358) it was announced that Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, formerly Governor-General of Ghana, had agreed to act as chairman.

On December 22nd it was announced that the commission will be composed of the following:—

The United Kingdom: Rear-Admiral W. K. Edden, C.B., O.B.E., formerly Flag Officer Second in Command Far Eastern Station; Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., B.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.C.E., Engineering Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

United States: Rear-Admiral J. H. Wellings, Assistant Chief, Naval Operations (Planning and Policy); Rear-Admiral M. W. Kehart, Director, Atlantic Division of U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks; Mr. E. E. Scelye, of the Civil Engineering firm of Seelye, Stevenson, Value and Knecht, New York.

West Indies: Commander O. M. Henzell, J.P., M.I.Mech.E., Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, formerly Engineer to the Sugar Industry in several West Indian countries; Mr. A. M. Lewis, Q.C., LL.B., of the Law firm of Lewis, Floissac and Cooper, St. Lucia.

Adviser to the West Indian delegation: Sir Eric Millbourn, Adviser on Shipping in Port to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Trinidad and Tobago: Mr. A. H. Richard, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer, formerly Assistant General Manager, Apex Trinidad Oilfields; Lieut.-Commander L. H. Geofroy, M.B.E. (Mil.), R.N.V.R., formerly Resident Naval Officer, Trinidad.

Anglo-Cuban Trade Agreement

FOLLOWING talks in London between representatives of the Cuban Government and Her Majesty's Government, the Anglo-Cuban Trade Agreement of 1953 has been amended and extended to December 31st, 1958.

The Exchange of Notes embodying the changes took place in London on January 2nd. The Cuban Government have agreed to maintain on imports of those United Kingdom goods listed in the 1953 Agreement the same rates of Customs duty as are charged on United States products.

We understand that the new quotas are expressed in terms of U.S. dollars on a basis of f.o.b. values, the principal changes as compared with 1957 being:—

	\$	\$
Cigars ...	1,150,000	(1,000,000)
Oranges ...	150,000	} (42,000—citrus fruit and juices)
Grapefruit ...	70,000	
Rum ...	100,000	(56,000)
Pineapple (fresh)	56,000	(nil)
Lobsters ...	150,000	(56,000)
Honey—first six months ...	56,000	(56,000—whole year)

Trinidad and Tobago Budget

Increased Taxation to Yield \$10,000,000

OUR Trinidad correspondent, writing from Port-of-Spain on January 6th, states: "The Chief Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, in his capacity as Minister of Finance, Planning and Development, presented the Budget for 1958 in the Legislative Council on December 30th. The Budget, far and away the biggest ever, called for an expenditure of \$140,000,000 compared with \$90,500,000 in 1957. The Budget included several items of increased taxation including a purchase tax on all motor-cars varying from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the sale price based on weight. The excise tax on gasoline has been increased from 9c. to 18c. per gallon but the oil companies are to pay the additional 9c. themselves. The annual fee for licensing a motor-car is to be increased by about one third and driving licences go up from \$1.20 to \$5 a year.

"Locally manufactured cigarettes are to go up by 4c. per pack of 20 and imported by about 12½c. for a tin of 50. Rum and whisky will also cost more. Approximately \$10,000,000 a year is estimated to be yielded from these additional taxes and those which affect the cost of living index will increase the index by nearly two points. The Chief Minister, in presenting the Budget, spoke for over 12 hours and gave a very detailed account of what the Government set out to do and how they propose to accomplish it.

New Development Programme

"In addition, a five-year development programme at an estimated cost of \$41,300,000 is to be undertaken. There are four sources of funds which the Government proposes to tax to raise this money: (1) surpluses on each year's working; (2) additional taxation; (3) local loans; and (4) the oil industry. As a start, the year 1957 has produced a net surplus of \$8,500,000. The Government hopes to raise loans on the local market to the extent of \$8,000,000 through the issue of bonds and savings certificates.

"In winding up his speech, Dr. Williams said: I have the honour, Sir [the Speaker], to submit it, together with the development programme, 1958-1962, on behalf of the Government to this Honourable Council, and through it to the people of the country, as a plan designed to make Trinidad and Tobago a country worth living in and worth working for, with the request that they should give us the tools and we do the job, and with the confidence that, in doing the job, the best raw material at our command is the people of Trinidad and Tobago."

New Ships for Royal Mail Lines

The keel plate of the twin-screw motorship *Aragon*, the second of the three new 20,000-ton passenger and cargo liners ordered by Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., for their South American service was laid on December 30th at the Belfast shipbuilding yard of Harland & Wolff, Ltd. The construction of the first of these three sister ships—the *Amazon*—is already proceeding and the keel of the third—*Arlanza*—is expected to be laid shortly.

The New Year Honours

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

K.C.M.G.

MR. ALEXANDER THOMAS WILLIAMS, C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

[Mr. Williams was appointed to the Leeward Islands in October, 1956. During the previous four years he was Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.]

KNIGHT BACHELOR

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM KELLY ROBERTS, C.B.E., J.P. For public services in the Bahamas.

[Mr. Roberts is President of the Legislative Council and one of the leading commercial figures in the colony.]

C.B.E.

MR. NEVILLE NOEL ASHENHEIM, Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Jamaica.

MR. GEORGE ARTHUR CYRIL FARNUM, O.B.E., J.P. For public services in British Guiana.

MR. WILFRED NEILL FOSTER, Petroleum Technologist, Trinidad.

MR. GRIFFITH GREENWICH ROBERTS SHARP, O.B.E., Chairman of the Agricultural Development Corporation, Jamaica.

MR. HERWARD TROTT WATLINGTON. For public services in Bermuda.

O.B.E.

MR. FRANK APPLETON COLLYMORE. For public services in Barbados.

MR. PRINCE EDGAR FERDINAND. Lately Senior Inspector of Schools, Tobago, Trinidad.

MR. KEITH ILES ROLLOCK KIRKPATRICK, Postmaster General, British Guiana.

MR. IVAN SAMUEL PARBOOSINGH, Senior Medical Officer, Jamaica.

MR. JAMES CLIFFORD LLEWELLYN WALL, J.P. For public services in Montserrat, Leeward Islands.

MR. HECTOR McDONALD WHITE, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Jamaica.

M.B.E.

MR. VALENTINE DENNIS ARCHER, J.P. For public services in St. Vincent, Windward Islands.

THE REVEREND CANON JOHN CALNAN, Canon of the Anglican Church in the Bahamas.

MR. NORMAN CATTERALL, Overseas Audit Service, Principal Auditor, Windward Islands.

MRS. ESTHER ELIZABETH DEY. For public and social welfare services in British Guiana.

MR. STANLEY LEOPOLD HILLARY, lately Secretary of the Parish Council of Portland, Jamaica.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MCAULEY JONES. For public services in Barbados.

MR. GERALD ERNEST LIPSON, Superintendent, Jamaica Police Force.

THE REVEREND HECTOR CAMERON MAGALEE. For public services in British Guiana.

MRS. RUBY WILHELMENIA MEREDITH, B.Sc., J.P., Principal, Shortwood Training College, Jamaica.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE MITCHELL, Master, Research Vessel, *Cape St. Mary*, British Guiana.

MISS MARY MORRISON. For services to education in Jamaica.

MR. DWARKA NATH, lately Senior Immigration Agent British Guiana.

MR. BERNARD REGINALD NEEHALL, Secretary and Executive Officer, Central Housing and Planning Authority and Engineering Assistant, Public Health and Engineering Unit, St. Vincent.

MR. SYDNEY HARRINGTON NURSE. For public services in Barbados.

MR. JOHN VINCENT REDHEAD, Primary School Head-teacher, Grenada.

MR. JAMES SCOTT ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., District Medical Officer, Dominica.

MR. VICTOR FITZGERALD SCOTT, Head Teacher, Central School, Bermuda.

MR. SAMUEL ARTHUR WATKE. For public services in Trinidad.

B.E.M.

MISS GERTRUDE MAUD HUMPHREYS, Ward Sister, Stann Creek Hospital, British Honduras.

MR. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER. For public services in British Virgin Islands.

MISS OLIVE WINNIFRED CROOKS, Matron, Prison Service, Trinidad.

MR. BEN ROBERTS, Probation Officer, Grenada.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL

[FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE]

MR. LESLIE WILFRED SLATER, Assistant Commissioner, Trinidad Police Force.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

[FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE]

MR. CECIL DOUGLAS BOURNE, Assistant Superintendent, St. Lucia Police Force.

MR. ALFRED DRAX, Third Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Fire Services.

MR. EDWARD PERCY DORRIEN GREAVES, Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary.

MR. DENIS ROY MELVILLE LA BORDE, Deputy Superintendent, British Guiana Police Force.

MR. URICH BERTWIN SELVON, Second Officer, Trinidad Volunteer Fire Brigade.

Operation Squeeze

Sugar Troubles in St. Lucia

THE address given by the chairman and managing director at the fourth annual general meeting of Sugar Manufacturers Ltd., which is reported on pages 28-30 of this issue, makes disturbing reading.

Should matters not improve it is apparent that before very long the St. Lucia sugar industry, instead of contributing to the revenue of the island, is rather destined to become a liability. Already there exists a state of affairs calculated to repel rather than attract those with capital to place at the disposal of the island's industries.

It is particularly to be regretted that such an indication of the instability of the island's economy should come to the fore just as the Federation of the West Indies is coming into being. It would appear to behove all concerned to take immediate steps to restore confidence.

Overseas Employers' Federation

Sir Frederick Seaford's Review

AT the twelfth annual meeting of the Overseas Employers' Federation, held at their offices at Clifford's Inn, London, E.C.4, on January 8th, Sir Frederick Seaford was re-elected chairman for the seventh year in succession. Mr. A. R. I. Mellor was re-elected deputy chairman and Mr. J. Campbell vice-chairman.

In the course of his speech at the meeting, the chairman said:—

"Just as relations with our workpeople become always more complicated, so the position of your federation in a rapidly changing world is a matter of anxious thought and inquiry. And as there is no unanimity, even among thoughtful people, as to the future, I should like to use this occasion—when I can say a few words upon my own responsibility—to make some quite personal observations on things as I see them.

"We were born, as you know, of the realization that our interests went somewhat further than those of the employers federated with the British Employers' Confederation. But, as must follow from the I.L.O. charter, we have had no formal and direct recognition from Her Majesty's Government, whose consultations at home must be with the B.E.C., but let me say at once that in our work we are continually dependent upon the support and unfailing help given to us by Her Majesty's Ministers and officers throughout Her territories. Of those at home, I must with special pleasure mention the Secretaries of State for Colonial Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, the Minister of Labour and their staffs.

"We have never felt in any way that this indirect link is either an obstacle to our proper functions or impedes the closest understanding between us. Indeed, we have relied upon the help and advice of the B.E.C., its officers and members, and it is once more my pleasure to place on record our appreciation of this fact.

"But, as new countries emerge, our affiliated members overseas will come to be directly recognized by their home governments and will have direct representation at all international levels. We shall obviously cease to be their direct representatives at the I.L.O., but this does not mean that we can no longer serve them. Far from it. We now find ourselves a link in the chain that holds together not only the employers and unions, but also the peoples and countries themselves and, apart from the assistance we can give in the matter of day-to-day labour practices—a service which is in growing demand—as I see it we shall have three major functions.

"In the first place, I am a firm believer that we, as a nation, still have much to offer and much to gain in maintaining the closest possible ties of friendship with these newly-emerged nations. In the light of the changing political relationships, we can only hope to maintain these ties through commerce and industry. It is in this sphere that your Federation has an important role to play. Our periodical meetings with the Colonial Office and the T.U.C. are in themselves sufficient evidence of this fact, and I cannot speak too highly of the constant support and encouragement we receive

from Mr. Tom Yates, President of the T.U.C., and his colleagues in our mutual and co-operative efforts to improve the climate of industrial relations.

"Secondly, and as a development of my first point, we should, especially at meetings of the I.L.O., come to be regarded as a co-ordinating organization. It falls to us to maintain the identity of interest which existed between these territories before their emergence. We should, perhaps, assume the functions towards them at present performed by the International Organization of Employers for the major nations of the world, and we might, in fact, well seek closer ties with that organization.

"If I may develop this second theme for a moment, clearly there is a need for considering the whole future of the I.L.O. itself and the future attitudes of governments towards that organization. It is not necessary for me to go over the ground once more of the impact of the return of the U.S.S.R. to the I.L.O., but I think it is significant that the Committee recently appointed by the United States Government to advise on the U.S. attitude towards the I.L.O. should have recommended that there should be a national point of view at the I.L.O., rather than the traditional division of the Conference into its three separate groups—governments, employers and workers—and the solution of some of the current problems may well lie along those lines. Such a policy would necessarily presuppose prior consultation within a nation between the government, trade unions and employers' organizations. In the application of this idea to the territories we cover, your Federation might be expected to play an extremely important part.

Private Enterprise or State Control

"Thirdly, we must keep constantly in mind the two great opposing philosophies of the world to-day—private enterprise of the free nations and state control of the Soviet bloc. Whatever may be the public protestations from Moscow, I am quite certain in my own mind of their underlying intention to safeguard themselves and their ideas by creating chaos and confusion wherever they can in the free world. We must do what we can to prevent the newer nations from following in the wake of Indonesia. It is my belief that a progressive employers' organization is a stabilizing influence, and I am convinced that what we are doing to stimulate the development of such organizations is a small but vital factor.

"There is a further question. I have been wondering to what extent we should widen the basis of our activities. In our earlier years we were of necessity confined to the Colonial sphere, but when, in 1954, we changed our name and our constitution, we had it in mind, after full and friendly consultation with the B.E.C., to extend our activities to other countries, both within and outside the Commonwealth, where industry was facing generally similar problems. Of our standing I am in no doubt, but it is for all these reasons that I have been wondering about our status. We certainly need to give thought to that matter.

"These, Gentlemen, are some of the thoughts which have been passing through my mind and which we shall be discussing from time to time during the forthcoming year. I have merely put these ideas into circulation with the object of stimulating thought."

Industrialization in Jamaica

Industrial Safety Council Established

At a meeting held in Kingston, Jamaica, on October 30th under the auspices of the Industrial Development Corporation, and very well attended by representatives of local industry, it was decided to establish an Industrial Safety Council.

Colonel C. L. Melville, managing director of the Caribbean Cement Company, was unanimously invited to be the Council's first president, and other officers elected to form the first executive committee were Mr. Horace D. Campbell (vice-president), Mr. Stuart J. da Costa of the Industrial Development Corporation (secretary), Mr. R. Jobson, Mr. A. Kelly, Mr. J. B. L. Taylor and Mr. F. J. Milsted.

The Industrial Safety Council is a step in the industrialization programme currently being carried out in Jamaica under the direction of the Industrial Development Corporation, and its objects are primarily to promote interest in accident prevention among organizations within the Council in Jamaica, to maintain the interest of member organizations in the study, application and improvement of accident prevention methods, to foster and develop the spirit of co-operation between employer and employee, and to afford facilities for the pooling and dissemination of knowledge.

Industrial Development

On November 4th the chairman and members of the Industrial Development Corporation gave a formal luncheon at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, at which the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, indicated his government's appreciation of the visit to Jamaica of Dr. J. A. Bard, of the National Research Development Corporation of Great Britain, who was the corporation's guest at lunch.

Dr. Bard said that his decision to visit the Caribbean resulted from talks with Colonial Office officials and subsequent contact with the Trade Commissioner of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, and revealed that the main purpose of his visit was exploratory, "to see the development of the Caribbean territories before Federation so as to ascertain the ways in which the National Research Development Corporation can assist in facilitating scientific and technical development in the area."

Satisfied that the work of the Industrial Development Corporation in Jamaica was progressing "intelligently and basically on the right lines," Dr. Bard warned: "There is, of course, always a risk in attempting to go too fast. Jamaica must develop steadily, and I think she can learn much from the experience of development in countries like Israel where the areas and population and raw material problems are similar. The first stage in industrial progress for territories like these is to concentrate on doing better the things they are already doing well—then concentrating on what is essential for the needs of the population and industries which can earn much-needed currency from exports."

Although many of the industrial problems which he noted in Jamaica bore close relationship to what he

termed "our common problems," Dr. Bard saw advantage in concentrating on four main aspects of industrial progress. "You need, first of all, to make the best use of the raw materials with which you are blessed," he said. "Secondly, to improve, expand, and strengthen the things you are now doing. Thirdly, to aim at producing in Jamaica items which you have previously been importing; and, finally, to develop and strengthen your food and agricultural position." Dr. Bard felt that agriculture in Jamaica suffers from a lack of basic knowledge regarding the parasites and diseases affecting crops, and that more ought to be done, on the spot, to help tackle basic problems in order that stabilization can be achieved.

He believed that "there is nothing like sufficient liaison existing so as to collect and assemble the knowledge required to fit in with what we are doing," and that emphasis would have to be placed on adequate training in industrial techniques if expansion is to be attained. "These are the basic things which have to be done before progress can move forward, although, on the whole, the Jamaica industrial picture is moving ahead with reasonable and encouraging speed," asserted Dr. Bard.

Mr. H. O. A. Dayes, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, thanked Dr. Bard for assistance accorded to himself and Mr. H. A. Braham during a recent visit to the United Kingdom, and continued: "I think that the interest of his Corporation and its approach to the problems of industry are extremely important to us at this time as the Industrial Development Corporation in Jamaica certainly needs the assistance in technical research—available in bigger countries—which Dr. Bard's organization can give us. Particularly since we do not yet have the money or the know how possessed by corporations like the National Research Development Corporation which are concerned with the task of marrying scientific progress to commercial and industrial development."

In addition to an intensive programme of talks with IDC officials, Dr. Bard will investigate industrial research problems with officers of the Central Planning Unit, the University College of the West Indies, the Director of Agriculture, the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Development, and several other departments concerned with the island's economic progress.

World Cocoa Production

F.A.O. Forecast

The Statistical Committee of the Cocoa Study Group of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization recently released estimates of world cocoa production in 1957-58. These indicate the expectation of a reduction in crop from 902,000 metric tons in 1956-57 to 811,000 metric tons in 1957-58—a drop of some 10 per cent. The committee also forecasts a fall of some 9 per cent in absorption of cocoa in 1957-58, but points out that this estimate is related to the current price of cocoa beans, and that a rise in price could lead to a further decline and vice versa.

Reception to Lord Hailes

THE Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and Mrs. Garnet H. Gordon, gave a reception at the Westbury Hotel, New Bond Street, on December 10th in honour of Lord Hailes, Governor-General of The West Indies, and Lady Hailes.

Those present included Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, the Earl and Countess of Perth, Mr. J. D. Profumo, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, the new Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Blackburne, Sir John Macpherson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Chandos, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., Mr. V. C. Bird, Minister of Trade and Production, Antigua, Mr. L. N. Blache-Fraser, Federal Financial Secretary of The West Indies, and Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary, the West India Committee.

The photograph shows, from left to right, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Gordon, and Lord and Lady Hailes.



(Continued from next column)

£100,000,000 to £130,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

The existing limit of £10,000,000 on sums borrowed temporarily by the corporation is not affected by the Bill, and no charges on Votes arise under the Bill.

Clause 3 relates to the title and citation of the Act when passed, and repeals sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Ghana Independence Act, 1957. This sub-section, which could be taken as a precedent for all new emerging territories, and in regard to which the 1956 report of the corporation recorded "dismay," reads as follows: "Without prejudice to the continuance of any operations commenced by the Colonial Development Corporation in any part of Ghana before the appointed day, as from that day the expression 'colonial territories' in Overseas Resources Development Acts, 1948 to 1956, shall not include Ghana or any part thereof."

Colonial Development

Increased Borrowing Powers of C.D.C.

IN the annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1956 the opinion was expressed that federation of the British West Indies should mean increased opportunity for development in that region.* Political progress in other territories is likely to result in similar opportunity. Meantime, by the end of 1956 the £100,000,000 which by the Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948 was made the limit of the long-term borrowing powers of the corporation had been almost entirely committed, while the emergence of certain colonies as independent territories raised certain difficulties.

To deal with these matters the Secretary of State for the Colonies has presented to the House of Commons a Bill whose purpose is to make amendments as to the areas in which the Colonial Development Corporation may operate and to increase the sums which may be borrowed by the corporation or advanced to it by the Secretary of State.†

It is a short Bill, with three clauses.

Clause 1 makes provision as to the areas in which the corporation may operate. It excludes from the scope of the corporation colonial territories which become independent, but enables the corporation to continue to exercise its powers in such territories for purposes approved before independence and gives the Secretary of State power to approve modifications and extensions of such purposes after independence. It also enables the corporation to act as managing agents or perform advisory functions in any Commonwealth country which is not a colonial territory, subject (except as may be agreed in

relation to advisory functions) to the prior approval of the Secretary of State given by agreement with the central government of the country concerned, and subject to the corporation making such charges for its services as are estimated to be not less than sufficient to defray any additional expenses falling on the corporation by reason of its rendering those services. In making agreements with and giving directions to the corporation the Secretary of State is required to act with the consent of the Treasury.

Clause 2 increases the amount, which the corporation may borrow otherwise than temporarily and have outstanding at any one time, from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000, and increases the amount which the Secretary of State may advance to the corporation from

(Continued in preceding column)

* See CIRCULAR, August, 1957, page 234.

† Overseas Resources Development Bill (Bill 50, 1957).

Colonial Products Laboratories

New London Premises

READERS of the CIRCULAR, and West Indian producers, need no reminder of the contribution which has been made to the development of colonial products in general, and West Indian products in particular, by the research carried out and the commercial and technical information provided by the staff of the laboratories housed in the Imperial Institute in London. Since 1949 that part of the Institute's activities has continued under the aegis of the Colonial Office, while the Institute itself has concentrated on the education of people in Britain in matters appertaining to Commonwealth and Colonial territories.

The Imperial Institute, as has already been reported in the CIRCULAR,* is shortly to be transferred to another site, and other accommodation has had to be found for the laboratories. The following particulars in regard to the new arrangement were issued by the Colonial Office on December 4th.

The first major removal from the Imperial Institute building in South Kensington to make way for its demolition will begin on December 9th. The Colonial Products Laboratory will then be moving to new premises in Gray's Inn Road, London, and, in so doing, bring to an end the working life of laboratories built in the reign of Queen Victoria which, for over 60 years, have been devoted to the service of British Commonwealth, and latterly, more particularly, colonial territories. The name of the organization is also being changed to the TROPICAL PRODUCTS INSTITUTE in anticipation of its function broadening again to that of assisting and advising territories in tropical and sub-tropical regions which are not necessarily colonies, the countries which have recently acquired independence within the Commonwealth being particularly in mind. The Institute will, of course, continue its work on behalf of all colonial territories, tropical, sub-tropical and temperate.

The building which will accommodate the Tropical Products Institute was erected in 1955 on a bombed site opposite Gray's Inn but was not originally intended for use as laboratories. It has, however, been adapted by the Ministry of Works to provide the Institute with 44,000 sq. ft. of good, modern accommodation. In addition to a basement, which will provide storage space, the building has seven floors above ground, laboratories being distributed on all but the uppermost.

Eight self-contained laboratories will be devoted to advisory and investigational work on the main groups of plant and animal products of the tropics; the staff in these will be responsible for answering enquiries about the renewable resources of the tropics which are referred to the organization from sources at home and overseas. Among them is a well-equipped paper-making laboratory and six other laboratories will conduct rather more fundamental research on topics which have a bearing on the needs and problems of tropical and sub-tropical areas; another six laboratories will provide

general supporting facilities such as the physical chemistry suite of rooms, the chromatography laboratories, the sample grinding room and so on. There will also be a pilot plant laboratory and a workshop.

The laboratories together contain a quarter-of-a-mile of benches which will provide good average working space for the 75 laboratory workers that the institute will have on its staff when it reaches full complement. Some bench space will be devoted to training overseas students and to other visiting workers. All laboratories are equipped with the usual modern services and have forced extract ventilation and fluorescent lighting; much of the furniture and fittings have been specially designed.

The institute possesses a library of some 150,000 items which constitutes a unique collection of information on tropical plant and animal products, and of the agriculture and production of the Commonwealth. Much general scientific, technological and trade information is also available. This library will be housed in two large rooms, one of which will be open to the public for reference purposes on Mondays to Fridays between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The building also has a small museum and a conference room which will also be used for lectures and showing films. The total staff of the institute will eventually be about 150.

Windward Islands Annual

THE *Windward Islands Annual* for 1957-58 is the third issue of that publication, and well maintains the standard of previous issues, both as regards matter and production. The editor reports a growing demand for copies of the annual in the United Kingdom, and, indeed, if the issues continue to be as interesting and well presented as this latest addition, subscribers will look forward to the appearance of the annual with a certain amount of impatience.

Pride of place goes to a short history of St. Lucia. This is followed by an interesting account of the black-fish industry of St. Vincent, the source of the "island bacon." Carnival, a relic of the days when French and Spanish adventurers dominated the islands, is entertainingly described and well illustrated. An illustrated article on sugar production will impress the intending visitor by its portrayal of the beautiful surroundings in which the cane is cultivated, while an informative description of the cultivation of vanilla in Dominica will intrigue those who learn for the first time that it is produced by an orchid.

The customary accounts of the island markets, hotels, communications, and so on, complete the letterpress, and two pages of successful colour photographs include shots of the banana industry in St. Lucia, arrowroot in St. Vincent, nutmegs and mace in Grenada, and canoe building in Dominica.

Priced at 50 cents (2s. 1d.), the annual should continue in increasing demand. Obtainable from the Letchworth Publishing Agency Ltd., Norton Way, North Letchworth, Hertfordshire, or from the West India Committee, 2s. 6d. post free.

* CIRCULAR, January, 1957, page 13.

Trinidad Petroleum and Asphalt

Review of Operations in 1956

THE announcement of the award of the C.B.E. to Mr. W. N. Foster, Petroleum Technologist, Trinidad, reported elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR, coincides with the receipt of his administration report for 1956, which records continuation of the steady increase in production of oil in Trinidad which has now been taking place for several years. In 1956 production increased by 16.2 per cent, while the footage drilled rose by 12.5 per cent. The Ortoire area of Shell Trinidad Limited was established as a new commercial field, small, but important for Trinidad. Outstep drilling from producing areas produced satisfactory results, while drilling in the Gulf of Paria by Trinidad Northern Areas was sufficiently encouraging to warrant the preparation of plans for a submarine pipeline to Point Fortin.

The monthly average number of drilling rigs in operation was 27, against 26 in 1955 and 25 in 1954. Rig performance averaged 112 feet per day (104 feet per rig day in 1955 and 100 feet in 1954). Two hundred and sixty-two wells were completed—an increase of 22 per cent on the previous year—but of a record annual footage drilled of 1,110,745 feet, 200,761 feet or 18.9 per cent was unproductive.

The total production of crude oil for the year was 28,929,000 barrels, more than 4,000,000 barrels higher than in 1955—a percentage increase, as already recorded above, of 16.2, which was the largest annual increase in the history of the local oil industry. The percentage of crude oil produced by natural flow increased from 58.1 per cent to 61.2 per cent, largely due to the development of Shell Trinidad Limited's Catshill area. The average daily production per well, which during the past four years had remained practically constant at a little over 24 barrels, was increased by 11.2 per cent to 27.7 barrels.

There was an increase of refinery throughput of 11.7 per cent over 1955 to a total of 44,825,000 barrels. There is no mention of any increase in storage capacity.

The year 1956 was marked, first, by changes in the names of certain oil companies, and later by changes in control. In April, 1956, Shell Leaseholds Distributing Company Limited announced a change of name to Shell & Regent Distributors (Trinidad) Limited, and Petroleum Marketing Company (West Indies) Limited became Shell & Regent Petroleum Distributors (West Indies) Ltd. In May, 1956, Trinidad Leaseholds Limited changed their name to The Trinidad Oil Company Limited, and United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited changed to Shell Trinidad Limited. Later in the year control of The Trinidad Oil Company Limited passed to the Texas Company, and control of the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited passed to the British Petroleum Company. These changes have already been reported in the CIRCULAR.

Crude oil imported into the colony for refining and re-export was 20,251,000 barrels, against 17,780,000 barrels in the previous year. Exports of crude oil rose by 39.6 per cent, from 2,866,000 barrels in 1955 to

4,002,000 barrels in 1956. Total exports of petroleum and its products (local crudes plus the refined products of both local and imported crudes) fell by 2.6 per cent, from 39,824,000 barrels in 1955 to 38,776,000 barrels in 1956.

Contributions to Revenue

Direct contributions made by the industry to the revenue of the colony amounted to \$96,951,614, an increase of 7.7 per cent over the previous year's contribution of \$89,991,040 and 34.6 per cent of the total revenue of the colony.

Petroleum and asphalt and their products accounted for 82.1 per cent of the colony's exports in 1956, as is shown in the following table:—

	Value \$	Percentage of total
Petroleum and its products ...	256,039,991	79.5
Petroleum bitumen ...	5,751,801	1.8
Asphalt and its products ...	2,504,100	0.8
Cocoa ...	10,485,241	3.2
Sugar, molasses and rum ...	27,012,290	8.4
Coconuts, coconut oil, etc. ...	955,919	0.3
Coffee ...	1,571,566	0.5
Bitters ...	943,416	0.3
Fresh fruits and fruit juices ...	3,189,036	1.0
All others ...	13,595,773	4.2
	<u>322,049,133</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Production of asphalt during the year was 141,127 tons against 136,729 tons in 1955 and 142,101 tons in 1954. Exports consisted of 45,783 tons of dried asphalt and 13,548 tons of asphalt cement.

The oil produced, refined and exported since 1943 is shown in the following table:—

	Production barrels	Quantity of refined crude oil barrels	Quantity of crude oil, refined oil and petroleum bitumen exported barrels
1943 ...	21,385,000	21,086,000	16,000,000
1944 ...	21,635,000	22,498,000	19,781,000
1945 ...	21,093,000	23,170,000	20,273,000
1946 ...	20,233,000	22,713,000	20,687,000
1947 ...	20,520,000	25,281,000	23,092,000
1948 ...	20,110,000	27,074,000	26,552,000
1949 ...	20,617,000	29,617,000	29,745,000
1950 ...	20,632,000	29,813,000	29,150,000
1951 ...	20,843,000	35,160,000	34,359,000
1952 ...	21,258,000	36,041,000	34,778,000
1953 ...	22,346,000	37,446,000	36,220,000
1954 ...	23,629,000	36,918,000	36,954,000
1955 ...	24,896,000	40,147,000	39,824,000
1956 ...	28,929,000	44,825,000	38,776,000

Annual subscriptions to the West India Committee became due on January 1st. Will those members—other than those paying by banker's order—who have not sent a remittance kindly do so now and thus relieve the hon. treasurers of the work and expense of sending out reminder notices. Payments can be made direct to 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, or through any of the branches of Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Bermuda.

Family Life in Jamaica

"WE build the superstructure," writes Sir Hugh Foot in his preface to this study,* "without a real knowledge of the foundations." ". . . so many of us at the centre know so little about the lives and the homes and the families of the great bulk of the Jamaican population. . . . How few people there are amongst the upper or middle classes of Jamaica who really understand how the other people live." With this scholarly and yet moving study Miss Edith Clarke, a trained anthropologist who has added distinction to her family's long record of service to the people of Jamaica, has removed any excuse for ignorance. Her account of the family in rural Jamaica, to quote Sir Hugh again, "is of the first importance to Jamaica . . . an asset and a challenge."

Miss Clarke, with 20 years' experience as Secretary to the Board of Supervision of poor relief, spent nearly two years living with her field staff in the communities she analyses household by household. Disguised under the fictitious names of Sugartown, Orange Grove and Mocca, these communities reflect the different ways in which the rural population is organized—one primarily dependent on wage labour in the sugar industry (pop. 1,191), a citrus producing centre with holdings of 5 to 50 acres (pop. 677) and a subsistence farming centre with holdings, owned or rented, of one acre or less (pop. 412). In a comparative study it is attempted to show how the different economic organization of these communities affects patterns of family life, the relationship between the members of the family and the compositions of the household; and it is stressed that the "unstable" features of family life, now being given such prominence, are due neither to inherited cultural patterns or solely to the historical fact of slavery, but to conditions persisting in present-day Jamaica which make it impossible for men—e.g., the proletariat imposed seasonally on Sugartown during crop—to perform the roles of father and husband. Nearly a quarter of the children in Sugartown are shown to live, with no father but their mother, in conditions which are parlous and depressed in the extreme. These "denuded female households" account for the title of the work—a quotation from George Lamming's novel, *In the Castle of my Skin*.

In a brief introduction, Miss Clarke explains the plan of her study. In chapter I the historical background is given, the three communities broadly described and basic terms defined. Chapter II is devoted to land tenure and an appraisal of the newly discovered customary practices with regard to "family" land, governed by rules of succession and inalienability unknown to the law. The following chapters deal with marriage; sex, procreation and the institution of concubinage; the organization of the households; and the development of kinship roles. There are 19 appendices giving statistics relating to the size and composition of households and a specimen of the standard card used for collecting information (appendix I).

The chapter on the organization of the household,

* *My Mother Who Fathered Me: A study of the family in three selected communities in Jamaica.* By Edith Clarke. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1957. 8½ in. x 5½ in., pp. 216. Price 18s. net.

which summarizes the figures given in the appendices, is tough reading. The reviewer found appendix 7 incomprehensible, and thought that he detected more misprints and discrepancies in figures and percentages than was easy to forgive. But the rest is fascinating. One is left with the impression of a vivid "documentary" in which features which stand out are the sense of security given by even the smallest stake in "family" land; motherly, grandmotherly and filial devotion; paternal irresponsibility and the acceptance of children as "woman's business"; youthful frustration in Mocca; wasted vitality in Sugartown; and, in some schools, unnecessarily, children's tears. Miss Clarke suggests that the traditional way of life in Mocca, for all its charm and integrity, is at odds with modern trends and must face the need for adaptation and migration. Orange Grove must be vigilant to prevent over-population and resulting fragmentation. In Sugartown, richness of personality and reservoirs of energy are being dissipated. The labourer feels he is at the mercy of forces over which he has no control; the demand for labour is always less than the manpower available. The principal incentive to thrift is lacking. There is no house or land to buy. There is drunkenness, gambling, prostitution and viciousness. But there is also generosity and kindness; and when the village gets into full swing after the *slow time* there is vitality and a quickening of ideas. One cannot but agree with Miss Clarke's concluding words—"The tackling of the problems it presents . . . cannot with either safety or wisdom be postponed." Her analysis of these problems will be invaluable, not only to Jamaica, but wherever "Sugartowns" are discernible.

B.K.

Jamaican Poetry

A CERTAIN professor of art, when initiating young students into the mysteries of aesthetics, jolts them out of the mundane by giving them a flower and telling them to paint the smell of it. That is the first of a series of exercises designed to develop the faculty of imaginative interpretation.

By the exercise of this same faculty in the poetic branch of art Mr. J. E. Clare McFarlane, in his latest published work,* has constructed what he calls "A symphony in five movements" based on the story of Mary Magdalene. Mr. McFarlane's medium is blank verse, which he uses skilfully and agreeably. Without the ability to follow the author on all his flights of imagination the reader will find much to enjoy and admire, and it is perhaps not a fault that here and there is scope for the exercise of his own imagination.

The first movement treats of the woman; of her beauty—

"Lithe as a fawn on the Judean hills,
Poised and assured, with regal confidence
In her imperious gait; adorned like evening
With starry depths of eyes, cascading fire
Of saffron-clouded hair."

* *The Magdalen. The Story of a Supreme Love.* By J. E. Clare McFarlane. The New Dawn Press, Publications Department of the Poetry League of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica. B.W.I. Published October 15th, 1957. Price 10s.

of her early life as a wanton—

" . . . Men called her bad ;
She was a flame that seared their souls, a bane
Of wholesome things turned to unwholesome use."

of her reformation—

" Woman, thy faith hath saved thee ; go in peace ! "

The second movement describes the wrath of the devil at the reformation of Mary, and his impotence against the power of Christ.

The third movement expounds the love of Christ on the basis of a mutual affection between Himself and Mary—

" . . . He knew,
Whose being was Love, the power that shook her
frame ;

The immortal urge, as deep as life, which sought
Its own mysterious meaning ; to break forth
Into the Real and behold its God
There, face to face."

The fourth movement deals with incidents in the life of Christ, the Saviour, with Mary constantly in the picture as—

" . . . the Bride, the symbol of
All Adam's race and the immediate cause
Of His redemptive quest."

The fifth movement reveals Christ as the Master of Men, through His crucifixion and resurrection, and closes with His appearance to Mary after He had risen from the dead—

" He called her, ' Mary ! ' as none other called,
And the loved voice caressed her ; and He smiled
To see the laughter dawning in her eyes."

The first edition is limited to 750 copies, but a second and larger edition should surely be called for.

British Honduras Delegation

THE new delegation from British Honduras, referred to by our correspondent in a letter from Belize on page 20 of this issue, has arrived in London to resume the talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies which were broken off in November. [See last CIRCULAR, page 346.] The purpose of these talks is to discuss the colony's financial affairs and the question of future constitutional advance.

The new delegation consists of: the Governor of British Honduras, Sir Colin Thornley; Mr. E. S. De Paz, Minister for Natural Resources, and Mr. A. E. Cattouse, Member for Social Services, who all arrived on January 10th, and Mr. Thomas Oates, Financial Secretary; Mr. Denbigh R. Jeffery, Member for Public Utilities; and Mr. H. T. A. Bowman, Associate Member for Natural Resources, who all arrived on January 12th.

Their arrival has been widely reported in the United Kingdom Press, and they have appeared in television newsreels.

The talks began a few days later.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.

The B.W.I. Sugar Association

New Secretary Appointed

MR. RAYMOND NORRIS, M.B.E., who, last month, was appointed secretary of the British West Indies Sugar Association, was born at Mitcham, Surrey, in 1911 and educated at Mitcham Grammar School. He entered the United Kingdom Civil Service in 1928 and joined the staff of the Colonial Office. He paid his first visit to the West Indies in 1938-39 as private secretary to the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the late Major Sir Grenville Orde-Browne.

From 1940 to 1953 he served as secretary and later as assistant administrative secretary to successive Comptrollers for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. During 1952-53 he acted as secretary to the Regional Economic Committee and for the next three years was assistant Colonial Secretary (Establishment) of the Leeward Islands.



From November, 1956, until taking up

his new post, Mr. Norris was Federal Establishment Officer in the Pre-Federal Organization.

He is married and has two sons and one daughter. His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Consuelo Marguerite Collens, a member of the well-known Antigua family.

Mr. Norris has now moved to Barclays Bank Building, Broad Street, Bridgetown, Barbados, the new headquarters of the B.W.I.S.A.

Colonial Development Corporation

An illustrated brochure recently received from the publicity department of the Colonial Development Corporation summarizes the activities of the corporation as at June 30th, 1957.

At that date the corporation had 69 projects in hand, for which capital had been approved and committed to the sum of £85,000,000. Sixteen projects were under way in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, the sanctioned capital for which, at the same date, totalled £7,642,000. A special map shows the distribution of projects by regions, with the number and category of projects in each of the territories, and for each region there is a separate short summary of the salient features of the principal projects being pursued.

For full details of what is going on the brochure refers readers to the corporation's annual reports. Readers of the CIRCULAR will find full information in regard to the British Caribbean in the various issues in which those reports have been reviewed.

Jamaica's Financial Position

Bauxite's Important Contribution

OUR Jamaica correspondent, in a letter from Kingston dated December 21st, states: "On November 28th the Chief Minister, the Hon. Norman Manley, told the House of Representatives that this year Jamaica's revenue would get an additional £2,000,000 through amendment of the agreement with Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Ltd. and the Kaiser Bauxite Co., which would enable the Government to end the year with a 'handsome surplus, most of which will be devoted to development expenditure in the next fiscal year.' The amendment provides that income tax due by the two companies will be paid before March 31st in each year of assessment instead of in December, thus accelerating the payment of tax by nine months.

"On the same day the Government issued a Press

Modern Banana Spraying

On this page, by courtesy of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., we publish a photograph of banana trees at Monymusk, Jamaica, being sprayed by helicopter.

This illustrates the latest technique for the control of leaf spot disease, which embraces two innovations—the use of "Orchard oil" and application of the spray by helicopter. The method used in the past was "high volume" spraying with Bordeaux mixture by means of heavy tractor-drawn spraying equipment. This required up to 170 gallons of spray fluid per acre, was cumbersome and did damage in the fields, while the spray was apt to be washed off by rain. Reduction in the amount of spray required, and better adhesion of the spray to the leaves, was achieved by using an oil and copper compound, and it became possible to reduce the volume required per acre to as little as two gallons. Further research resulted in the introduction of Orchard



statement showing that Jamaica's national income had increased from £66,000,000 in 1950 to £126,000,000 in 1955. In the same five years *per capita* income had increased from £47 to £82. Although lower than the percentage rise in the national income, due to a 10 per cent increase in population, this rate of betterment was higher than for four other countries with which comparison had been made, viz., the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Puerto Rico and Trinidad. In a broadcast on November 10th, the Chief Minister said that Jamaica was progressing at a faster rate than most other countries in the world today.

"Jamaica's total imports for the first eight months

(Continued at foot of next column)

oil, which can be used alone, by the Standard Oil Company. There was, however, still the disadvantage that in spraying from the ground there was uneven coverage with damage due to excessive oil penetration on some of the fruit. This has been overcome by applying the spray by helicopter.

(Continued from preceding column)

this year amounted to £42,000,000 as against £33,300,000 of exports and £500,000 of re-exports, an adverse trade balance of over £8,000,000. With regard to dollar areas there was, however, a favourable balance of just over £2,000,000."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"**R**ATTA say him wooden gib a hang fe man who can' los a night rest fe piece a cheese."

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. have opened a new office at Soufrière, St. Lucia.

MR. J. G. FAIRRIE has been elected a director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and of Caroni, Ltd.

MR. C. T. BEARE, a graduate of the British Military School of Music, has been appointed the director of music to the Jamaica Constabulary.

THE explosion of a petrol tanker, at Runaway Bay, Jamaica, on Christmas Day, caused the death of 20 people, and injured more than 50.

THE Cocoa Association of London has moved to Audrey House, 5-7, Houndsditch, E.C.3. The telephone number is unchanged—Avenue 2707.

SIR JOHN HUGGINS, a former Governor of Jamaica, was recently appointed chairman of Elders & Fyffes, Ltd. He succeeds Mr. Henry Stockley who has retired as chairman but will continue to be a member of the board of directors.

COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, President-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, arrived in Jamaica on January 10th to begin her tour of the West Indies. Lady Mountbatten's itinerary was published in the November, 1957, issue of the CIRCULAR, page 311.

MR. H. A. CUKE, son of Sir Archibald and Lady Cuke of Barbados, who is articled to P. S. Ross & Co., Chartered Accountants of Montreal, Canada, gained first place in the Chartered Institute's intermediate examinations held in Canada in October, and was awarded the Institute's silver medal and the Quebec Prize.

MR. DESMOND TUDOR, who is articled to the same firm and is the son of Mr. C. R. Tudor, a partner in the firm of Bovell & Skeete of Barbados, was also successful in the same examination.

THE Rev. Father Jonathan Graham, principal of Codrington College, Barbados, has been elected the new Superior of the Community of the Resurrection, one of the largest religious orders of the Church of England. Before going to the West Indies, Father Graham was warden at the Hostel of the Resurrection in Leeds. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been a member of the Mirfield Community since 1945.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, left Southampton on January 7th in the *Camilo* for a private visit to Jamaica. While in the colony, Her Royal Highness, who will stay at Discovery Bay, hopes to attend a ceremony of presentation of graduates at the

University College of the West Indies of which institution she is Chancellor. Sailing with Princess Alice is her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

MR. J. A. C. HUGILL, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and of Caroni, Ltd., was due to leave London by air on January 18th for visits to Trinidad and Jamaica. While in the West Indies he will be joined by Mrs. Hugill. Another director of these companies, Mr. A. Gillies, is also on a visit to Trinidad and Jamaica. Accompanied by Mrs. Gillies, he left Southampton in the *Camilo* on January 7th.

THE Kent County Cricket Club announced recently that "owing to difficulties over qualification, the county and Sonny Ramadhin [the West Indian spin bowler] have mutually agreed to terminate the provisional arrangement they made during the past season" whereby he should have played, in due course, for the county. Up to last season, when he played for the West Indies team in their rubber against England, Ramadhin was a member of the Central Lancashire League team, Crompton.

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on December 28th, of the Hon. Mrs. Davson, wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson and mother of Mr. Evelyn St. Clair Davson. Mrs. Davson, who had suffered a long illness, died at her home in Sloane Street, London, S.W. Before her marriage, in 1910, she was the Hon. Violet St. Clair, a daughter of the 15th Baron Sinclair. With Colonel Davson, a member of the executive of the West India Committee, she had paid several visits to British Guiana.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1955 and 1956 sugar production and estimated production in 1957, with local consumption in 1956 and estimated local consumption in 1957, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1955	1956	Estimate 1957	1956	Estimate 1957
Antigua	19,725	28,478	31,670†	1,589	1,319
Barbados*	171,010	151,171	204,525†	12,232	10,500
British Guiana	250,111	263,333	285,000	17,919	18,000
Jamaica	396,351	362,390	362,567	52,925	60,900
St. Kitts	49,356	49,850	44,376†	4,924	4,134
St. Lucia	10,617	10,874	9,314†	1,693	1,920
Trinidad	192,793	160,230	167,805†	24,138	25,942
	1,090,163	1,026,326	1,105,257	115,420	122,715
St. Vincent... ..	4,356	3,938	3,557†	2,632	2,500

* Production and export figures include fancy molasses at 200 wine gallons/ton of sugar.
† Final estimate.

Obituary

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

Sir Louis Souchon

Sir Louis Souchon, C.B.E., who died at his home in Mauritius on December 12th, at the age of 92, was the first representative in London of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. Until this post was placed on an official footing, Sir Louis worked in an honorary capacity and lost no opportunity, between the two world wars, of making known on this side the economic and other problems of the colony of his birth. He was the last surviving founder-member of the British Empire [now Commonwealth] Producers' Organisation and had been a member of the West India Committee since 1909.

When Sir Louis retired in July, 1939, he was succeeded by one of his sons, Captain L. J. G. Souchon, M.C., who, a few weeks later, rejoined the Army. Captain Souchon died in May, 1940, from wounds received in action at Dunkirk. Sir Louis, who was then in Mauritius, attempted to return to London, but, owing to the restrictions on shipping, was unable to proceed beyond South Africa.

Mr. G. A. Jones

Mr. Gwilym Arthur Jones, C.M.G., who died at Liverpool on November 13th at the age of 70, had had a long and distinguished career in the West Indies before his retirement in 1944.

He went out for the first time in 1908 as an assistant on a sugar estate, and early in 1909 became science master at the Antigua Grammar School. In August of the same year he was appointed assistant Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Dominica, and later also occupied the post of chemist in the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Jones left Dominica in 1919 and in 1929—after serving as agronomist at the Usine Ste. Madeleine—was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. Four years later he succeeded Mr. H. A. Ballou as Commissioner.

In October, 1938, Mr. Jones was appointed to succeed Mr. A. C. Barnes as Director of Agriculture, Jamaica, and he remained in that office until his retirement in 1944.

For several years Mr. Jones was president of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and of the Eastern Group of the Fruit and Vegetable Council. He was agricultural adviser to the Sugar Commission which visited the West Indies in 1929 under Lord Olivier's chairmanship and in 1937 was a member of the Commission which inquired into the Trinidad disturbances in that year.

Mr. Jones still has many friends throughout the West Indies who remember him as a man of great charm and integrity, a staunch and active Nonconformist, and as a hard working and skilled agriculturalist and administrator.

Major Michael Collens

Major Michael Kirkham Needham Collens, C.M.G., C.B.E., Commissioner of Police, Ghana, died suddenly at Catterick, Yorkshire, on December 31st—a few hours before the announcement that he had been awarded the C.M.G. in the New Year Honours.

Major Collens, who was the son of Mr. Henry Kirkham

Collens, was born in Trinidad in 1905 and educated there at Queen's Royal College. He was appointed assistant Superintendent of Police in that colony in 1925 and five years later went to Nigeria to take up a similar appointment. In 1943 he was promoted superintendent.

Subsequently he became Deputy Commissioner of Police and in 1949 Commissioner of Gold Coast Police.

The following striking tribute to Major Collens from its Colonial Correspondent appeared in *The Times* of January 2nd:—

"Major 'Mike' Collens was an outstanding colonial policeman and also undoubtedly one of the makers of modern Ghana. Born in the West Indies, he came to the Gold Coast from the Nigerian police at a time of great crisis. After the Christiansborg riots of 1948 the morale of the Gold Coast police was low, and the arrival of this new and energetic Commissioner who could harangue the Escort Police in Hausa put heart into the force. Collens was not only an officer who knew the policeman's job from A to Z, he also fought hard to get better conditions for his men and it was this knowledge which helped him to retain such a hold on them.

"During his tenure of office he strengthened the forces of law and order by building up an efficient mobile striking force, but at the same time he vastly improved the relations between police and public by stressing the British ideal of a policeman's role in the community.

"Both General Police and Escort Police benefited much under his guidance and the Gold Coast police rapidly became a model colonial force. Collens did not shrink from political change. He always made clear his intention of 'soldiering on' when the colonial phase was over and after Independence Day, March 6th, he continued to serve the Ghana Government to the best of his lights and ability."

Cocoa in Ghana

Swollen Shoot Disease

THE account of the discussions at the last Cocoa Conference which was published in the CIRCULAR gave an idea of the extent of the problem and of the size of the organization which has been built up in Ghana to control and carry out the cutting-out campaign against the swollen shoot.*

A method of control which consists of uprooting and destroying plants which are still yielding a fair crop by existing local standards cannot be expected to be universally popular, and in some areas chiefs and farmers are opposed to the practice.

Since the attainment of independence new efforts have been made by certain interests to have the practice discontinued, and it is interesting to note that last month, in answer to a question in the Ghana parliament, a spokesman for the Minister of Agriculture made it clear that the Ghana government would not change the policy of cutting out cocoa trees as a deterrent against the spread of swollen shoot disease.

The terms of the rehabilitation grants which are made to farmers in connexion with the cutting-out scheme have been revised, and are being opposed by some farmers on the ground that they now receive less than was formerly the case.

* CIRCULAR, November, 1957, page 316.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

THE Weather. Miss Helen Goodwin, our correspondent, writing from St. John's on December 18th, states: "We have been having continual rains and the island looks beautiful. The rains may have been too late to benefit next year's sugar crop very much, but the 1959 crop has had a good start.

Christmas Season. "The local branch of the British Red Cross Society is at present staging its annual community Christmas tree with nightly visits from Santa Claus. This seems as popular as ever this year, and tonight Santa Claus will pay his farewell visit. The object is to collect presents from the children who visit the tree to be given to the less fortunate ones in the country villages who have little fun. The target is 1,800 gifts. All these are not received from the children, but bought by members of the committee from money given for this purpose to Santa Claus on his visits.

Sugar Conference. "At the B.W.I. Sugar Technologist's Conference held last month at Mill Reef, there were 120 delegates, 80 of whom were visitors from the other British West Indian islands, British Guiana, Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo. Forty of them stayed at Mill Reef. Mr. J. M. Watson, of the Antigua Sugar Factory, was the chairman, and Mr. G. Warren, of the St. Kitts Sugar Factory, was joint chairman. The Governor, in his opening speech, said that he was grateful to find that, in his experience, the people who ran the sugar industry did not merely concentrate on the production of sugar, but on the welfare of the people in the territories in which they worked.

"The programme included a one-day visit to St. Kitts, when 30 members were transported in the L.I.A.T. (Leeward Islands Air Transport Services, Ltd.) small inter-island planes specially chartered for the occasion. Entertainments for the visitors included a party given by the Sugar Association at Michael's Mount, a cocktail party at Government House, the rendering of *Night Must Fall* by the Community Players of Antigua and a tour of Nelson's Dockyard. The weather was kind and Mill Reef a beautiful setting for the conference. The delegates were delighted with the island, and were very appreciative of the hospitality shown to them."

BRITISH GUIANA

The following extracts have been taken from the *Guiana Diary* for December 26th, issued by the Government Information Services:—

Governor Visits Children in Hospital. "The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, accompanied by Lady Renison, paid their annual Christmas visit to the Children's Ward of the Georgetown Hospital on December 23rd. They were conducted on a tour of the ward by the Director and Deputy Director of Medical Services.

Particle Board Company to be Formed. "British Guiana's second public company with share capital valued at \$1,000,000 will be registered on or before

January 15th, 1958. This announcement by Mr. V. J. Willems of the Willems Timber and Trading Co. Ltd., was made at a Press conference on December 21st. Mr. Willems stated that the company would be known as Timber Development (B.G.) Ltd., and that share capital to the value of \$850,000 would be issued to the public. Prospectuses would be printed shortly and issued to members of the Guianese public interested in taking up shares. It is proposed that the company would manufacture a product to be known as 'pliboard' and would, if everything went well, enter production in June, 1959.

Mining. "The North West Guiana Mining Company Ltd. have been given a duty-free concession to bring more than \$1,000,000 worth of equipment into British Guiana from the United States of America. This was announced by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, at a Press conference on December 20th. This company, which will undertake the mining of manganese in the North West District of British Guiana, will commence the building of a railway early next year. It is expected that the company will employ about 800 Guianese initially.

Mayoral Elections. "The Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the City of Georgetown, Mr. C. A. Merriman and Mr. G. F. de Sebastiani were re-elected to serve for another term at a meeting of the Town Council on December 21st. The Mayor of New Amsterdam, Berbice, Mr. S. F. Carew, was re-elected for another term of office at a meeting of the New Amsterdam Town Council held the same day. Mr. J. G. Pimento was elected Deputy Mayor in place of Mr. W. H. Luckham.

New Oil Company Registered. "A new company to be known as the California Oil Co. (British Guiana) Ltd., with a share capital of \$850,000 was registered in British Guiana on December 20th. The object of the company is to 'acquire, operate and work lands and places (including the sea and the bed of the sea) for petroleum and its by-products.' The company is a subsidiary of the California Oil Co. in the United States of America."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Breakdown of Talks. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Belize dated December 30th, states: "The breakdown and the reason for it, of the economic and constitutional talks between the Colonial Office and a British Honduras delegation have been so widely publicized that there is little need for a repetition in these columns, but it must be deplored that during recent months whenever we hit the headlines it was in such a manner that could seriously retard our economic progress. With the country crying out for foreign investment capital, such revelations could not only make potential investors hang back, but could also make those who have already invested think twice before increasing their capital outlay.

"The Hon. George Price and the Hon. Albert Cattouse

were welcomed like heroes by a crowd of some 200 People's United Party supporters on their return from London, but as the vast majority of the people are violently opposed to any association with Guatemala the issue involved gave little reason for enthusiasm and there was never at any time the slightest suggestion of disorders.

Governor's Broadcast. "The Governor, Sir Colin Thornley, went on the air on the night of December 2nd and told the people in plain and simple words the truth behind the suspension of talks and said that both he and the Secretary of State were satisfied that Mr. George Price was prepared in certain eventualities to see the people of British Honduras handed over to the Republic of Guatemala lock, stock, and barrel.

"Conjecture ran riot as to what action was to be taken against Mr. Price, and the meeting of the Legislative Council, on the morning of December 6th, aroused great interest with three loudspeakers relaying the proceedings to a large crowd gathered outside the Council Chamber. His Excellency, addressing the Assembly, said that he would make no apologies for any repetitions of his radio broadcast as it was of the utmost importance that the facts of this matter be thoroughly known and understood by everyone in the country. Mr. Price, in a typical speech obviously, on his own admission, made for the benefit of his followers gathered outside, said little to refute the allegations made against him except to state that the essence of the negotiations had been known to the Foreign Office for some time; this was later denied absolutely by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who stated that any negotiations between representatives of Guatemala and the Foreign Office had been on a purely economic basis and never at any time had the sovereignty of British Honduras been discussed.

Arrival of Troops. "During the afternoon *H.M.S. Ulster* appeared in Belize Harbour with troop reinforcements from Jamaica and a small number of troops were also flown in. These were brought in as a purely precautionary measure and some of the lurid reports appearing in the U.S. Press provided a great deal of amusement. There never appeared any likelihood of their services being required and most of their time was spent in sporting encounters with Belize teams. This reflects great credit on the good sense of the population, who more than justified their well-deserved reputation of friendliness to visitors. That same afternoon it was announced from Government House that the Hon. George Price had been relieved of his duties as an elected Member of the Executive Council and as Member for Natural Resources. The reaction was negligible, the only one coming from members of the P.U.P., who had obviously expected more drastic measures.

New Delegation for London. "At a Legislative Council meeting held on December 17th, the Hon. E. S. De Paz was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Council and it has since been announced that he will take the place of Mr. Price in the new delegation which is expected to leave here on January 8th—otherwise the delegation is the same as previously. There is little doubt that recent events have threatened the unity of P.U.P. top ranking officials, but to what extent it is difficult to say at the present time—a report in the local Press, which has not been denied, said that Mr. Price

called for the resignation from the Government of all P.U.P. elected members, but that the suggestion had met with a very lukewarm reception—it certainly did not help Mr. Price when it was reported that he had received a cable from Mrs. Jagan pledging her support and this only gave added vigour to the oft-repeated phrase 'remember British Guiana.'

"It is a pity that there is at present no one in the P.U.P. ranks who has the popular appeal of Mr. Price, except Mr. Nicholas Pollard, secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, who is banned from serious politics as he is not a British subject. It is to be hoped that the people of British Honduras will in time awaken to the fact that to be able to talk is not everything—if it was, many a Hyde Park orator would have been Prime Minister of Britain before now."

[Questions in the House of Commons regarding the colony's affairs are reproduced on page 25 in this issue.—Ed.]

JAMAICA

The New Governor. In a newsletter from Kingston dated December 21st, our correspondent states: "Jamaica's new Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, accompanied by Lady Blackburne and their two children, arrived on December 18th and was sworn in on the following day. Sir Kenneth laid down four objectives which would form the basis of his policy during his term of office. These were: his intention to co-operate with the Government whatever party was in power; his shouldering of clear responsibilities for the public service; his support of Federation in which Jamaica, he said, should not only continue to work for her own progress, but should also provide the leadership in many fields; and his close association with the dependencies—the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands—which he was eager to visit as soon as possible and to learn their problems at first hand.

Education. "Speaking at the conference of training college teachers at the end of November, Mr. R. N. Murray, Chief Education Officer, said that 10,000 teachers would be required to staff Jamaica's schools within the next 10 years. At present Jamaica has 4,900 teachers and 640 trainees being prepared at the Government's expense. He said that in 10 years' time there would be 402,000 children of school age. Elementary schools, he foresaw, would eventually disappear as such, the schools of the future being divided into junior and senior primary groups, secondary schools and training colleges. The secondary schools should be able to widen their field of teaching to include technical training. Commenting on this, *The Daily Gleaner* said that it would take time for the educational programme to gather momentum, but now that it was under way nothing must be allowed to impede it. Frank statements of the difficulties involved should be regarded as nothing more than recognition of obstacles which must be overcome.

"At Cornwall College prize-giving this month the headmaster, Mr. E. A. Barrett, pointed out that in the Cambridge examinations, Trinidad, with less than half the population of Jamaica, sent in twice as many candidates taking physics and obtained a higher percentage of credits. The figures were: Trinidad—300 physics candidates with 162 obtaining credit or over,

and Jamaica—166 candidates with 66 obtaining credit or over.

Income Tax. "At the end of November the Legislative Council, on a motion by the Hon. R. W. Youngman, made a strong plea to the Government for relief to taxpayers subject to surtax (payable on surplus over £2,000 per annum) and who, having reached the age of 65 were no longer in receipt of earned income. Comment was made on the anomaly whereby the taxpayer was given allowances on ordinary income, but was not allowed any in respect of surtax. Sir Robert Barker, Minister without Portfolio, promised to bring the arguments in the debate before the Council of Ministers, so that they could be given due consideration now that the Minister of Finance was engaged in reviewing the whole tax system.

Research Committee. "The Government has set up a 13-man scientific research committee to co-ordinate and promote research in Government and semi-Government departments, the University College and private enterprise. The committee, which is an *ad hoc* one in the first instance, will make recommendations as to the type of national research organization best suited to Jamaican conditions. It will have at its disposal £45,000 voted this year for agricultural, industrial and marketing research.

Self-Government. "The final form of Jamaica's constitution to provide complete self-government before Dominion status for the West Indies is achieved is now being worked out by a bi-party Constitution committee of the House of Representatives. The Chief Minister said that they hoped to have the final draft ready for the House by March next so that proposals can go to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as soon as possible. One of the major points of discussion is the future of the Legislative Council. The Council itself is understood to have sent a memorandum to the committee setting out its own views of its future and functions.

Jamaican Seamen Termed Strikebreakers. "Last month 95 Jamaican seamen were recruited here by officials of Canadian National Steamships in an attempt to break a strike which had tied up C.N.S. ships in Canada since July. The seamen were flown to Bermuda on November 15th, but were turned back. Sir Alexander Bustamante received a cable at the end of November from the Seafarers' International Union protesting against this recruitment which they said was strikebreaking. Sir Alexander said that he would take up the matter in the House of Representatives as he was opposed to this action. The Hon. Jonathan Grant, Minister of Labour, said that his Ministry had nothing to do with the recruitment of the men. The National Workers' Union said they were satisfied that this recruitment was an attempt at strikebreaking and they would request affiliate seamen and dockers to support the Canadian strike by refusing to handle the cargo of all C.N.S. ships which were transferred from Canadian to Trinidadian registration. The C.N.S. office in Montreal is maintaining silence on the future of the 95 Jamaican seamen apart from issuing instructions to their local agents to continue payment of their wages.

Population. "The Population Research Foundation report released at the end of November showed that most

Jamaican women want small families, but do not know how to keep down the number of children. The Hon. Colonel A. G. Curphey, President of the Legislative Council, who is a member of the foundation, said that only one-third of the women of Jamaica were opposed to voluntary family limitation.

Beef. "Beef prices still make headline news. The Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, in a Press release issued late in November, said that veterinary surgeons would be sent as inspectors to prime beef centres to check if beef marked as prime was really so. He referred to 'this dishonest practice' of upgrading beef. In December he issued a warning that he would use the powers vested in him to requisition cattle for public consumption if some penkeepers continued to overcharge butchers in beef cattle transactions. In this statement he urged butchers to report on penkeepers who were demanding higher prices than those recently laid down by the Trade Board. A survey had shown that illicit demands were being made in some cases.

New Banana Ship. "The Jamaica Banana Producers' Association is having a new ship built which will be ready for service early in 1960. The cost has not been revealed, but is believed to be somewhere within the region of 10 times the cost of the present ship, the *Jamaica Producer*. The association, at their general meeting, said that a committee had been set up with a view to making a permanent memorial to Mr. C. E. Johnston, their late managing director; some sort of educational grant is at present being considered. The suggestion had been made that the new ship should be named *Mass Charlie* and this idea had been well received and referred to the committee.

Banana Industry. "At the annual meeting of the All Island Banana Growers' Association, the Hon. William Seivright, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, warned that Great Britain might finally give in on the stand she has taken until now on the European Common Market and said that Jamaica should be prepared for competition. Growers would have to improve both the production and the handling of fruit.

Local Film. "Enalpa Films of Rome will start shooting in Jamaica in January a film tentatively entitled *Calypto* and will probably use Jamaicans as actors in it. A number of screen tests of local persons have been made. Film directors of the company have been touring the West Indies in search of locations and said that Jamaica was 'by far the best spot we have seen to date.'

Labour Party Policy. "At the annual convention of the Jamaica Labour Party, Sir Alexander Bustamante said that he would not be a candidate for Federal elections. Vowing to 'rid the country of Manley and Manley's socialism,' he charted a 10-point programme which he pledged to put into effect 'when my party returns to power in the next elections.' These elections will be early in 1960.

Milk Marketing. "In a recent Press release the Hon. William Seivright, Minister of Agriculture and Lands said, in reference to last month's charge that the Government was proceeding with the implementation of the Milk Marketing Report before it had been considered by the public [see last CIRCULAR, page 356], that

there was no intention to bring Mr. R. A. Jeffrey here before the Government decided whether or not it was adopting the report. Copies of this report have now been released for general information.

Sugar Price. "Commenting on the sugar price negotiations which gave an increase of £1 13s. 4d. per ton [see last CIRCULAR, page 341] a spokesman for the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica said that as the increase was based on increased cost of wages and supplies already incurred the net revenue from negotiated price sugar had really been left where it was but it would do something to mitigate the sharp fall in free quota prices which had taken place. The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the S.M.A. and of the British West Indies Sugar Association, estimated that the average price of sugar next year would show a drop of £3 per ton.

U.K. Dollar Imports. "Mr. Kirkwood said during the month that if the licensing of dollar imports into Britain was to be progressively increased in favour of Cuba, the U.S.A. and other countries, there was a clear and urgent case that the pre-war preferential duty rates on colonial products should be brought into line with the increased world level of prices and placed on an *ad valorem* basis.

Hotels. "Jamaica's largest hotel, the Arawak at Mamme Bay near St. Ann's Bay, was opened during the month. A \$12,000,000 hotel with 500 rooms has been planned for erection next door to the Arawak and is expected to open two years from December. In the Kingston area the Government will build a \$1,000,000 hotel at the old Knutsford Park and lease it to the Sheraton Hotel chain. This move has aroused opposition from hotel proprietors in Kingston who point out that they have received no such assistance and that accommodation is ample in the Kingston area and such an hotel is not needed.

Broadcasting. "The Jamaica Broadcasting Co., Ltd., is seeking a 25-year franchise from the Government to take effect in 1961 when the present exclusive 10-year franchise expires. The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce is opposed to this and the Hon. Douglas Judah, chairman of the Jamaica Broadcasting Co., Ltd., has resigned from the chamber because of this opposition.

Rail Disaster Fund. "Certificates of merit were presented by the Chief Minister to many persons who had rendered service 'beyond the call of duty' at the Kendal railway accident in September. The fund for sufferers is still open and now stands at £57,741. Recent donations include amounts collected by newspapers in other parts of the Caribbean.

Sport. "Many visiting teams in various sports have been coming to Jamaica this year beginning some months ago with Miss Susan and Miss Judy Devlin, world badminton champions. During December such visitors included a football team from St. Mary's College, Trinidad, which showed their superiority over Jamaica schoolboys. In addition, a polo team from Colombia defeated Jamaica, and a hockey team from the U.S.A. won one and lost one match against an all-Jamaica side after beating the League champions, the University College of the West Indies.

General News. "A giant spruce tree, 26 feet in

height, a gift to the city of Kingston by Saguenay Terminals, of Montreal, was planted in the fountain at Victoria Park and lit up on December 19th.

"A trade mission is going to Canada in January at the invitation of the Canadian Government's Department of Foreign Trade. The programme is being arranged by that department in consultation with the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

"Jamaica is now carrying out a four-year campaign to wipe out malaria from the island. During the eradication period an estimated total of nearly 300,000 houses will be sprayed. Work is being carried out by 149 men organized in 32 squads.

"Motor car insurance rates were increased by the Jamaica Motor Insurance Association, ranging from 25 per cent. for private cars to 40 per cent on commercial vehicles. The association numbers some 40 member companies. The two non-tariff insurance companies are maintaining their present rates.

"An echo of the recent strike at the Jamaica match industry's factory made news this month when £20,000 in back pay was paid to workers at the factory arising out of the recent arbitration award. A part of the excise duty on matches was refunded to the company because of the increased wages.

"Some 20,000 persons (16,000 on the second day) attended the two-day Frome Livestock and Agricultural Show on November 19th and 20th. Two new Jamaica-bred supreme beef champions were produced, the first prize going to Wortly Park's two-and-a-half-year-old Angus 'Prince'.

"Nineteen doctors from nearly every territory in the Caribbean graduated from the University College of the West Indies in December. The number includes six Jamaicans. Thirteen of these 19 will serve their internship period in Jamaica.

"Speaking at the monthly meeting of the Greenwich Town Citizens' Association, the Mayor of Kingston, Councillor Balfour Barnswell, said that expenditure next year by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation would have to be increased by approximately £200,000 to meet increasing costs and to carry out needed improvements."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Industrial Development. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated January 6th, our correspondent states: "A committee to investigate potential industrial development has recommended the spending of \$6,000,000 on attracting investments in Trinidad and Tobago. The committee emphasizes that the colony must spend money on the promotion of industrial development because competition in attracting this type of capital is very keen in the whole world. The hope is that industries large enough to export substantial quantities will be developed, it being recognized that the local market is not big enough to sustain substantial enterprises. The recommendation includes the formation of an Industrial Development Corporation with a starting capital of \$1,000,000. One of the first tasks of this corporation will be a survey of available raw materials for industry. Another scheme will be to invite a firm of industrial bankers to establish a branch in Trinidad to form a nucleus of an industrial finance

company for the federated West Indies. A 10-year tax holiday for pioneer industries and for the hotel industry is also recommended.

Grand Hotel. "Work on a 250-room hotel, about which discussions have been going on for a year or two, is to begin in 1958. Barclays Bank has agreed to lend the Hotels Development Corporation \$4,500,000 and the Government is committed to find \$5,000,000. The hotel, which is to be built on a hill side overlooking Port-of-Spain, is to be constructed by Hilton Hotels Inc., of the United States.

West Indies Budget. "The first budget for the West Indies Federation is estimated to be more than \$8,000,000. It is understood that the estimated revenue of the Federation would be \$2,000,000 to come from ordinary revenue. The Governor-General's Advisory Council is shortly to consider this budget.

The Press. "Both of our daily newspapers, the *Trinidad Guardian* and the *Trinidad Chronicle*, are celebrating the inauguration of Federation by publishing their newspapers on Mondays. Up to now there has never been a Monday newspaper but with the coming of Federation the Press feels that the time has come for an uninterrupted daily news service with the exception of the days immediately following public holidays. This move is described as keeping pace with the times.

Christmas Bonus. "One of the largest sugar estates, Caroni, Ltd., has this year embarked upon a profit sharing scheme. The company has announced that more than 3,000 of their employees will share \$138,000 this year under the scheme. The money was to be paid out shortly before Christmas.

Maracas Bay. "At this time of the year sea bathing at the popular Maracas Bay is a hazardous pastime and during a recent week-end lifeguards were called upon to rescue from drowning no fewer than 15 persons bathing there. Strong currents were responsible for the plight of each bather who was being dragged out to sea when the lifeguards dived in and brought them back. Heavy currents at the bay are expected from the beginning of December until March of next year. The lifeguards in attendance at the bay are doing an excellent job and all bathers there are very conscious of and thankful for the safety which they provide.

Christmas Messages. "The majority of persons in public positions have delivered messages for Christmas and for the new year to the bodies of persons whom they represent. Most look forward to increased prosperity but they warn that difficult times are ahead with the launching of the Federation, which they fear may call for increased sacrifices.

Government Travelling Expenses. "It has been announced that the \$71,000 provided in this year's estimates for travelling expenses of Ministers and Members of the Legislative Council had been exhausted by the end of November. About another \$8,000 is required to meet these expenses to the end of the year. It appears that this year's vote was required to meet claims carried forward from earlier years as well as to meet the current year's commitments.

P.A.Y.E. "Pay as you earn income tax is to come into force in January, 1958, based on the system already

being used in Canada. Full information about how the scheme will operate has already been distributed to all employers. Returns for claim allowances are now being submitted by employees and the first pay day in January will see deduction of the income tax. Persons being paid more than \$20 a week or \$80 a month are required to complete the declaration forms.

Cocoa. "A bumper cocoa crop is forecast for Trinidad next year which it is hoped will probably be the best for the last decade. In some of the larger cocoa producing territories in the world, unfavourable weather conditions have caused poor crops and therefore the Trinidad producers could expect to obtain fair prices for their produce."

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

BEAUBRUN, M. H., M.B., Ch B., D.P.M. (Medical Officer, Grade "B," Trinidad). Medical Officer, Grade "A" (Psychiatry), Mental Hospital, Health Department, Trinidad.

CHARLES, E. D. B., M.B., M.P.H., L.M.S. (Medical Officer (Health), Jamaica), Epidemiologist, Jamaica.

CLARE, R. V. M. (Deputy Registrar and Marshal of the Supreme Court, Trinidad). Registrar and Marshal of the Supreme Court, Trinidad.

CLARKE, E. E. J. (Deputy Colonial Secretary, Trinidad), Attorney-General, Trinidad.

EDWARDS, V. H. (Senior Labour Officer, Trinidad), Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Trinidad.

FRAMPTON, A. de K. (Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller, Development and Welfare Organization, Barbados), Deputy Director of Agriculture, Barbados.

GUILLBRIDE, P. D. L., M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., Dip. Bact. (Veterinary Investigation Officer, Jamaica), Deputy Chief Research Officer, Uganda.

HARRISON, A. A. (Accountant, Jamaica), Assistant Accountant General, Jamaica.

JAMES, V. R. (Assistant Superintendent of Public Gardens, Jamaica) Superintendent of Public Gardens, Jamaica.

LUMSDEN, G. T. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Trustee in Bankruptcy, Jamaica.

MAGNUS, W. E., M.D., D.M.R.D. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Radiologist, Jamaica.

MYERS, L. H. (Assistant Director of Surveys, Jamaica), Supernumerary Deputy Director of Surveys, Jamaica.

NUNEZ, W. E. (Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Trinidad), Commissioner of Labour, Trinidad.

TOMLINSON, C. H., M.B., Ch B., D.M.R. (Radiologist, Jamaica), Senior Radiologist, Jamaica.

VAUGHAN-COOKE, F. A. (Master, Government Training College for Teachers, British Guiana), Principal, Government Training College for Teachers, British Guiana.

WALKER, V. E. (Assistant Manager, Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Jamaica), Manager, Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Jamaica.

New Appointments

ABDURAHMAN, A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch B., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

CAIRNEY, M. M., Assistant Quantity Surveyor, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

DAVIDSON, J. B., Town Planner, Jamaica.

DONNELLY, J. J., Out Islands Head Teacher, Bahamas.

HUGHES, M., Out Islands Head Teacher, Bahamas.

LEE, R. N., Assistant Engineer, British Guiana.

ROWAN, H. J., Prison Officer, Bermuda.

SANSOM, R. C., Assistant Geologist, British Guiana.

STRAW, K. H., Senior Economist, Economic Planning Division, West Indies.

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Christmas recess on December 20th, until January 21st.

Sterling Assets. Mr. Harold Davies asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would give the main components of the sterling assets of the Colonies at the end of 1956, and to date, in the form set out in Colonial Paper 298, 1953, page 2.

In a written answer of December 18th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that those figures were published in the *Digest of Colonial Statistics*. Issue No. 35 gave the assets at the end of 1956 and at June 30th, 1957, the latest available date.

Dominica and St. Vincent Airfields. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken to construct airfields at Dominica and St. Vincent.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of December 12th that detailed schemes for the two airfields were being considered in consultation with the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, and if the schemes were satisfactory Mr. Profumo said he hoped that construction would begin shortly. Colonial development and welfare funds were available to meet the estimated cost of about £425,000.

Teacher Training. Asked by Mr. Royle what facilities existed for the training of teachers in the Windward Islands, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in a written reply of December 11th, that since 1954, facilities had been provided with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for 32 students to attend two-year residential courses at Erdiston College, Barbados. All the islands in the Windwards and Leewards group participated in that scheme except Antigua which had its own small training college. That provided 30 places of which about half were available to students from the other Leeward Islands. Each territory provided also non-residential part-time training for teachers already in service.

Windward Islands Civil Service. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the commencing salary in the Windward Islands for junior clerks in the Civil Service, and for teachers in elementary schools, respectively.

In a written answer of December 12th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the usual commencing salary for junior (in most cases Class III) clerks is 8864 (£180). Under proposals which he approved in July but which were still, in some cases, under consideration locally by the teachers' unions, probationer teachers in elementary schools, who had broadly the same qualifications as class III clerks, would commence at 8720, 8780 or 8840 (£150, £162 10s. or £175) depending on the standard of their qualifications.

Defence Regulations. Mrs. White asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why it was necessary to continue in force defence regulations in Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher Nevis, Trinidad, Tobago, Jamaica, the Turks and Caicos Islands or the Cayman Islands.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of December 17th that the defence regulations in those territories included, *inter alia*, regulations governing exchange control, import and export control and price control. Those controls were a continuing requirement and, until permanent local legislation had been enacted governing them, it was necessary for authority to be continued under the defence regulations currently in force.

Guided Missile Range. Two questions regarding the guided missile range in Antigua were put to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on December 3rd. Mr. Allaun asked what was the cost of constructing the range, and to what extent the people of Antigua had been consulted; and Mr. Royle asked what was the stage of completion of the guided-missile range and test centre at the deactivated United States Army base in Antigua; and what arrangements had been made with the United States authorities for its operation.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said that with the agreement of the Government of Antigua, who were consulted by Her Majesty's Government throughout the negotiations, the United States Government were granted permission to establish tracking facilities for guided missiles in Antigua on the understanding that they would enter into a formal agreement

similar to those already signed in respect of tracking stations along other sections of the long range proving ground. Mr. Profumo said he understood that construction was well advanced and that the United States, who were meeting the entire cost of the station, expected to spend some \$400,000 during the construction period.

Mr. Allaun then asked if effective control of the range lay solely in the hands of the Army, if the people of Antigua had been informed in advance.

In reply, Mr. Profumo said that the Government had been informed in advance and the Government represented the people. Arrangements in regard to the use of that range were satisfactory to the Government of Antigua and Her Majesty's Government.

Development and Welfare Funds. Mr. Oram asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how much was being allocated during 1957 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to the British West Indies, British Honduras, Fiji, and Mauritius, respectively.

In a written reply of December 17th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that allocations under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were not made on an annual basis. The sums so far allocated under the 1955 Act to the colonies named were: British West Indies £10,510,000; British Honduras £1,250,000; Fiji £800,000; Mauritius £750,000. In addition, those territories benefited from central allocations under the Act, details of which were given in Cmd. 9462.

Inter-island Transport. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many vessels were available for passenger and commerce movement between the various islands of the Windwards and the Leewards.

In a written answer of December 12th, Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated that there were 10 small auxiliary vessels serving the Windward Islands, and in the Leeward Islands a similar vessel provided a regular fortnightly service. In addition, a considerable number of sloops and schooners plied between the islands, and several shipping lines serving the West Indies arranged calls at Windward and Leeward Islands ports when cargo offered.

Mr. Royle also asked the Secretary of State what negotiations were taking place for better means of communication between the West Indies islands, pending the establishment of Federation.

In a written answer of the same date, Mr. Profumo, who again replied, stated that to replace the existing one-ship service between the islands, the Interim Shipping Commissioner, appointed with the approval of the West Indian Governments, was negotiating for the charter of two ships. He was also negotiating for the appointment of an operator to manage the service.

European Free Trade Area. Mr. J. Harrison asked the President of the Board of Trade on December 12th what effect the initial workings of the European Common Market would have on United Kingdom trade with the European mainland, in view of the arrangements whereby the Common Market would operate from January 1st, 1958; and what plans the Government had made to meet that situation.

In reply, Sir David Eccles said that the first tariff reductions among the members of the European Economic Community would take place a year after the Treaty of Rome came into effect. The full implementation of the treaty would be a gradual process over a period of 12 to 15 years. Her Majesty's Government hoped that a wider Free Trade Area would begin to operate at the same time as the European Economic Community.

On the same day, Mr. Harrison asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the position reached in the negotiations for the establishment of a European Free Trade Area; and if he would make a statement.

The Paymaster-General, Mr. Reginald Maudling, who replied to this question, said that the ministerial committee set up to supervise and direct negotiations was pressing forward vigorously with its task.

On December 19th, Mr. Owen asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was in a position to give the House a progress

report on the European discussion for the setting up of a Free Trade Area.

Replying again on behalf of the Chancellor, Mr. Maudling stated in a written answer that he could not add at that time to the answer which he gave on December 12th to Mr. Harrison [see above].

Common Market and Free Trade Area. Sir James Hutchison asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he would take, either nationally or internationally, to explain to the peoples of Africa, and oversea territories in general, the implications of the provisions of the Common Market and the Free Trade Area.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written reply of December 19th: "The Governments of our overseas territories are being kept closely in touch with our thinking both about the Treaty of Rome and the proposals for a European Free Trade Area. The official overseas information services have been, and are, making available for use in overseas territories a wide range of information and comment on both subjects."

Dominica and Federal Elections. Mr. Marquand asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government of Dominica had agreed to the request of the Labour Party that there should be a unique and exclusive symbol for each political party during the forthcoming Federal elections and all subsequent elections so long as illiteracy among the electorate made the use of symbols necessary.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, replied in the affirmative in a written answer of December 19th, and added that the necessary legislation was being passed.

Mr. Marquand also asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that considerable numbers of otherwise qualified electors found during the elections in Dominica in August last that their names were not on the register; and whether he would ensure that a new register was made available for the Federal elections in March next.

In a written answer of the same date, Mr. Profumo, who again replied, stated that he understood that only a relatively small number of people had been inadvertently omitted from the existing list. He was told that no complaint had been made locally, and ample opportunities were given under existing legislation for anyone not enumerated to have his name registered. The existing electoral list would accordingly be used for the Federal elections next March.

Deportation and Restriction. Mr. Foot asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would state the colonial territories and protectorates in which judicial process was normally obligatory before a British subject or British protected person was deported from or rusticated within the territory or protectorate, and the colonial territories and protectorates where there was no provision for such judicial process.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of December 19th that according to his latest information, 11 territories had no provision for prior judicial process in the case of either deportation or restriction of a British subject or British protected person; two territories provided for such process in the case of restriction but not deportation, and a further four in the case of deportation but not restriction.

Mr. Foot also asked which colonial and protectorate governments had since October, 1952, provided by legislation that judicial process should normally be obligatory before a British subject or British protected person was deported from or rusticated within the territory or protectorate.

In a written answer of the same date, Mr. Profumo stated since October, 1952, legislation of that kind had been passed by St. Lucia in respect of deportation and restriction, and by Uganda in respect of restriction only.

U.K.-Guatemala Discussions. Major Legge-Bourke asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what discussions between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Guatemala had taken place recently concerning British Honduras.

Mr. Ian Harvey, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, made the following statement in a written answer of December 5th:—

"At the request of the Guatemalan Government conversations were held in March of this year with Senor Jose Luis Mendoza, the Guatemalan representative at the Ghana independence celebrations, on his way through London. Senor Mendoza proposed that in view of the constant strain on Anglo-Guatemalan relations arising from the long-standing dispute over British Honduras an attempt to resolve it should be made in negotiations which he suggested might begin in June. He was informed

in reply that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to discuss the possibility of improving transit facilities across British Honduras thus facilitating the economic development of the Peten, on the lines indicated as desirable by the Guatemalans themselves in 1954, provided that Guatemala acknowledged the sovereignty of Her Majesty's Government over British Honduras. Senor Mendoza was also informed that elected representatives of the Government of British Honduras and the Governor would have to be present at any discussions held on this basis. Her Majesty's Government policy in regard to membership of the proposed West Indies Federation was explained to him, but it was made clear that there was no question of Her Majesty's Government entering into discussions in regard to a possible change of sovereignty.

"Her Majesty's Government are still very ready to discuss the possibility of improving transit facilities across British Honduras on the conditions mentioned above. They are, however, not prepared to enter into any discussions concerning the question of sovereignty over the colony."

British Honduras Development. Captain Kerby asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in connexion with the economic development of British Honduras, consideration had been given recently to the implementation of plans originally put forward by Mr. Hughes-Hallett, then Minister to Guatemala, which included the construction of a deep-sea port at Stann Creek with rail and road connexion with the Guatemalan territory of the Peten, which the Guatemalan Government was anxious to develop.

In a written answer of December 11th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that improvement of communications between the Peten and ports in British Honduras was among the matters which Her Majesty's Government had signified their readiness to discuss with the Guatemalan Government in the exchanges to which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs referred in answer to a question on December 5th [see above]. The construction of a deep-water pier at Stann Creek was included in the colony's development plan which Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he hoped to discuss with a delegation from the colony in the new year.

Situation in British Honduras. Mr. Grimond asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a further statement on the situation in British Honduras.

Replying on behalf of the Secretary of State, Mr. Profumo made the following statement in a written answer of December 12th:—

"I am glad to be able to tell the House that an atmosphere of calm prevails in British Honduras. There have been no demonstrations or disorders. It has not been necessary for the police to use any force whatsoever nor to invoke the aid of the military and naval reinforcements which, purely as a precautionary measure, arrived in Belize last Friday. On the contrary, these reinforcements have met with the friendly reception which is traditional in Belize.

"The Governor addressed the Legislative Assembly on Friday on the events leading up to the suspension of my talks with the delegation. The same afternoon the Governor-in-Council revoked the election of Mr. Price to the Executive Council on the grounds that he had failed to discharge the obligations imposed upon him by his Oath of Allegiance as an Executive Councillor."

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of November production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 255,414 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended December 2nd was 906,655 barrels. [This figure includes Shell Trinidad's one-third share of Trinidad Northern Areas' production as from November 1st, 1957.]

The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd. The crude oil production for November was 932,006 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. The crude oil output for November was 384,440 barrels.

Company Reports and Meetings

Alstons, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the trading and other profits amounted to \$719,245. From this is deducted \$257,087 for income tax, \$40,000 for contingencies reserve, and \$72,338 for preference dividends, leaving \$349,820. The board recommends the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of 15 per cent, less Trinidad income tax at 40 per cent, which will absorb \$257,931, leaving \$91,889, which, added to the balance brought forward of \$563,451, makes \$655,340 to be carried forward.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the profit, after providing for taxation in Trinidad and the United Kingdom, amounted to £773,817, to which is added provision for United Kingdom taxation no longer required of £200,000 and the balance brought forward from last year of £262,667, making a total of £1,236,484. From this is deducted £110,000 for the interim dividend of 6d. per 5s. unit of stock, £330,000 for the proposed final dividend of 1s. 6d. per 5s. unit of stock, £340,000 for transfer to general reserve, and £200,000 for provision for employees pensions, leaving £256,484 to be carried forward.

The directors also state that 131,322 feet were drilled during the year. Production amounted to 3,037,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,682,000 gallons of casing head gasoline, and was obtained from 462 wells. Deliveries amounted to 2,985,000 barrels of crude oil and 3,663,000 gallons of casing head gasoline.

The property in Trinidad over which the company has oil rights comprises 62,957 acres.

A participation of 25 per cent, state the directors, has been taken in Canpet Exploration, Ltd., which is carrying out a programme of acquiring and developing oil properties in Canada.

Inland revenue approval has been given for recognition of the company as an overseas trade corporation as from April 6th, 1957, and the accounts for the year to September 30th, 1957, have been drawn up on that basis.

Tate & Lyle, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended September 28th, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for taxation, was £1,759,623, which, added to the amount brought forward from last year of £68,522, makes a total of £1,828,145. From this is deducted £900,000 for transfer to general reserve, leaving a balance of £928,145, out of which the half-year's dividend to March 31st, less income tax, on the 6½ per cent cumulative preference stock absorbed £21,379; the half-year's dividend, to September 30th, less tax, on the same stock absorbed £21,378; and the interim dividend of 4½ per cent, less tax, on the ordinary stock absorbed £226,406, leaving £658,982. Out of this, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary stock of 12 per cent, less tax, which will absorb £603,750, leaving £55,232 to be carried forward.

The total income for the year was £155,156,537, compared with £127,994,413 last year. Sales of refined products totalled 2,192,731 tons against 2,047,780 tons. Details are as follows:—

		1956		1957	
	%	tons	%	tons	
Home Trade ...	73	1,489,714	68	1,490,060	
Export... ..	27	558,066	32	702,671	
Total	100	2,047,780	100	2,192,731	

The directors state that the company's undertaking to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which reference was made at the last annual general meeting [see CIRCULAR for February last, page 53] has been operative since January 1st, 1957. The margin between the price of raw sugar and that of refined sugar for home trade consumption has been kept well within the guaranteed limit. The rate of profit on home trade sales was slightly less than in the previous year. The rate of profit on export sales was rather higher. For all refined products the rate of profit averaged 1/5th of a penny a pound.

From January 1st last, when the Sugar Act came into force,

the company has been responsible for buying all its requirements of raw sugar at world prices, either from the Sugar Board, or from Empire and foreign producers. This has resulted in the company holding much larger stocks either in warehouses or afloat than was necessary when the Ministry of Food was acting as a Government buying agency. The accounts reflect this change, stocks of 405,000 equivalent raw tons being included in the total stock valuation of £18,722,104, which is nearly £11,000,000 above last year's figure. This figure includes the company's net forward commitments to buy raw sugar.

The company, however, has taken steps by means of special contracts and the use of the terminal markets to minimize the quantity of sugar held at market risk, as a result of which, at the date of the balance sheet, this was limited to market fluctuations on 171,000 tons of sugar, equivalent to about four weeks' production.

Trade investments, state the directors, have increased by £543,164, which is accounted for by the purchase of further shares in Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., and the acquisition of a substantial holding in Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd. The likelihood of this latter investment was referred to in the statement at the last annual general meeting. Investment revenue for the year also shows a substantial increase.

During the year a further £30,114 4½ per cent debenture stock was purchased and cancelled, making a total to date of £107,000 the inclusive cost of which was £99,645.

The board appointed Mr. Saxon Tate, Mr. Colin Rowan and Mr. K. B. Brown directors of the company in October, 1957.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that after payment of all charges and after providing for taxation and after deducting transfers to inner reserves, out of which reserves provision has been made for diminution in value of assets, the net profit amounted to £1,161,473 to which has to be added the sum of £476,420 brought forward from last year, making a total of £1,637,893. After deducting £500,000 for appropriation to reserve fund, and £297,442 for the interim dividend of 4 per cent (actual) on the ordinary stock, less income tax, the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 4 per cent (actual) on the ordinary stock, less income tax, which will absorb £297,442, leaving £543,009 to be carried forward.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. J. S. CROSSLEY, states: "Stockholders will recall that in May last we published, for the first time, a figure showing our estimated net earnings for the first half of the year under review. The fact that they were less than one-half of the previous year's total may have prepared you for some falling off in the earnings for the full year as compared with 1956, especially as there has been no contribution from the Egyptian section. The full figures for the year show a net profit of £1,161,473, which is some 8 per cent below the figure for 1956.

"Nevertheless, I can assure you that the reduced profit is not due to any falling off in the bank's business, apart, that is to say, from Egypt. Elsewhere the bank has continued to expand; 77 more offices are open now than were open a year ago, and although it may be some time before any substantial proportion of them is contributing to the credit side of the profit and loss account, they afford an indication of growth and point the way to future expansion. The number of accounts on our books has increased at a rate which compares very favourably with previous years. The basic cause of the reduced earnings in our case, therefore, is not a decrease in the volume of business. It is due to an increase in operating costs, which is a feature commonly enough met with today in company reports covering a wide variety of industries in which reduced earnings are usually attributable to a narrowing of profit margins. The problem of the continually mounting expenses of running almost any form of business today is formidable. In the case of a bank, by far the greatest factor is the increasing cost of salaries and wages and also of pensions.

"While the results shown by almost all sections of our business overseas, as well as in England, have suffered, though in varying degrees, from increasing costs, it should be borne in mind that

some of the overseas areas are also peculiarly vulnerable in another respect; the economies of many of the 'producing' territories which we serve are keenly sensitive to commodity price fluctuations and the progress of the bank's business in those areas is consequently affected. Although, over the year up to September 30th, there was not any decisive trend affecting all commodities and many prices remained firm, notable weaknesses had developed in certain instances, particularly in metals. It is usually dangerous to generalize, but I think it can fairly be said that during recent years most primary producers have fared tolerably well. The recent course of prices must serve as a reminder that such conditions cannot be regarded as permanent. The weaknesses which have recently emerged in some commodities may be due to a variety of causes, but there are two which I think may have a general application. The first is the level of business activity in the U.S.A. which, while still maintained at a high rate, has not fulfilled the highest expectations placed on it; the second is the severe capital shortage to which I referred last year and which, through its influence on money rates, has increased the cost of carrying stocks.

"Some of the countries now reaching the blessed state of 'independence,' including several emergent countries of the Commonwealth, may, therefore, feel that they have been born into a hard and rather unfriendly world. Ready lenders may seem less numerous on the horizon, buyers less clamorous in their markets, and the early dawn of independence somewhat chilly. It is certainly true that hard facts have to be faced, and these new countries have our sympathy in reaching their promised goal at a time when economic conditions are less favourable. Nevertheless, it is in times of adversity that valuable experience is learned and if present difficulties serve to bring home the fact, for it is a fact, that 'independence' for any country is a relative term, much may be gained. For the truth is that in a complex, highly integrated world there is no single country that can be said to be wholly independent. Each and all, whether old or new, are inevitably affected by happenings in the others. Even in such a matter as the shortage of capital it is a fact that almost all the countries of Europe and North America alike are today similarly affected. Their high rate of consumption leaves little to spare in the form of real savings available to finance developments elsewhere. Unless the democracies of the mid-twentieth century, however, can show the degree of discipline required to eliminate some of the wasteful expenditure in which they indulge today, they will, I believe, be found to have been failing in their duty, not only to themselves, but to the new states that are emerging and which still need help in many different ways. This applies with peculiar force to Britain with her special responsibilities and obligations towards the British Commonwealth overseas.

"The significance of saving is now clearly so vital that I make no apology for referring to it again this year, for, in the long run, if we do not save we cannot invest or lend abroad. If Britain and other western countries wish to see something akin to their own political systems and ideologies prevailing in the new countries they must be able and willing to invest capital or give them credits, or both. Such help, moreover, is likely to be particularly needed during the critical formative period following the birth of these new states. Clearly some measure of political stability is necessary in the new states themselves, but external help to maintain it may be required for a time.

"It must be acknowledged that the sums which Britain has invested in Commonwealth countries since the war are large, not only in themselves but also in relation to her resources. She cannot reasonably be expected to meet all demands from every quarter. Unless her reserves can be buttressed by increased savings they will prove inadequate to meet the rapidly growing demands that are now coming. The present high level of domestic expenditure does not leave enough margin for this purpose, with the result that in times of strain money rates may have to be sharply raised or special measures taken which subject other countries of the Commonwealth to sudden shocks. A heavy responsibility falls upon this country as the banker for the sterling area. Over-spending at the centre has been a cause of the decline and fall of more than one empire.

"Unless in this country we can increase our savings by more efficient production, or in other ways, we may have to spend rather less on ourselves. This should mean no more than a temporary slowing down of the rate of increase in our living standards, especially if we can eliminate wasteful expenditure. For example, since the war nearly 3,000,000 houses and flats have been built mainly for local authorities, at a cost probably

exceeding £5,000,000,000. Few will deny the urgency of the post-war housing needs, yet it is widely recognized today that these were greatly aggravated by the continuance of an obsolete Rent Restriction Act which ignored hard economic facts and caused many properties to fall into disrepair. As a result the bill for new housing has been heavier than it need have been. Even a fraction of the sums spent on housing would, if saved, have gone far to meet investment demands elsewhere. Stockholders in this bank, when they agreed to set aside £6,000,000 for the purpose of capitalizing Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, were at that time forgoing immediate rewards. They are now receiving proof that investment in the Commonwealth, while desirable for many reasons, can also be profitable."

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the profit was £130,016, from which is deducted £50,145 for income tax, leaving £79,871, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £634, makes a total of £80,505. From this, £50,000 is transferred to general reserve, and out of the remainder of £30,505, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent, free of income tax, which will absorb £19,500, leaving £11,005 to be carried forward.

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

The directors, in their report for the year ended August 31st, state that the surplus was £303,058, to be allocated as follows: to "A" shareholders, £136,276; staff bonus, £15,253; "B" shareholders, £162; and contractors, £151,367.

The amount of £136,276 at the credit of "A" shareholders has been carried to "A" shareholders' appropriation account and this account has also been credited with £13,000 provided for taxation in previous years, now no longer required, thus making a total to be dealt with of £149,276. Provision for taxation absorbs £82,100 and the directors recommend that the balance of £67,176 be paid to the "A" shareholders.

The crop started on February 5th with every promise of a record crop but, as a result of a very severe drought, the out-turn only amounted to 44,794 tons sugar instead of about 53,000 tons as expected.

Sugar for export amounted to 40,243 tons of which 29,535 tons were sold to the Sugar Board at the negotiated price of £42 3s. 4d. per ton c.i.f., including £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the St. Kitts Presidency as special funds. The balance was sold on a favourable free market.

The first payment for canes was 60s. 4.0776d. per ton. The contractors' share of the surplus amounts to 8s. 6.8304d. per ton, making a total price of 68s. 10.9080d. per ton.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Canes ground tons	430,243	409,342	401,921	437,120	363,165
Sugar ... tons	51,579	49,922	49,356	50,371	44,794
Sucrose in cane %	13.29	13.53	13.62	12.73	13.61
Fibre in cane %	15.13	15.81	15.75	14.73	14.25
Sucrose in bagasse ... %	3.42	2.96	2.66	2.51	2.41
Purity of juice %	84.50	85.46	84.53	83.48	83.10
Mill extraction sucrose ... %	92.46	93.28	93.79	94.18	95.05
Boiling house recovery... %	93.65	92.79	92.29	92.29	91.54
Total recovery of sucrose %	86.59	86.56	86.56	86.92	87.01
Yield of sugar 96° ... %	11.99	12.20	12.28	11.52	12.33
Tons of cane per ton sugar 96° ...	8.34	8.20	8.14	8.68	8.11
Sale price of sugar per ton, f.o.b....	£35.19 5	£34.16 6	£34.12 2	£35 5 3	£42.1 1

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, states: "At this time last year I said that the outlook was for a crop of about the same size as that of 1956, some 50,000 tons. Local opinion put it rather higher and there was even talk of a record crop. With the beginning of 1957, dry weather set in and it was soon obvious that there were to be no records. Drought conditions continued throughout crop, and the return from all canes scheduled for late reaping fell off seriously. Furthermore, it is probable that the cane suffered more severely from the hurricane which struck the island in November, 1956, than was at first thought.

Whatever the cause, the result was that the final out-turn was only about 44,800 tons, a drop of over 10 per cent of the estimated figure and one must go back many years to find such a serious short fall.

"Factory operations progressed well throughout crop and very little time was lost through breakdown of machinery. The new mills, after some teething troubles during the first two crops, are now getting into their stride and we should be able to look for trouble-free working in this department for many years to come. The main trouble experienced was shortage of water. The demand for water is always increasing but, owing to the dry weather, our source fell below normal. We are investigating alternative sources of supply.

"Shortly before crop started we were confronted with a problem due to the fact that Government are extending the runway at their airport to accommodate larger planes than those which can now use it, and this extension involved the diversion of two miles of our railway. There were many delays before this could be started and final agreement was only reached nine weeks before the beginning of crop when, of course, the new line had to be in working order. The job was undertaken by us and completed in eight weeks, and stood up well to use during crop and since then to serious flooding. Our staff are to be congratulated on the way in which this work was carried through. The cost of this diversion was borne by the Government.

"The drain on labour by reason of emigration to the United Kingdom continues and many skilled men are leaving the island in the hope of improving their position. How far these hopes are realized is open to doubt although some undoubtedly do well. Unskilled labour also leaves in considerable numbers and if the drain continues it may, before long, have a serious effect on the economy of the island.

"With the help of the extra-mural department of the University College of the West Indies, the training of promising apprentices is being developed on more ambitious lines than in the past. We hope to see the full benefit of this work in the years to come. Several of our employees have been awarded scholarships granted by the United States of America to non-American Caribbean territories for technical training in Puerto Rico. While there is a tendency for men who have completed this course to look for a wider field than St. Kitts can offer, we hope that in some cases, at least, the island will benefit from the generosity of the U.S.A.

"For the first time since the inauguration of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement the price for free sugar rose for a time well above the negotiated price. It is unfortunate that, owing to the short crop, we did not have more free sugar to take advantage of this position. Indications are that for next crop the price ratio of free sugar to negotiated price sugar will have returned to what we have come to consider normal. The negotiated price for next year has been agreed at £43 16s. 8d., which is an increase of £1 13s. 4d. over last year. This includes £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable as previously to the St. Kitts Government as special funds.

"The outlook for next crop is not good and, although St. Kitts soil has wonderful powers of recuperation and good rains are now falling, canes cannot entirely recover from the effects of the drought.

"I am sure you would once more wish me to convey our thanks to our manager and his staff in St. Kitts for their work during the past year."

Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd., St. Lucia

THE chairman and managing director, MR. F. J. CARASCO, in his address at the fourth annual general meeting, held in Castries, on December 12th, said: "I am going to begin my address to you this morning by making a series of very commonplace, and, perhaps, even hackneyed observations. I hope that when I have finished, the reasons why I have made those observations will be apparent to you. As is the case in the lives of private individuals, it is, I think, generally accepted that in the lives of all human organizations such as governments, societies, companies, industrial undertakings, etc., there must be, over a period of years, successes as well as disappointments, ups as well as downs. It would be a very unique thing for anyone to go through life without, at some time or other, striking a bad patch. When, therefore, a person invests his money in a business enterprise, although he looks forward with optimism to obtaining some adequate return on the money invested, he is aware that there are risks involved and sometimes he has to be prepared to face the fact that the venture may

not go well. When one's original hopes have not been fulfilled one has to be content with less than was anticipated. Such a result may be purely temporary, and so one sets to work again and trusts that the next period will show some improvement. One tries to find the remedies that will put the enterprise on its feet again; for example, if the disastrous results are due to natural causes then one sets about to repair the damage and clear up the debris. The unfavourable result, however, may be due to circumstances that are of such a nature that the only remedy is to abandon the enterprise and to seek investment for one's money in new avenues.

"The history of industrial relations in the sugar industry in St. Lucia during the past five years has been the cause of the previous owners of the Roseau and Cul-de-Sac estates, factories and distilleries deciding to go out of business and selling out to the present company in 1953. The previous owners felt that one of the main obstacles to harmonious relations in the industry was the fact that the companies were privately owned and as such were not prepared to disclose their profits which the workers in turn felt might well be excessive. They therefore decided to sell out to a public company whose accounts would be public and whose profits would then be known to all. It was hoped that this would make for better industrial relations, but the strike of March/April this year seems to show that such a hope has not been realized. And so three months ago we read in the local press the disturbing news that the owners of the Dennery Factory Co., Ltd., had decided also to go out of the business of the production of cane and of sugar and that the year 1958 will see their last crop. I do not propose to say anything more at this stage except that the decision of five years ago by the Roseau and Cul-de-Sac companies and the similar decision three months ago by the Dennery Factory Co., Ltd., are both matters of far-reaching consequence to this colony. Taken together they must be a cause for deep reflection for the shareholders of this company, who must ask themselves, what of the future?

"For the year ending June 30th, 1957, we produced 4,122.6 tons of sugar at Roseau from 43,347.7 tons of cane, and 3,171.1 tons of sugar at Cul-de-Sac from 33,042.9 tons of canes. The yields were, at Roseau 36.71 tons per acre and Cul-de-Sac 32.52 tons. The total tonnage of sugar produced by the two factories was 7,293.66 which is 1,050 tons less than last year. The 1956 crop was a record and while the 1957 crop was never estimated to be as high, a substantial proportion of the loss is directly attributable to the five weeks strike in the industry during March and April of this year. The company was forced to leave on the ground to rot large amounts of canes already cut, while quantities of juice and syrup in process in the factories fermented and had to be thrown away. Among other things the sudden closing down of the factory at Cul-de-Sac by force caused damage to the boiler and the damaged parts have had to be replaced. All this has meant considerable loss in revenue as well as unnecessary extra expenditure to the company and brings me to my next paragraph which deals with the accounts.

ACCOUNTS

"For the year ending June 30th, the net revenue of the company exceeded expenditure by \$80,493, not including the existing amount carried forward from previous years which is \$65,610.76. The comparative figures for 1955 and 1956 were \$194,000 and \$181,000 respectively, representing approximately 150 per cent more than this year's return. The directors propose to deal with this sum of \$80,493 as follows:—

(a) Transfer to the Debenture Redemption Sinking Fund	\$ 40,500.00
(b) Payment of Preference Dividend	20,000.00
(c) Payment of Ordinary Dividend at 2½ per cent	18,125.33
(d) Carry forward in respect of 1957	1,867.67

"You will note that after items (a) and (b) which are obligatory have been met the balance left is only \$19,993. Out of this sum your directors have recommended that a 2½ per cent net dividend be paid to the ordinary shareholders of the company. This absorbs the sum of \$18,125.33 and the balance of \$1,867.67 is carried forward.

"Before leaving this head there are two points I would like to make very clear. It has been stated in some quarters that the directors did not pay a bonus this year as a reprisal against workers for their actions of the past few months. Nothing is further from the truth. The payment of a bonus to workers was instituted voluntarily by the directors of this company two years ago. The bonus was meant to be a sharing of the profits

of the current year by management with labour when the returns were good and after all obligations had been paid and the investor had received a reasonable dividend. It must be remembered in this connexion that the sugar industry pays the highest wages in agriculture in St. Lucia and that, therefore, the sugar worker as far as wages earned are concerned is already better off than his fellow agricultural worker on other estates. Consequently it is only when there is something extra in the till that a bonus was promised. The position this year is that there is nothing in the till even to meet urgently needed reserves for new machinery in the interests of the industry, and no money to pay a reasonable dividend to the ordinary shareholder.

"The second point is that in view of the adverse comments made about the company redeeming its debenture with the Government over a period of 20 years instead of 25 years, the directors approached the Government on the subject and the debenture is now being redeemed on a 25-year basis.

HOUSING

"General repairs to the housing provided for workers have continued throughout the year on a fairly large scale. Besides this, five new houses were built at Incommode Estate, Cul-de-Sac, and five at Point-d'Eau Rouge at Roseau. An old barrack in the Roseau yard which was an eyesore for many years and to which the workers had given an unprintable name was removed and alternative accommodation found for the tenants. Last year in my address I referred to certain proposals which the company had put up to the Government for increasing the rate at which new workers' houses could be built, and I expressed the hope that these proposals would receive urgent and sympathetic consideration. I can now state that the proposals put up to the Government were for a loan to the two sugar companies from the Sugar Price Stabilization Fund, at a low rate of interest and repayable in approximately 12 years. With this loan it was proposed to erect a better type of worker's house and so supplement the work being done by the Sugar Labour Welfare Fund Committee, as this latter committee, which has been in operation for several years, has not erected a single house at Roseau, which is the largest of the three sugar producing areas of the island. I regret to state that this loan has not materialized because the representative of the workers on the committee raised objections to it at the time. This fact was brought to the notice of the Jackson Commission of enquiry and the commission has suggested that another application be directed to the Government. This matter is receiving attention.

EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL

"The operation of the social club for workers at Roseau, established since 1954, has had to be temporarily suspended pending certain investigations and possible reorganization. When these workers' clubs were begun in the valleys, the company paid for all the furniture including tables, chairs, benches and bar. The company also supplied free a number of games such as table tennis outfits, playing cards, darts, dominoes, etc. The actual management of the clubs' affairs e.g., the operation of the bar was placed in the hands of a committee elected by the members of the club. The whole scheme was designed as an effort on the part of the company to provide some meeting place for the workers to enjoy themselves during their leisure hours and to take part in healthy indoor recreation while acquiring a sense of responsibility in the management of their own affairs. On account of its location the Cul-de-Sac Club was never a roaring success, but during crop it still serves a useful purpose and has a small balance to its credit. The Roseau Club, on the other hand, started well and appeared to be filling a great need, but all was not well in the matter of financial returns and changes in staff were necessary. Matters were further complicated by the sudden death of one of the secretaries. As stated before this club is closed for the time being.

"Up to the present the Government has not made the long awaited announcement regarding the erection of a school in the Roseau area. I had been told since 1954 that this project had a high priority. The company's new market for Roseau is, therefore, still being used as the schoolhouse in the area and the attendance continues to be good. It is also usually full to overflowing for Mass on Sundays. The Scout troop sponsored by the company last year is showing steady signs of progress. A Girl Guide company has now been formed and equipment for the girls has been ordered through the Island Commissioner.

"A very successful and keenly contested dominoes tournament was held between the estates in each valley and a championship

series was held between teams representing the two valleys. Prizes were awarded to the winners of the inter-estate games and also to the winners of the inter-valley game—Roseau.

"The foregoing is a brief summary of some of the attempts that are being made by the company to bring a few of the amenities of town life to its workers and their children.

LABOUR

"Industrial relations were marred this year by a strike of field workers from March 25th to April 25th. The strike was called without notice, without prior negotiation and was accompanied by intimidation and violence. I do not propose dealing in any detail with such matters as the origin of the strike, the conduct of the strikers or of the union which represented them at the negotiations, for these subjects are quite fresh in the minds of all my hearers, and there exists an abundance of material already written on all those aspects of the strike by the Government, by the trade union, by the Press, by the company itself and by the Sugar Association. About the origin of the strike, the only comments I would like to record in this address are (a) that up to the cessation of work on March 25th no complaints or demands were made to any official of the company by any worker, by any group of workers or by any of their accredited representatives on the works committee in either of the two valleys; and (b) that this company and the Sugar Association are fully satisfied that the strike was politically inspired and had no genuine roots in industrial dissatisfaction. I am reminded of the words of the chairman of the Sugar Producers' Association of British Guiana, who said in an address earlier this year: 'It cannot be expected that an industry employing such a large number of workers on seasonal processes subject to such widely varying conditions will ever be free of problems and disputes even were it managed by angels.' The St. Lucia sugar industry is managed by mere men and we expect that some problems and disputes will arise, but we expect also and we have a right to expect that the worker will put the problems to his employer before resorting to strike action. Our understanding of the sequence of events in matters appertaining to industrial relations is that strike action is the last weapon to be used by the worker when all else has failed. In this instance it was used as the opening move. However, I do not wish to talk too much of the past although it has an important place. What I wish to consider for a few moments with you are the effects of the strike and the report of the Jackson Commission of enquiry.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

"As a result of the strike the Administrator invited representatives of the Sugar Association and of the Workers Co-operative Union to meet under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Lewis, Q.C. These meetings, supplemented by behind the scenes negotiations with Mr. Catchpole, Mr. D'Abreo and Mr. Simmons, Labour Officers, resulted in an agreement between the two parties in which an increase was granted on the rates being paid for reaping operations. The crop continued and a full commission of inquiry was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Jackson with the following terms of reference:—

"To investigate the causes of stoppage of work in the sugar industry of St. Lucia during March and April, the wage structure, the terms and conditions of employment and all other matters relating to the foregoing in the sugar industry and to make recommendations thereon."

"On the financial side this commission recommended a 4 per cent increase to all workers who did not benefit as a result of the Lewis negotiations. The additional cost of these two increases on our wages bill is estimated at an average of over \$45,000 in a full year of operations. This is a very large additional sum for small units like ours to find, and it will be difficult if not impossible to operate a profitable and progressive undertaking which will provide improved housing and cultural amenities, and which will leave a prudent margin for reserves and dividend, if the expenditure on wages bears an unduly high relation to the general economies of the industry.

"Before I quote from the report of the Jackson Commission on the subject of the financial position of the sugar industry, I would like to quote from the report of another commission of inquiry dealing with other agricultural products which sat in St. Lucia at about the same time. After discussing the expenditure on wages and the value of work performed for the wages earned in the banana and coconut industries the Wright Com-

mission of Inquiry states in paragraph 119 as follows:—

'There is little doubt that in St. Lucia labour has been squeezed in the past. *The pendulum has swung and now capital is being squeezed.* The only salvation for both capital and labour is for them to recognize that they are partners in the only industry of the island. There must be no squeeze—the pendulum must be stayed in a position which suits both partners.'

'The comments of the Jackson Commission will indicate to you a similar position of capital being squeezed by the recent demands of labour. Here are a few quotations from the report:

'We have examined the accounts of Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd., for the three years since its incorporation and have also through the courtesy of the directors of the Dennerly Factory Co., Ltd., been given the opportunity to examine the accounts of this company for the same period. The latter company is the smallest of the three sugar producing units in St. Lucia, and the profits leave little margin available to meet higher costs due to increased wage rates.'

'All three factories are small in comparison with those of most other sugar producing territories in the British West Indies and British Guiana. Their production of sugar for the last two years is as follows:—

	1956/57	1955/56
	tons	tons
Dennerly Factory Co., Ltd.	2,020	2,530
Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd.	7,296	8,344

'Difficulties of transport make it unlikely that any great increase of sugar production can be expected in the future except in so far as higher yielding varieties of cane may become available.

'The accounts of Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd., do not, in our opinion, bear out the contention of the union that excessive sums have been placed to reserves, to the detriment of the earnings of the workers. It is essential that the company should be in a position to make necessary improvements in the factories to maintain and improve their efficiency, and considerable expenditure on agricultural machinery may become necessary to maintain maximum cane production. The large outstanding debenture obviously makes the raising of any additional loan extremely difficult if not impossible, and the company must, therefore, provide from its own resources the necessary sums to carry out these improvements, except for the amounts which may be received from the rehabilitation fund.

'We consider the sums allocated to debenture redemption to be in accordance with normal prudent commercial practice.

'From an assessment of the estimated profit for the year 1956/57 supplied to us by Sugar Manufacturers, Ltd., we are of the opinion that the company should be able to meet the cost of the commission's recommendation on wages without serious financial embarrassment, although the company could not be expected to continue operations indefinitely on such a small margin of profit.'

'You will see from the foregoing that all through the report there runs the theme 'of prudent commercial practice' on the part of the directors of the company, with 'no excessive sums being placed to reserves to the detriment of the earnings of the workers,' and finally, 'the company could not be expected to continue operations indefinitely on such a small margin of profit.' And here I return to the opening remarks of my address and to the question, what of the future?

FUTURE PLANNING

'When I was offered the post of managing director of the company, I made it my business before I accepted it, to read the prospectus which was issued in 1953 prior to the formation of the company, and which had the full sanction and approval of the Government of this colony. There has been little change in the personnel of the Government since 1953. The prospectus offered the public here and abroad shares in a company that was Government sponsored and held out to intending shareholders the prospect of a reasonable dividend on their investment. Copies of the prospectus are still available at the company's office and the attractions held out in it can still be read. I agree and I believe your other directors too, agreed to accept their positions on the basis of that prospectus to which all of them had appended their signatures. It was at that time a matter of urgent necessity to save the industry. We have short memories and today the industry is being squeezed again into

a position where one company has decided to go out of business and we of Sugar Manufacturers must take stock of our position.

'As stated above the results of the two wages increases in 1957 represented an increase in expenditure on wages alone of \$45,000. On top of this the new holidays with pay ordinance which becomes effective in 1958 will mean additional expenditure of approximately \$20,000. This makes a total of \$65,000 on just two items of recurrent expenditure. There are other smaller items to be added on as well. These amounts were all superimposed on the increase in wages originally granted by the Sugar Industry Wages Council for 1957. I warn you that the directors of the company will have to watch, more than ever before, their every step in the operation of the affairs of the company if it is to remain a profitable enterprise. The position is not yet critical, but it is very serious indeed, and any immoderate demands will mean the finish of the company as a paying concern. Nevertheless, in the interests of the colony as a whole, of the workers in the industry and of the shareholders, it is my considered opinion that we should continue to operate if all sides of the industry realize the position and act accordingly. If, on the other hand, circumstances continue to be such that the company in the next year or two finds that reason and moderation have not prevailed and that it is impossible to carry on as a 'prudent commercial enterprise,' it seems to me that there are only two alternatives.

The first is that the company should go out of the business of sugar production (and although I do not agree with them I know many shareholders who would like to make this decision now) and embark upon other crops that do not require the purchase and maintenance of hundreds of thousands of dollars of expensive machinery. Alternatively, if the Government feels that sugar production should be continued in those two valleys in order to maintain employment, then as a shareholder myself I would unhesitatingly recommend to my fellow shareholders that the company be sold to the Government, although as a taxpayer I would be painfully aware that we would be very soon called upon by taxation to make up the deficits that would inevitably follow its operation by the Government. I might mention that in discussion with the Government their attitude at the moment is that they would not buy.

'My hope is, that good sense will prevail and that the factions who are now out to squeeze capital will realize that in nearly every other West Indian island to-day the reverse is taking place—capital is being encouraged by the offer of most favourable terms by every Government in the Caribbean. On our part, I offer on behalf of our directors and staff, as I have done every year these past three years, the fullest co-operation possible with our workers and their accredited representatives whoever they may be. We have always looked upon our workers as partners in a joint enterprise and within our capacity their welfare is equally important to us as are the interests of our shareholders.

'Although this has already been done in a circular issued after the strike, I would like again to place on record in this address, our appreciation of the spirit of loyalty of our factory workers both at Roseau and at Cul-de-Sac for remaining on the job until the last under very trying conditions.'

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission

On February 26th, the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Edward Betham-Beetham, will open an extension to the Penal Power Station of the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission.

This extension consists of a C. A. Parsons 20 M.W. steam turbine and a Babcock & Wilcox boiler producing 215,000 lb. of steam per hour at a pressure of 620 lb. per sq. in. and a temperature of 865°F. This extension brings the installed capacity at the Penal Power Station to 30 M.W. as there are already two 5 M.W. British Thomson-Houston turbo generator sets installed.

With the plant at the Port-of-Spain Power Station, this will make the total installed plant of the Commission some 60 M.W.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line, Ltd.

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, December 19th:—

Dr. A. Abdurahman	Mr. D. E. Dowling	Miss K. M. Garner
Mr. A. K. Allan	Mr. B. A. Eyre	Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Hook
Mr. U. G. Atherly	Mr. H. G. Frampton	Mr. R. C. Spence
Mr. E. E. Boothe		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co., Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain O. Betulander), London, December 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Hendriks	Miss N. M. Matthews	Mr. S. Reid
	Mr. S. L. Norkhird	Mr. T. Wright

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, December 18th:—

Miss K. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. J. Darey	Mr. T. Vaswani
Miss H. Brown	Miss M. Knight	Mr. I. Vaswani

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, December 27th:—

Mr. C. H. Fison	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Kleyen Van De Poll	Lady G. S. Palmer
Mr. D. C. Griggs	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lovell	Rev. & Mrs. H. O. Russell
Mr. M. E. Halliday		Mrs. K. S. Stewart

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, January 5th:—

Miss B. Goldsmith
Miss J. Ridley

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in R.M.S. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, January 6th:—

Miss E. Bishop	Miss G. Neblett	Miss K. Watson
Mrs. P. Dyall	Miss S. Trotman	Mr. & Mrs. T. Watson
BARBADOS		
Mr. D. Aldridge	Mr. E. King	Miss K. Robinson
Mr. A. BORG	Mr. W. Lewis	Mr. G. Kimner
Mr. J. Brown	Mrs. E. Lovell	Mr. J. Sanders
Mr. R. Campbell	Miss J. Lovell	Miss J. Spencer
Mr. H. Carter	Mrs. S. Lovell	Mrs. S. Singh
Mr. A. Churchill	Mr. J. MacInnes	Miss B. Singh
Mr. T. Conroy	Mr. J. Matthews	Miss F. Singh
Mr. E. Forde	Mr. J. McGoldrich	Miss A. Singh
Mr. J. Gardner	Miss K. Morgan	Mr. A. Sweeting
Mr. C. Gauci	Mr. R. Morgan	Mr. E. Simpson
Mr. T. Grant	Miss A. Mollineau	Mr. H. Scipio
Mr. G. Grech	Mr. W. Pask	Mr. W. Wells
Mr. Hodgson	Mr. K. Pike	Mr. A. Whelan
Mr. N. Hutchings	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robertson	
TRINIDAD		

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, December 10th:—

Mr. J. Arbutnot	Mr. L. Dawson	Miss R. Rambaran
Miss C. Ali	Miss E. Gibbs	Mr. & Mrs. E. Shepherd
Miss E. Abraham	Mr. C. Inall	Miss P. Shepherd
Mr. T. Bleasdel	Mr. C. John	Mr. & Mrs. G. Sutherland
Mr. E. Bridge	Mr. H. McDougall	Miss T. Talbot
Mr. G. Chetwynd	Miss V. Poonwai	Mr. H. Williams
Miss J. Carter		

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, December 20th:—

Mr. M. Balcombe	Mr. C. W. Greenidge	Mrs. D. R. Payne
Miss M. Dotti	Captain & Mrs. A. Marsden	Mr. H. Shields
Miss C. L. Gaskin		Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Wilde
Mrs. I. I. Gittens	Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Martin	Miss J. A. Wilkinson
Mr. C. L. Gittens	Mr. T. W. Nicholas	Miss J. G. Woodcock
BARBADOS		
Mr. F. Aston	Miss M. J. Koylass	Mr. N. B. Raymond
Mrs. S. F. Fagan	Mr. C. E. Le Blanc	Mrs. M. M. Seerharan
Mrs. L. J. Hill	Mr. O. G. Marks	Mr. A. Shade
Mr. M. H. Hinkson	Mrs. A. V. Narsingh	Dr. P. A. Sukhhbir
Mrs. G. S. Jean-Marie	Mr. R. B. Nicoll	Miss E. Taylor
Mr. F. D. Jones	Miss G. F. Nicoll	Mr. D. P. Watt
Mrs. Z. J. Khan		
TRINIDAD		

Mr. & Mrs. K. R. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Jackson	Dr. M. E. Nelson
Mrs. M. Coulter	Miss J. S. Jackson	Mrs. M. Pogson
Miss V. Davies	Miss C. D. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Ritchie
Mr. & Mrs. P. Ellis	Mrs. J. M. Knapp	Mr. & Mrs. E. Rose
Mr. J. Frazer	Mr. & Mrs. D. B. Lamb	Miss G. Rose
Miss M. J. Frazer	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Laming	Mrs. B. B. Rowe
Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Fry	Mr. B. Lewis	Mr. C. E. Rowe
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Galliven	Miss S. M. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. F. Royle
Miss G. V. Galliven	Mr. J. Mackle	Miss C. G. Smith
Mr. C. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Martin	Dr. & Mrs. F. M. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. S. Hancock	Mrs. M. C. Moody	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Turnly
Mrs. J. R. Hargreaves	Rev. J. B. Neary	Mr. & Mrs. D. Wood
ROUND VOYAGE		

Saguenay Shipping, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunbeam (Captain T. Reinertsen), Liverpool, December 28th:—

Mr. H. R. Burningham	Mr. E. Jordan	Mr. N. Miller
Mr. & Mrs. E. Elcoat	Rev. W. J. Kavanagh	Mr. & Mrs. J. Yearward
Mr. R. I. Gethin-Jones		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain Koningsstem), Plymouth, December 20th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Barton	Mr. & Mrs. N. N. Grewal	Mr. L. F. Salamalay
Mr. J. V. Campbell	Mr. Hasler	Mr. & Mrs. N. Sobers
Miss J. Detering	Mr. & Mrs. Howe	Mr. A. E. Starling
Dr. & Mrs. Giglioli	Miss N. S. Ross	Mrs. Stott

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Prins Der Nederlanden (Captain J. R. Flens), Plymouth, January 4th:—

Mr. A. Davilla-Suarez	Mr. A. Knight	Mr. C. H. McMillan
Miss R. V. Jameson	Mr. & Mrs. Leach	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranje Nassau (Captain Ruyg), Plymouth, December 7th:—

Mr. S. Barrow	Miss F. M. Rennie	Mr. & Mrs. van Vliet
Mr. & Mrs. Bywater	Miss S. Stelliash	Miss D. W. Welch
Mr. & Mrs. Harper	Miss J. Stapleton	Mrs. J. van de Star
Mr. & Mrs. James		

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Liverpool, December 5th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown	Dr. & Mrs. B. L. Heyden	Mr. C. Wolfe
Capt. Edith Connor	Mr. J. McFarlane	Mr. G. A. Wright
Mr. A. E. Field	Mr. J. Quinn	

Home arrivals from Trinidad, Barbados and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltfo (Captain R. W. Lundy), Southampton, December 15th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. Broad	Mr. & Mrs. N. Himsworth	Miss M. Wight
Mrs. M. Bryan	Mrs. F. Quayle	Mrs. J. Yarwood
Miss J. Deonarine	Mr. J. Kothery	
BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. P. Barker	Mr. G. Pelter	
JAMAICA		
Miss J. Baugh	Mrs. M. Dyce	Miss M. Waite
Mrs. F. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. J. Holbrook	Brig. Gen. & Mrs. G. Weston
Capt. & Mrs. T. Brooks	Miss Z. Skinner	
Mrs. K. Dunsterville	Miss J. Toogood	Miss J. Widdowson

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Goltfo (Captain R. W. Lundy), Southampton, December 23rd:—

Miss M. Grass	Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Laird	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wakelord
Lord & Lady Hailes	Mr. R. E. Shipman	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Watson
Miss Hutchinson	Mr. G. R. Turbutt	Mr. R. L. Wilson
TRINIDAD		
Mr. T. Barnes	Miss M. Scheult	Miss P. A. Wight
Mr. P. A. Branche	Miss M. Tovey	Mr. & Mrs. E. Woolley
Miss M. M. Fitzgerald	Mrs. R. A. Vieira	Miss J. Woolley
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gravenor	Sir Gerald and Lady Wight	Mr. R. A. Yates
Mr. D. J. O'Reilly		
JAMAICA		

Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Buxton	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. H. Green	Miss A. D. McKechnie
Mrs. M. Cameron	Rev. & Mrs. D. W. Jolleyman	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. McNeil-Smith
Mrs. A. S. Chanibers	Mr. M. K. Chopin	Mr. R. L. Miller
Mr. M. K. Chopin	Miss J. W. Kennedy	Mr. F. W. Milling
Mr. T. P. Clark	Miss V. A. Lawe	Miss H. M. Palmer
Mrs. E. P. Cornwall	Mr. & Mrs. Levy	Mr. A. Rideal
Mr. K. Culbert	Miss M. H. Lindsay	Miss M. M. Smith
Mrs. H. V. Daley	Miss E. A. Lund	Miss D. Tweed
ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Barrie	Mr. M. W. Gunn	Miss R. A. Rudyerd-Helpman
Mrs. O. M. Dreschfield	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hall	Whitson, Mrs. A. L.
Mr. & Mrs. M. Glover	Mrs. M. E. Harris	Mrs. P. O. Wood
Miss N. Gordon	Mr. E. C. Ker	

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, December 29th:—

Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Henderson	Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Moore
Mr. F. P. Boyle	Mr. M. C. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. P. Morris
Mr. & Mrs. I. Hadden	Miss M. Hassan Ali Khan	Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Sealby
JAMAICA		
Mr. W. J. Barnett	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. R. Hunt	Prof. & Mrs. E. G. Turner
Mrs. S. M. Fanthorpe	Mr. R. Kirwin	Mr. & Mrs. F. Underwood
Mrs. E. M. Furness	Mr. P. W. Leach	Major S. Y. Watson
Mrs. B. Y. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Webster

(Continued on next page)

The Markets

January 10th, 1958.

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 Jan. 8th, 1957	
			46	49	52	55
2½	War Loan	...	62	65	70	73
15	Angostura Bitters	...	50/-	60/-	38/9	45/-xd
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	...	25/-	30/-	27/6	32/-xd
10	Antigua Sugar Factory	...	20/-	22/-	18/6	19/6
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	...	40/3	41/9	37/6	39/-
8	Barclays Bank D C O. Ord. Stock	...	28/-	31/-	31/-	36/-
7½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	...	17/3	18/6	17/10½	18/1½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	...	17/-	18/-	18/9	19/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	...	7/6	1/-	1/3	1/7½
14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	...	3/6	4/15	3/9	4/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	...	16/-	18/-	16/-	18/-
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	...	6/3	7/3	5/9	6/9
15	Lumber & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	...	24/3	26/10½	27/6	30/-
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	...	4/3	5/3	4/-	4/6
21	Royal Bank of Canada 8/0	...	43/0/-	47/0/-	54/0/-	58/0/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	...	47/6	50/-	56/-	57/-
7	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	...	24/6	27/-	24/6	26/6
27½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	...	95/-	115/-	72/6	75/-
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	...	31/10½	33/9	35/6	37/-
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	...	65/-	72/6	43/6	45/-
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	...	16/-	17/-xd	17/3	18/3xd
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	...	7/6	8/6	4/3	5/3
5	West Indies Sugar	...	26/3	28/9	26/10½	29/4½
7½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	...	65	75	74	78

* Free of Income Tax.

Cocoa. Prices have fluctuated during the past month and at the close show a small decline. Manufacturers have been buying sparingly and opinion on the future course of the market is divided. Good fermented Accra is offered at about 307/6 per cwt. c.i.f. for January-March shipment.

Some sales of Trinidad plantation first marks have been made at 350/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., with second marks quoted at 335/-. Fine estates Grenada is quoted at 375/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and a few small sales have been reported at this price.

Pimento. The official price is unchanged at 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. The spot London market is still quoted around 510/- ex store and afloat and near shipment parcels at about 475/- c.i.f.

Ginger. There are offers of new crop Jamaica ginger on the market as follows: ratoon 465/-, No. 3 grade 495/- and No. 2 grade 535/- per cwt. c.i.f. February-March shipment. Spot No. 3 grade Jamaican is quoted at 540/- per cwt. ex store London terms, but there appears to be no buying interest at present.

Nutmegs. The market is exceedingly quiet after a certain amount of buying of East Indian defectives. East Indian nutmegs are quoted as follows: 80's, 11/3 c.i.f., 110's, 11/-, defectives 6/-. Grenada sound unassorted remain unchanged at 14/3 per lb. f.o.b., and defectives at 12/-.

Mace. Grenada prices are quoted for forward shipment as follows: whole pale blade 22/- per lb. f.o.b., No. 1 broken 20/-, special broken 18/- and No. 2 broken at 17/-.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for November are as follows:—

Imports ...	Month of November		January-November	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Sierra Leone	—	—	996	16,881
Ghana	37,955	7,905	583,534	773,554
Nigeria	65,095	17,672	710,425	934,845
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	3,620	—	28,295	29,872
Jamaica	—	—	9,943	—
Windward Islands	118	14	7,798	14,208
Trinidad	57	—	27,081	27,172
Other Commonwealth Countries	136	2,824	8,467	21,482
French West Africa	—	—	3,471	9,775
Brazil	3,307	1,774	33,257	9,791
Other foreign countries	350	159	16,378	20,792
Total	110,638	30,348	1,429,645	1,858,372
Exports	6,141	12,370	156,204	126,670
Consumption	130,108	184,876	1,304,589	1,890,857
Stocks (end of October)	754,000	517,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for November are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of November		January-November	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Union of South Africa	—	—	9,282	130,345	89,153
Mauritius	51,481	66,652	296,337	369,628	
Australia	43,701	73,091	266,892	410,252	
Fiji	—	18,554	25,071	55,181	
Jamaica	19,601	3,602	228,710	188,184	
Leeward Islands	—	—	48,177	53,605	
Windward Islands	—	—	15,298	9,288	
Barbados	300	1,150	93,093	135,951	
Trinidad	2	—	116,175	125,146	
British Guiana	6,770	21,922	100,789	146,897	
Other Commonwealth Countries	—	892	1,743	5,970	
Cuba	29,411	—	363,006	438,654	
Dominican Republic	9,248	4,000	366,314	368,329	
Peru	4,900	—	39,067	51,757	
Brazil	—	12,918	5586	101,545	
Other foreign countries	—	—	—	15,898	
Total	165,414	218,562	2,096,603	2,567,420	
Exports (Refined, including candy)	Month of November		January-November		
	1956	1957	1956	1957	
Refined	62,750	62,799	525,137	626,596	
Unrefined	214,509	237,115	2,173,495	2,322,621	
Total	214,509	237,894	2,174,368	2,336,628	
Consumption		Month of October		January-October	
Refined	—	779	873	14,007	
Unrefined	—	—	2,173,495	2,322,621	
Total	—	779	2,174,368	2,336,628	
Stocks (end of October)		Manufactured from Home Grown			
Beet	86,350	89,300			
Imported Refined	—	3,200			
Imported Unrefined	458,100	449,800			
Total	544,450	542,500			

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for November are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of November		January-November	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Exports	—	38,331	57,976	3,446,912	3,923,009
Consumption	—	205,358	272,718	592,650	581,068
Stocks (end of October)	—	9,642,000	11,151,000	995,799	904,518

Fyffes Line

(Continued from preceding page)

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Changuinola (Captain J. Kinsley), Liverpool, December 11th:—

Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Browne Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Smith Miss J. P. Smith
Miss M. Dunkley

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, January 7th:—

BARBADOS		
Col. Sir Rodenck	Mr. S. Cross	Mr. & Mrs. B. Robinson
Brinckman	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kingham	Mr. N. M. Sharp
Lady Brinckman	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Mahon	Mrs. E. J. Webster
Major & Mrs. G. M. Carington	Mr. C. McCrow	Mr. B. Williams
TRINIDAD		
Mr. M. Bailey	Mr. & Mrs. A. Gillies	Mr. D. H. Marchmont
Dr. K. B. Bender	Mrs. B. I. Gordon	Dr. & Mrs. G. I. Macleod
Mr. J. Beresford	Miss M. A. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. O. Parratt
Mrs. E. L. Donald	Mr. K. A. S. Henderson	Mr. G. A. Robbins
Mr. & Mrs. J. Drysdale	Miss A. H. Jenkin	Miss J. E. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Edgar	Miss H. Lewis	Mr. D. Walmley
Mr. R. J. Farr	Mr. J. W. Lloyd	Mr. S. C. Webster
Mr. P. T. Gill		

JAMAICA		
H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone	Mrs. S. Everard	Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
Mr. F. K. Harwell	Miss J. E. Huelin	
Mrs. J. P. Bettison	Mrs. G. M. Long	Mrs. C. Sims
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Bird	Miss D. E. Maile	Miss A. C. Sims
Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Black	Mr. A. R. Nicholson	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Sinalé
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bradnum	Mr. & Mrs. L. Robinson	Mr. W. D. Stavert
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. Chayton	Miss M. M. Roll	Sir Henry Turner
	Mrs. C. E. Rose	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Wilson
	Miss E. P. Rose	Mr. W. Wilson
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. M. Davie		
ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Arkle	Mr. & Mrs. N. V. Cannon	Mrs. E. A. Henman
Mrs. E. Barker	Mr. & Mrs. N. V.	Mr. T. E. Lowe
Miss D. Barker	Chamberlain	Mrs. S. Trueman
Mrs. E. Bryce	Mr. C. A. Cocks	

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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February, 1958

Bird in the Hand

IN a timely speech to the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica,* in which he emphasized the economic interdependence of the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth, the president of the West India Committee deplored that at a time when it was in the interest of all that Commonwealth ties should be drawn tighter and strengthened, there was instead a strong tendency in the United Kingdom to cut those ties. SIR JOCK CAMPBELL referred particularly to the United Kingdom's attitude to what he termed "future ex-colonies," suggesting that she was taking advantage of the granting of self-government to contract out of giving aid to them, he having no doubt primarily in mind the recent debate on the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill, in the course of which that outstanding champion of the colonies, MR. LENNOX-BOYD, was under what must have been to him the painful obligation to disillusion any hopes there may have been among the peoples of the territories emerging to independence that the Colonial Development Corporation would carry on business as formerly when they attained independence. The Colonial Secretary made it clear to them that although operations already begun would be completed, and although the services of the Colonial Development Corporation would be available in a management capacity, for the rest their interests would best be served if they built up their own credits and were able to use the facilities for raising money on the London money market and elsewhere.

The Colonial Secretary went on to say that in arriving at this decision the Government had been influenced by the consideration that it was through the investment of privately owned funds that the United Kingdom had made its most valuable contribution to other (i.e. independent) Commonwealth countries, and this was primarily the medium through which further help should come. He did not explain how an institution which had been created specifically for filling a gap which private enterprise could not fill should suddenly become unnecessary when a dependent territory became independent, nor can we see any merit in the plea that the United Kingdom's resources are limited, and that were they to be spread over too wide a field the inescapable consequence would be that the United Kingdom would be bound to "slip up" in her duties to the colonial territories. Surely the inescapable point is that the change of the status of any territory from dependence to

* See page 39.

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independence cannot widen the field that has to be covered.

MR. CALLAGHAN struck the right note when he said: "The plain truth is that we all recognize that this is not a form of aid. It is an investment which not only raises the standard of life and diversifies the economies of those countries but also is of material benefit to us. To put it in terms of relying endlessly on the British tax payers seems to me to reduce it well below the level which is justified."

In emphasizing that in helping Commonwealth territories the United Kingdom was strengthening her own economy, Mr. Callaghan was following a line which has been consistently held by Sir Jock Campbell, who said at Kingston "All the United Kingdom's wealth and position depends on her situation as the centre of the colonies and the Commonwealth." In weakening the economies of constituent members of the Commonwealth, whether by failing to give them assistance which is in her power to give, or by deliberate measures such as the recent handing to Cuba and the United States of a further share of markets which had until then been largely supplied by her dependent territories in the Caribbean, the United Kingdom is acting prejudicially not only to their but also to her own interest. There are occasions, and the setting up of the European Common Market is one, where the United Kingdom has no choice but to save what she can from the wreck as far as Commonwealth trade is concerned. The unfortunate thing is the ease with which she is cajoled into making unnecessary agreements with non-Commonwealth countries for her own apparent short-term advantage at the expense of her permanent interest in maintaining Commonwealth trade.

Another matter which has exasperated Commonwealth producers is Britain's adherence to an interpretation of the no new preference rule of the G. A. T. T., whereby while her own supplies to the rest of the Commonwealth get the benefit chiefly of self adjusting ad valorem preferences, the preferences on Commonwealth products entering the United Kingdom have in most cases, being specific, become practically valueless; and even when reasonable compensatory measures are proposed, such as a drastic reduction of the United Kingdom duty on cigars—not a highly important revenue item—no action is taken. Meanwhile, as MR. BERNARD BRAINE has noted in an article in *New Commonwealth*, more and more people are coming to ask how it is that the Americans have manoeuvred the rest of the world into a position where everyone is expected to play the game and to liberalize their trade except themselves, he having

(Continued on page 36)

From a Londoner's Notebook

IT has been disappointing to many patriots to find this country, which made the fundamental discoveries in pure physics on which so many of the spectacular achievements of our age depends, relegated to the position of a spectator while the Americans and the Russians vie with one another in the manufacture of apocalyptic engines of destruction or the exploration of inter-planetary space. So a good deal of national *amour propre* was restored at the end of January by the announcement from the atomic research establishment at Harwell of the advent of "Zeta," which seems to be at least as remarkable an achievement as the making of a bomb to obliterate whole countries or setting a dead dog to revolve endlessly round the earth. This "Zeta" is not the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet; it stands for "zero energy thermonuclear assembly." Its principle is to produce new energy, not by splitting the atom but by fusion of atoms together. In the process temperatures of 5,000,000 degrees centigrade have been generated, measured, and sustained for a small fraction of a second; 25,000,000 degrees, it is estimated, will be reached within a year. I do not pretend that these figures convey to me any exact idea of the warmth involved; but Sir John Cockcroft, who presides over the work at Harwell, tells us that the second is hotter than the inside of the sun—whose source of energy, like that of the stars generally, is believed to be precisely this process of atomic fusion.

Many years must pass before this great discovery can be turned into industrial use. But it holds the promise that, after one spendthrift civilization has squandered the earth's reserves of coal and oil, our posterity will be able to supply themselves with all the electric power they need, using as fuel the inexhaustible water of the sea. That is, of course, provided that the hydrogen bomb merchants don't get in first.

* * *

The great inquiry into the supposed leak of information about the bank rate has ended, as I ventured to hint elsewhere that it would, in the proclamation of a mare's nest. Never has there been a more sweeping exoneration. Everybody concerned—the Chancellor of the Exchequer who had to take a few trusted people into his confidence before the announcement, and the bankers, journalists, and party officials he told—is given a clean bill; and the lady at the cocktail party who deduced there would be a rise in the bank rate next day is found to have invented the whole thing in order to draw attention to herself.

* * *

The debate on the report was exceedingly bitter, and more than once looked like breaking up in disorder. Mr. Harold Wilson and his friends, while compelled to accept the acquittal, resolutely declined to apologize for the charges they had brought. The strategy of the Labour Party is now to switch the attack to the system under which the Bank of England is governed—that is, by a court of directors many of whom are also engaged

in private business in the City, and so may admittedly be tempted to use confidential information obtained through the Bank for the benefit of themselves or their shareholders. The report shows that this conflict of interests—which can be paralleled in other walks of public life—has not in fact led to abuse. Nevertheless the attack persists. At bottom what is at issue is two contrasted conceptions of public finance. One side would have the City, as our greatest trading community, continuing to exercise collectively a predominant control of the Bank; the other would tend to convert the Bank, already nationalized, into an outpost of the Treasury, managed by men who would be scarcely distinguishable from civil servants.

* * *

A Scottish divorce case has brought to the surface a moral controversy that has been rumbling in the background for some time. A husband, being separated from his wife by the Atlantic ocean, sought the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of adultery, of which the evidence was that she had lately given birth to a child. Her counsel indicated that her reply would be that this child had been conceived by artificial insemination, the male element having been provided, with medical help, by a "donor." The judge then ruled that this process, there having been no direct intercourse between the parents of the child, did not amount in law to adultery, though it was certainly a grave offence against the marriage. In the event the decree of divorce was pronounced, since the lady declined to produce evidence of the alleged "A.I.D." (artificial insemination by donor), so that the presumption of adultery was not rebutted.

* * *

There are said to be 10,000 people in England—and at least 100,000 in America—whose birth is due to A.I.D. After the Scottish judgment the Archbishop of Canterbury denounced the practice root and branch and even asked that it should be brought within the criminal law. He was in fact making more than an individual pronouncement, for behind him was the report of an ecclesiastical committee of inquiry that he had appointed eight or nine years ago; the Pope also, in an allocution to Catholic doctors in 1949, had decisively condemned A.I.D. On the other hand, voices in the medical profession have sought to justify the practice for the relief of the maternal impulse in women married to sterile husbands. The plain man, with neither medical nor theological qualifications, is inclined to ask, if a woman in such a position is determined to become the mother of another man's child, why she does not do so by the natural process instead of resorting to the test tube. One would have thought that the essence of adultery, the reason why it has been held sinful in all religions, lay precisely in this tendency to "adulterate" the blood of the family. But we seem to be in the presence of another manifestation of the ultra-puritan attitude, which identifies sin not with the act but with the pleasure associated with it.

Governor-General's Advisory Council

Important Decisions at First Meeting

LORD HAILES, Governor-General of The West Indies, presided over the first meeting of the Governor-General's Advisory Council which opened on January 6th at Governor-General's House.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of the territorial governments who formerly constituted the Standing Federation Committee:—

Antigua : Hon. V. C. Bird.

Barbados : Hon. Sir Grantley Adams, C.M.G., Q.C., Hon. Sir Archibald Cuke, C.B.E., Hon. R. G. Mapp.

Dominica : Hon. Franklyn Baron.

Grenada : Hon. L. C. J. Thomas.

Jamaica : Hon. N. W. Manley, Q.C., M.M., Hon. F. A. Glasspole, Mr. E. L. Allen.

Montserrat : Hon. W. H. Bramble.

St. Kitts : Hon. R. L. Bradshaw.

St. Lucia : Hon. Dr. C. G. De I. A. Corbiniere.

St. Vincent : Hon. E. T. Joshua.

Trinidad and Tobago : Hon. Dr. Eric Williams, Hon. W. J. Alexander, Hon. B. S. Maraj.

A photograph supplied by the Federal Information Officer is reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages.

These representatives were accompanied by their advisers. Senior Federal officials were also present at the meeting and an observer from British Guiana, Hon. Brindley Benn.

The Advisory Council first considered matters relating to the establishment of The West India Regiment. They agreed on interim measures relative to the strength and conditions of service of the regiment. Their proposals will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Later, the Advisory Council considered the Interpretation Regulations, 1958, which provide for the Federation a set of general Rules for the Interpretation of the Laws made by order under the authority of the Federal Legislature.

The Council also considered the Federal Supreme Court Regulations, 1958, regulations which provide for the proper functioning of the Supreme Court.

Sir Eric Hallinan, Chief Justice of The West Indies, was present to interpret the various clauses of the Federal Supreme Court Regulations.

The Advisory Council suggested certain amendments to the draft Regulations and approved the Regulations subject to the incorporation of these amendments.

The Council resumed its meeting on the following day and agreed that Nomination Day should be on February 28th, 25 days before Polling Day. This will hold good in all territories except in Trinidad and Tobago where it will be held on March 3rd.

The Advisory Council considered draft regulations relative to appointment, election and membership controversies. This legislation will regulate the manner in which any disputes as to appointments to the Senate or elections to the House of Representatives shall be determined. It was agreed that subject to the provisions of the Regulations and of the rules made under them the principles, practice and rules on which commit-

tees of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom act in dealing with election petitions shall be observed.

The Advisory Council considered the draft Standing Orders for the Federal Legislature which were prepared by the Conference of Clerks held in Trinidad last October. These Standing Orders are subject to amendment by the Federal Legislature on its formation next April, if it should so desire.

A sub-committee was appointed by the Advisory Council to consider items on the agenda dealing with establishment and financial matters. The sub-committee met later that day.

The meeting adjourned at 4.15 p.m. to enable the members of the Advisory Council to attend the civic welcome to the Governor-General by the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Port-of-Spain.

On the third and last day of the first meeting, the Council accepted the proposals put forward by the Federal Secretariat for the production, issue and cost of *Hansard*. The arrangements will enable the *Hansard* of the House of Representatives of one day to be laid three days after. The *Hansard* of the Senate would be completed seven days after the end of each day's session. These arrangements will hold good for the first session. For subsequent sessions, permanent arrangements will be made by a Committee of both Houses.

The Council approved the arrangements for a shipping service [details on next page] which entails the chartering of two ships for one year for maintaining a shipping service between the present ports of call. The Advisory Council agreed to the institution of a West Indian Shipping Board consisting of a chairman, the Permanent Secretary for Trade and Industry, and five members with special knowledge of shipping to be nominated by the unit governments. On behalf of the Advisory Council the Governor-General thanked the shipping sub-committee for its work and the Interim Shipping Commissioner, Mr. Duff Urquhart, for his services in recent months.

The Advisory Council considered variations of the original design for a federal flag which had been agreed at the fourth meeting of the Standing Federation Committee. It was decided that the flag should consist of parallel white waves on a blue background with a sun in the centre. The flag must now be submitted for the approval of The Queen and be registered in the College of Arms.

The Advisory Council agreed that The West Indian Publication Regulations, 1958, should be enacted. These regulations, by requiring a copy of each West Indian publication to be supplied for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a federal library, seek to preserve for current use and for the use of future historians and persons wishing to do research a full record of all West Indian literature.

The Advisory Council agreed on the rates of sub-

sistence allowance for members attending the opening and subsequent sessions of the Federal Legislature.

The Advisory Council accepted the report of the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee which had been appointed to go into various matters concerned with finance and the establishment, subject to certain reservations and a suggestion that the Federal Establishment should be reviewed with particular reference to the future establishment of the Federation in the light of possible constitutional changes.

The Council agreed that a special head should be added for contingencies to take care of unforeseen expenditure before the first meeting of the Federal Legislature and to provide for expenses in connexion with the inauguration of the Federal Parliament on April 22nd.

The Advisory Council made recommendations on the basis of which the ceremonies in connexion with the inauguration of the Federal Parliament should be conducted.

The Appropriation Regulations, 1958, and draft estimates of Federal revenue and expenditure were then approved by the Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council considered those amendments to the draft regulations which had been recommended earlier in the meeting and agreed that the relevant legislation should now be enacted.

The first meeting of the Advisory Council ended at 6.30 p.m.

Inter-Colonial Shipping Service

For the information above and for the details below regarding the new shipping service the CIRCULAR is indebted to the Federal Information Officer, Mr. W. A. Richardson:—

"Since his appointment on November 25th, 1957, the Interim Shipping Commissioner, Mr. Duff Urquhart, has concentrated on the immediate task of chartering two ships meeting as nearly as possible the specifications and conditions desired by the Standing Federation Committee.

"The first vessel to be obtained is the *Oluf Sven*. The main terms and conditions on which this vessel will be chartered have been agreed with the owners of the ship. The cost of the ship will be £4,200 per calendar month from delivering time until re-delivered for a period of one year. There will be unberthed accommodation for 60 passengers. Refrigeration consists of reefer containers of 500 cubic feet capacity.

"Delivery will be made in Europe between January 22nd and February 5th, 1958.

"The owners have agreed to a deck and catering crew comprised of West Indians.

"The Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom has been authorized to sign the charter agreement through Messrs. Bookers Bros. with the owners of the *Oluf Sven*.

"Negotiations are well advanced for the chartering of a second vessel and it is hoped to make a further announcement soon."

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.

Princess Margaret's Tour

British Honduras to be Included

ANNOUNCEMENTS regarding the visit of Princess Margaret to Trinidad and British Guiana were made in August and November last and reproduced in the CIRCULARS for those months.

On January 21st it was announced from Clarence House that Her Royal Highness will leave London by air on Sunday, April 20th, and arrive in Trinidad on the following day. She will inaugurate the Federal Legislature of The West Indies on Tuesday, April 22nd, and during the next three days will carry out other engagements in the colony.

On the 26th, the Princess will proceed to Tobago and remain there until the 29th, when she will fly to British Guiana, arriving there the same day. She will leave Georgetown on Friday, May 2nd.

On January 30th a further announcement was issued from Clarence House stating that Her Royal Highness will pay a brief visit to British Honduras before returning to London.

BIRD IN THE HAND

(Continued from page 33)

previously written, "Is it any wonder that there is deep resentment in Canada, Australia and New Zealand at the way in which American wheat and other subsidized agricultural surpluses have been dumped abroad almost at give-away prices? Is it unreasonable that the present move to persuade the U.S. Administration to raise tariffs on imports of commodities, including base metals, should be depressing Commonwealth producers?"

It would almost seem that the United Kingdom is waiting until the Commonwealth trader loses what remains of his patience before she discovers where her real strength lies—or used to lie, for it may well be that all hope of a British economy solidly based on the United Kingdom's position as the centre of the Commonwealth will have vanished by that time. On the other hand, there is some hope, following the Prime Minister's experiences on his recent Commonwealth tour, that at last the United Kingdom Government may now begin to measure the Commonwealth's good will—it is still very great—against her own isolated advantage, and may even be prepared to make an occasional sacrifice if, by so doing, Commonwealth interests as a whole may be served. Thus encouraged, the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference could get to work in the autumn with prospects of solid results.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass, a treasurer of the West India Committee, is due to leave Southampton in the *Golfito* on March 4th for a business trip to the West Indies, accompanied by Mrs. de Pass. After spending about a week in Barbados and another in Trinidad, they proceed to Jamaica, where they are due on the 31st. They leave in the *Golfito* on April 24th, and are due at Southampton on May 4th. Colonel de Pass has now fully recovered from an attack of influenza which prevented him from attending the luncheon given by the executive of the West India Committee to Lord Hailes just before Christmas.



FIRST MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Standing (left to right): Hon. Sir Archibald Catto, C.B.E. (Barbados); Observer from British Guiana, the Hon. R. G. Maapp (Barbados); Mr. E. L. Allen (Jamaica); Mr. J. S. Morrison, C.M.G. (Federal Secretary); Mr. C. Wylie, Q.C., E.D. (Federal Attorney General); Hon. F. A. Glasspole (Jamaica); Mr. L. S. Blache-Fraser (Federal Financial Secretary); Hon. W. J. Alexander (Trinidad).

Sitting (left to right): Hon. V. C. Bird (Antigua); Hon. Sir Grantley Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. (Barbados); Hon. F. A. Barron (Dominica); Hon. L. C. J. Thomas (Grenada); Hon. N. W. Manley, Q.C., M.M. (Jamaica); H.E. Lord Hailes, G.B.F., Governor-General of The West Indies; Hon. W. H. Braublie (Montserrat); Hon. R. L. Bradshaw, J.P. (St. Kitts); Hon. Dr. C. G. D. La Couraniere (St. Lucia); Hon. E. T. Joshua (St. Vincent); Hon. Dr. E. Williams (Trinidad).

The Hon. B. Mason, one of the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, does not appear in the photograph.



POWER FROM THE OCEAN. THE "ZETA" APPARATUS AT HARWELL

See page 34

The West India Committee

Fourteen Candidates Elected

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on January 21st, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart presiding in the absence, in the West Indies, of the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, and the deputy-chairman, Mr. G. M. Eccles. The following 14 candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MRS. ERIC GLAISHER (Country)	Mr. S. Richard Mence Mr. A. Dadley-Moore
L.T.-COL. MAXWELL RAYMOND ROBINSON, D.S.O. (Country)	Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, D.S.C. Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MRS. G. R. REID (Country)	Mr David Powell, A.C.A. Mr. J. A. Metcalfe
MR. A. F. BLAKE (London)	Sir William J Rook C. Czarnikow, Ltd.
MR. RAYMOND ANTHONY CROLL ALSTON (Trinidad)	Mr. E. J. Lange Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. WILLIAM GILBERT PIRRIE (Country)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., D.L. Mr. C. D. H. Vernon, M.C.
MR. WILLIAM RIGBY (Country)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray Mr. C. D. H. Vernon
MR. HAROLD ARTHUR WATTS (Country)	Mr. Cecil W. Murray Mr. C. D. H. Vernon
MR. ARTHUR STANLEY FOSTER (Trinidad)	Mr. Roderick A. Moze Major Roderick Marcano, O.B.E., M.D.
MR. EDGAR BOSWELL INNIS (Trinidad)	Mr. Roderick A. Moze Major Roderick Marcano
MR. WILFRED GASTON MEDLAM (London)	Mr Michael Previte Lt.-Col. K. E. Previte, O.B.E.
MR. FRANCIS THEAKSTON, O.B.E. (London)	Mr. W. A. du Buisson Mr. N. V. McIvor
MR. NOEL EDWARD HOLT (London)	Mr. J. R. M. Rocco Mr. Hugh Leisman
MR. JAMES GEOFFREY FAIRKIE (Country)	Mr. J. A. C. Hugill Mr. W. A. Coupland

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Moody Stuart referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. J. M. Kerr, of Greenock, Scotland, Mr. R. A. Leeming, of British Guiana, Mrs. M. C. Marchallick, of Jamaica, Sir Louis Souchon, C.B.E., of Mauritius, Captain F. G. L. Willan, of Bournemouth, Hampshire, who was a life member, and Mr. B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., of Eastbourne, Sussex. [A memoir of Sir Louis Souchon appeared in last issue.]

New Member of Executive

Mr. Louis Alfred Bushe, on the proposal of Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray seconded by Sir Jock Campbell, was unanimously elected a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Bushe was born in Trinidad in 1895 and educated at Queen's College, British Guiana. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. R. J. Scott Bushe, who served in the Public Works Departments of Trinidad, Grenada and British Guiana from 1882 until his retirement in 1925 when he was Senior Divisional Engineer, Trinidad.

After serving throughout the war of 1914-18 with the Canadian Infantry and the Royal Air Force he returned to Trinidad and in 1920 entered the oil industry. Three years later he joined Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields,

Ltd., and was steadily promoted until 1946 when he was appointed general manager in the colony. He retired from that position in 1954 and in the same year was appointed a director of the company; two years later he joined the board of the British-Borneo Petroleum Syndicate.

While in Trinidad Mr. Bushe served for a time as president of the Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad and of the Petroleum Association of Trinidad. He was a member of the Diocesan Council of the Anglican Church and served on a number of boards and committees. He is married and has two sons.

The Citrus Association

Second Annual Report

THE British Caribbean Citrus Association, Ltd., which was formed on a regional basis in May, 1955, to promote the welfare of the British Caribbean citrus industry, issued its second annual report towards the end of December.

The report indicates that although the directors held only one formal meeting during the year, there was constant interchange of views between individual directors and with others interested in the citrus industry, including the Colonial Office and other departments of the United Kingdom Government, the governments of the four territories, the Trade Commissioner in London for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, the Regional Economic Committee, the Federal secretariat and the West India Committee.

During the year the directors and other representatives of the British West Indian citrus industry visited Florida at the invitation of the general manager of the Florida Citrus Cannery Co-operative, and in addition to visiting citrus groves, packing houses and processing plants, had mutually profitable discussions with Florida citrus producers, with whom the most cordial relations exist. Agreement resulted in regard to the importation into the United Kingdom, during the summer of 1957, of 200,000 boxes of United States canned grapefruit.*

A two-man mission (Mr. R. R. W. Folley of Wye College and Mr. F. Baverstock of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries) appointed by the Colonial Office to visit the four territories (British Honduras, Dominica, Jamaica and Trinidad) and to prepare statistics of production and costs before the end of the three-year period during which the price support scheme will operate visited the area early in the summer of 1957 and is expected to return this year to complete its report. A scientific research team, the cost of which will be met from a fund set up in each territory by a cess of one penny per box on all fresh and processed citrus fruit exported, is also expected to visit the area this year.

Prospects for the 1957-58 crop are reported to be "generally good."

* Boxes of 24 x 20 oz. cans. The report states: "It is significant that while the total world production of grapefruit in 1956 was 49,300,000 boxes, the United States produced 44,500,000 and British Caribbean territories produced only 1,300,000."

Commonwealth Relations

Maintenance of Economic Ties

AT a luncheon given in his honour at the Myrtle Bank Hotel in Kingston by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica on January 29th, Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee, spoke of the importance of bringing home to the United Kingdom that all her wealth and position depends upon her situation as the centre of the Commonwealth, and that any severance of existing ties with the various parts of the Commonwealth would bring disaster.

"The United Kingdom is not any more independent of The West Indies and the rest of the Commonwealth than the Commonwealth is independent of her. The position is that we must stand or fall together," he said to applause.

West Indian men and women and political leaders were making history in the new nation that was rising in those parts, but on the economic side there were three things about the region that gave him cause for concern.

The first of these was that, despite the rate of economic growth in the region, he did not foresee the time when the West Indies would economically be a viable unit on its own. Also he did not see the region able to increase and maintain living standards without outside aid. In this context, the United Kingdom and Canada held great importance.

The second thing about the West Indies that concerned him, said Sir Jock, was the attitude of the United Kingdom to what he might term her "future ex-colonies." It seemed to him that the granting of self-government was a pretext so far as the United Kingdom was concerned for contracting out of giving aid to those colonies.

It was true that the United Kingdom was herself in difficulties; and that, in the circumstances of existing relationships, such a course might appear justifiable; but to him all reasoning along these lines was both false and dangerous.

"All the United Kingdom's wealth and position depends upon her situation as centre of the colonies and the Commonwealth," Sir Jock said, declaring that Britain and the Commonwealth were mutually dependent and that both had either to "stand or fall together."

Now was the time when, in the interest of everyone, the Commonwealth ties should be drawn tighter and strengthened, but now was also the time when, in the United Kingdom, there was a strong tendency to cut those ties. It was the role of everyone in the West Indies to bring it home to the United Kingdom that the well-being of all was inter-woven.

The third thing about the West Indies that made him think, Sir Jock said, was the outlook of Canada. There was no doubt that in that Dominion at the moment, a new Commonwealth consciousness was abroad and also a new sense of responsibility to the "have-nots."

Canada also did not want to be absorbed into the U.S. economic orbit; but this process, by herself, she was unable to hold off. Only by Commonwealth aid could

she do this; and if Canada went in for development along these lines, the West Indies was her natural field.

Sir Jock said of Canada that, looking into the future, that country was not unaware of the long, lean years of U.S. investment in and nurturing of Cuba; but that, at long last, that sponsorship was beginning to pay off.

He thought that for reasons of prestige, because of a desire to help and other considerations, Canada would increasingly turn her face towards the West Indies; but also he was sure that whatever the Dominion did would be governed to a great extent by self-interest—by what would be in the long term, the pay off to Canada.

On the previous day Sir Jock had been entertained at luncheon by the Cane Farmers' Association, to whom he gave an account of the experiment his company was making in British Guiana to establish a fraternity of cane farmers with a real sense of vocation and a real interest and stake in the sugar industry of the territory. The inspiration for that venture, now in its second year, had come from what he had seen when last in Jamaica five years before.

The British Honduras Talks

Further Financial Aid

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the delegation which had arrived in London from British Honduras for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the colony's financial affairs and the question of future constitutional advance. The talks ended during the last week of January and a few days later the Governor and the delegates returned to Belize.

The following statement was issued by the Colonial Office on February 5th:—

"For the purpose of enabling British Honduras to cover the cost of the administration in 1958, Her Majesty's Government have agreed to provide a grant-in-aid amounting to B.H. \$1,250,000 (£312,500)—the same amount as last year.

"The colony's development plan has been found to be generally sound and well-balanced. Though the Colonial Office has expressed doubts on the ability of the British Honduras Government to carry out the whole of its projected development before March, 1960, when the present Colonial Development and Welfare Act comes to an end, the colony has been provided with sufficient funds to carry on with the implementation of this development plan at an accelerated rate and Her Majesty's Government have agreed that the position shall be reviewed in about a year's time so as to see, in the light of the latest figures then available, whether additional funds are necessary to enable this accelerated development to be maintained.

"The delegation also discussed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies the question of constitutional advance. The aims of the People's United Party were noted. The Secretary of State for the Colonies assured the delegation that if the Governor were to propose in about a year's time the appointment of a commissioner to conduct an independent inquiry this might prove a very convenient method of establishing the extent to which some measure of constitutional advance was practicable, and what its nature might be."

Economic Progress in Barbados

Governor's Address to Legislature

THE Governor of Barbados, Sir Robert Arundell, addressed the colony's Legislative Council and House of Assembly on January 21st, when he opened a new legislative session.

Sir Robert said: "Once more it is my privilege to welcome the Members of both Chambers of the Legislature on the opening of a new session. This is the second occasion during my term of office on which the time of this ceremony had to be changed in order not to interfere with an important game of cricket.

"In the 1957 Birthday Honours, the Hon. Premier was awarded a knighthood and the Hon. Mrs. N. G. Daysh received an O.B.E.

"The Hon. C. A. Burton assumed duty as Attorney General and was appointed to the Legislative Council in November, 1957.

"As I said in my address to you on the occasion of the inauguration of ministerial government in February, 1954, Barbados has enjoyed the uninterrupted possession of a large measure of self-government so far as the Legislature is concerned ever since the settlement of the island in the 17th century. On the executive side progress has been slower but equally sure. The process of attaining self-government in internal affairs was virtually completed on January 2nd, 1958, when the Governor-in-Executive Committee delegated his powers under section 2 of the Executive Committee Act, 1891, to the Ministers meeting as a Cabinet under the chairmanship of the Premier.

"As from the same date the Premier assumed responsibility for the internal security of the island, the Governor retaining his responsibility for external defence.

"I should mention in this context that the traditional responsibility of the Attorney General for the initiation, conduct and discontinuance of criminal proceedings, acting as he is required to do in a quasi-judicial capacity, will in no wise be affected, and the Police Force will continue to be bound by their statutory obligations relating to the enforcement of law and order.

New Bills

"A Bill to repeal and replace the Police Act, which will provide *inter alia* for the establishment of a Police Board, will be submitted to you in due course.

"A Bill to amend the Executive Committee Act in order to allow the appointment of additional Ministers when necessary will also be presented to you. A Minister of Education will be appointed early in the session.

"Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to give instructions for the appointment of the Hon. Dr. A. S. Cato to be a member of the Executive Council and of the Hon. E. F. L. Morris to be a member of the Legislative Council. The Hon. E. F. L. Morris replaces the Hon. Dr. A. S. Cato as Legislative Council member of the Executive Committee. As Minister Without Portfolio he will have the role of Government spokesman on your Honourable Board.

"The Federal Government was established on

January 3rd, 1958, and February 28th has been appointed as nomination day for the first Federal Elections.

"We look forward to welcoming His Excellency the Governor-General and, we hope, Lady Hailes if her health permits, when they pay their first official visit to Barbados from February 10th-13th, 1958.

"On this occasion it is fitting that I should pay tribute to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, Sir Stephen Luke, his predecessors and their staffs, past and present, who have lived and worked here in Barbados since 1942 and will soon be leaving our shores. My Government desire me to record their warm and lasting appreciation of the wise counsel and friendly co-operation which they have received at all times from the Comptroller and his staff.

Financial Position

"Final figures for the financial year 1956-57 show a revenue of \$19,100,000 and current expenditure of \$16,200,000, giving a surplus of \$2,900,000 on current account. Capital expenditure was \$4,400,000 and at the beginning of the current financial year the general revenue balance stood at \$3,590,000, as compared with \$6,470,000 on April 1st, 1955, when the present five-year development plan began.

"The Budget for the current financial year shows a revenue of \$18,900,000 and current expenditure of \$18,700,000. Revenue collections up to the end of December amounted to just over \$15,750,000 and current expenditure to almost \$13,500,000. Capital expenditure during the same period was approximately \$2,400,000 out of a total estimate for the year of \$11,600,000. Claims through the Crown Agents amounting to \$1,300,000 in respect of the deep water harbour had not been brought to account locally by the end of the year.

"Issues to date under the Local Loan Act, 1955, amount to \$4,750,000. The public debt of the island stands at \$9,650,000 and sinking funds amount to \$2,250,000.

"It will be remembered that the limitation of the rate of interest on local loans to 4½ per cent was removed by Act 1957-1. The two issues of debentures made since that date were issued at 5 per cent and 5½ per cent respectively, the September issue being made at a discount of 2 per cent.

"Under the Public Loan Act, 1957, authority was given for the raising of additional loans of \$22,500,000. It is contemplated that the greater part of this amount, which is required to finance the construction of the deep water harbour, should be raised in London.

"The measures which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have found it necessary to take to check inflation and maintain the stability of sterling naturally restrict the supply of money and my Government have constantly under review methods of financing their capital expenditure pending the raising of a London loan. Legislative authority has already been given to

draw temporarily from the revenue equalization fund, which stands at \$8,000,000. It is proposed that the cost of the bulk sugar installation at the deep water harbour should be met from the sugar industry's price stabilization reserve fund. Conversations have taken place with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments with regard to temporary advances should access to the London market not be practicable for some time. To make the way clear for my Government to borrow in London as soon as possible and to enable other essential development projects in the island to be financed, it will be necessary to amend the Rate of Interest Act, 1754. The precise form of the amendment to be introduced is now under examination.

"A new source of loan funds which will now be available in the area will be the funds of the Caribbean Currency Board, and discussions are continuing as to the amount which will be available from that source for investment in Barbados.

"The finances of the three main statutory undertakings—the Housing Authority, the Natural Gas Corporation and the Transport Board—continue to receive close attention and it has already been announced that in the case of the Transport Board bus fares will be increased in order that this undertaking, which is now providing a greatly improved service, may be operated on a sound basis.

"In all the present circumstances great caution will be exercised in respect of Government expenditure.

Agriculture and Fisheries

"Last year's crop of 204,505 tons of sugar constitutes a record of which both sides of the sugar industry should feel proud. The present crop is estimated to amount to 190,000 tons. It is not too soon for those most concerned with agriculture to consider the implications of this increase in our production in terms of land use. It may well become a matter of urgency to find alternative uses for arable land that is not required for the production of our quota of sugar.

"The increased production of food crops is certainly possible from the acreage available now, but improved marketing arrangements are a first requisite. New markets legislation will shortly be presented to you.

"A pilot project to check erosion in St. Andrew's was begun in January, 1957. A Bill to provide the powers required to extend soil conservation measures throughout what is known as the Scotland District will be submitted to you.

"The mechanization of the fishing fleet has proceeded very rapidly. Over 300 powered boats are now operating of which two out of three were equipped with the assistance of Government loans.

"Plans for the construction of an abattoir and cold storage plant are far advanced.

"My Ministers are considering the best means of controlling the dynamiting of fish along our coasts and legislation for this purpose will be presented to you in due course. It is also intended to introduce legislation to prevent the indiscriminate removal of sand from the island's beaches.

"The appointment of a manager in March, 1957, put the Development Board in a position to undertake the functions assigned to it. Up to the end of 1957 eight

loans amounting to \$194,500 had been made to assist the development of small industries.

"A Bill will be presented to you re-enacting and amending the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Act, 1951, in order to widen the scope of concessions to industries.

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"Legislation will be presented to you to provide for the establishment of a board to undertake promotional work on behalf of the tourist industry. Consideration is being given to amending the Barbados Development Act, 1955, in order to permit the Development Board to assist small scale hotel development. Consideration is also being given to a revision of the list of concessions under the Hotel Aids Act, 1956, with a view to its amendment. A Bill to amend the Trade Act so as to permit tourists to buy certain articles duty free is under preparation.

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"During 1957 2,200 persons left Barbados to seek employment abroad. In addition, over 900 men were recruited for temporary farm work in the United States of America. Government loans to emigrants during 1957 totalled \$311,341. Since the inception of this scheme in September, 1954, loans totalling \$964,807 have been made of which \$475,076 have been repaid.

"Provident funds for sugar workers and port workers are under discussion and consideration is being given to making suitable provision for workers who will be displaced when the new harbour comes into operation.

"Richard Costain (West Indies) Ltd., the contractors, began work on the deep water harbour in June, 1957. They have undertaken to complete the work in 50 months. Good progress has been made with the importation and setting up of plant and machinery, and other preliminary work. The rubble bank connecting Pelican Island with the mainland is almost complete.

"Designs have been prepared for the bulk sugar installation which, it is hoped, will begin operations in May, 1960. In this connexion my Government are particularly grateful to Sir Eric Millbourn for the invaluable help and co-operation he has given on a purely honorary basis ever since the deep water harbour project was first discussed in London in October, 1954. Sir Eric Millbourn's visit to Barbados earlier this month, besides assisting with the settlement of several points of detail, served to confirm that work on the new harbour is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. My Government also desire me to express their thanks to the Hon. F. C. Hutson who has given a great deal of his time in his capacity as associate to the consulting engineers with respect to the bulk sugar installation.

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Saguenay's New Service

Linking Canada and the West Indies

THE following notice was sent on January 9th by Saguenay Shipping, Ltd., Montreal, to the principal importers and exporters in the West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda:—

"Early last summer after Alcoa withdrew their Eastern Canada-B.W.I. service and the Canadian National Steamships crews went out on strike, we were swamped with requests from importers and exporters to step in and fill the breach with a service from Eastern Canada to the Leeward and Windward Islands via Bermuda. Fortunately, we operate a large fleet and were able to place the m.v.s *Sunhill* and *Sunpleam* in this service immediately, thereby preventing a serious disruption in trade between the two areas. When it became apparent that port conditions in the islands made it impossible for these two vessels to maintain a fortnightly schedule, the m.v. *Indiana* was placed in service.

"We are frank to admit that we have encountered a number of difficulties in what was for Saguenay a new trade. First of all, we had to arrange for reliable agents who did not represent conflicting interests. Secondly, there was the matter of expediting the turn-around of our vessels in a number of small lighterage ports which were unfamiliar to us and lacked facilities we were accustomed to in other trade. Congestion in the port of Hamilton, Bermuda, and heavy rains throughout the islands were further obstacles with which we had to contend. We have endeavoured to profit by our experience as quickly as possible and believe that we have managed to overcome most of the more serious problems, although there are still some to be solved to make the service as efficient as we would desire.

"Another matter which numerous people have brought to our attention recently in a rather urgent manner is the lack of northbound shipping facilities through the British West Indies to Bermuda and Canada. We have been led to believe that in many islands the normal flow of trade to these areas has been virtually cut off. This has resulted in another series of requests from B.W.I. importers and exporters for us to come to their assistance. Once again we are endeavouring to help out in what we understand is a very serious situation in which our friends in many parts of the B.W.I. find themselves, not only without steamer facilities to Canada and Bermuda, but even lack essential communication between the B.W.I.

"We are, therefore, pleased to announce the inauguration of a monthly northbound service from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, to St. George's, Grenada; Kingstown, St. Vincent; Bridgetown, Barbados; Castries, St. Lucia; Roseau, Dominica; Plymouth, Montserrat; St. John's, Antigua; Basseterre, St. Kitts; Hamilton, Bermuda; and Eastern Canada.

"In addition, we will serve the port of Georgetown, British Guiana, northbound on the above itinerary with a sailing of the m.v. *Tronstad* on or about January 21st, and the m.v. *Sunhill* on or about March 28th.

"This northbound service will be operated in conjunction with our fortnightly southbound service from Eastern Canada to Hamilton, Basseterre, St. John's,

Plymouth (monthly), Roseau, Castries, Bridgetown, Kingstown, St. George's and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.*

"In addition we will provide a direct monthly service from Hamilton, Basseterre, St. John's, Roseau, Castries, Bridgetown, Kingstown, St. George's, Port-of-Spain to Kingston, Jamaica, as well as a return service monthly from Kingston,† via Eastern Canada to Hamilton, Basseterre, St. John's, Plymouth, Roseau, Castries, Bridgetown, Kingstown, St. George's and Port-of-Spain.

"Please take particular note of the fact that the m.v.'s *Sunpleam*, *Sunhill* and *Indiana* are equipped with refrigerated space suitable for the carriage of fruit and vegetables southbound through the B.W.I., northbound to Bermuda and Canada and also between Port-of-Spain and Kingston. We trust that this refrigerated space will enable shippers in Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in particular, to resume their trade in fruits and vegetables with Trinidad, Bermuda and Canada. At the same time, we wish to point out that this space is open to anyone who wants it on a 'first come, first served' basis. We hope that it will assist shippers in the Leeward and Windward Islands in finding a ready market for their crops.

"One point that we wish to emphasize is that Saguenay Shipping, Ltd., is an entirely commercial enterprise. We pay the same rate of taxes as any other business organization in Canada, and receive no subsidy from anyone. Therefore, any trade in which we operate must be self-supporting. We are fully aware that this is dependent on two factors: (1) the service we give you; (2) the support you give us.

"You may rest assured that we and our agents are continually studying ways and means of providing you with the best service that is economically feasible. While some people seem to have the impression that you can run a steamship line through the Leeward and Windward Islands on a time-table as though it were a railroad, unfortunately weather conditions will not always permit us to do this. However, we do maintain that we can keep within two or three days of the published schedule in most instances and will see to it that every possible measure is taken to do so. On each ship that we operate, the master, the chief mate, the supercargo and the boss stevedore are employed to see that your cargo is carefully handled. . . .

"We wish to thank you for the excellent support which you have given us during the past year and we hope that our various services will merit your increased patronage in 1958.

"Our policy in the British West Indies is a simple one. We operate on the principle that what is good for the B.W.I. is good for Saguenay. If the islands prosper so will we. Consequently, we are doing our utmost to help you develop your trade not only with Canada and Bermuda, but also throughout the Caribbean. 1958—the year selected for the birth of a new Dominion in our Commonwealth—could be a good year for all of us. We close in wishing you prosperity in the New Year and every success with your new Federation."

* Trinidad consignees are requested to bear in mind that the above services are for their inter-island cargo and that they should route their Canadian imports via our fast service, which requires approximately 17 days in transit from Halifax and 13 days from Saint John, N.B.

† From Kingston to Eastern Canada, service will be maintained on a more frequent basis.

General Strike in Bahamas

Questions in the House of Commons

As is generally known, a general strike took place in the Bahamas recently following a strike of taxi drivers which started in the middle of January. A few days later they were joined by hotel and other workers, and the dispute led quickly to what amounted virtually to a general strike in the colony. The matter was raised in the House of Commons on January 30th by Mr. Frank Allaun, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what reply had been given by the Government of the Bahamas to the request of the taxi-drivers' union that an independent chairman be appointed for an arbitration on the general strike.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that before the strike, agreement had been reached in the dispute between the Bahamas Taxi-Cab Union—an association of taxi owners and drivers—and the tour companies on 19 of the 20 points under dispute. At the request of the parties, who agreed to accept his choice, the Governor named a three-man Arbitral Tribunal which he was prepared to appoint to settle that one outstanding matter. The Taxi-Cab Union then raised objections to the persons nominated and requested that the Governor-in-Council should appoint a commission of inquiry. Before that proposal could be considered by the Governor-in-Council the union called for a strike of hotel employees, which led to the general strike. The Governor was prepared to set up a tribunal, with of course an independent chairman, if the parties would agree on the points to be arbitrated and to accept the findings.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Allaun, Mr. Hynd, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "The strike in the Bahamas originated from a dispute between two conflicting commercial interests and not from one between employers and employees. Stoppages of work by employees in public and private services, including the hotels, have since taken place. There has been no violence or disorder but as a precaution a company of troops has been flown in from Jamaica. This has provided much needed relief for the local police. H.M.S. *Ulster* went to Nassau for the purpose of providing technicians to maintain essential services. Utilities such as electricity and water have continued uninterrupted. Meetings have been taking place between representatives of the parties involved under impartial chairmanship. The Governor has been making continuous efforts to get the parties concerned to effect a settlement and, although I have no details as yet, I am glad to say that the strike is ending today.

"The Progressive Liberal Party has asked me to appoint a Royal Commission. I feel that far-reaching action of this kind can best be considered when we are properly over the immediate dispute and the local atmosphere is calmer. I am not in a position to make a statement on this point today."

Mr. J. Hynd then asked: "Since the Minister himself used the formula that this dispute was originally between two commercial interests and not between workers and employers, does not the fact that the strike was supported by all the organized workers in the colony indicate that this goes very much deeper?"

Does he not realize, therefore, that it is high time we looked into the entire question of the legal recognition of trade unions in that territory? Will he give serious consideration to the question of appointing a Royal Commission or some other form of official inquiry into the question of trade union status, race relations and a new constitution giving more equitable representation in the Assembly?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd answered: "I very much agree that some of the considerations which the hon. Member has advanced are very relevant and make a decision one way or the other all the more important. It is because of some of the issues which he mentioned that I would like time and a calmer atmosphere in which to make up my mind."

Mr. J. Johnson asked: "Is not the action of the taxi drivers a symptom of deep underlying conditions—bad housing, bad wages, the colour bar, no coloured man on the Executive Council? Does not the constitution need to be considered and ought there not to be a Commission, on the lines of the Elliot Commission to Kenya, with power to ask questions and to take evidence and to prepare a White Paper for the House to examine?"

The Secretary of State replied: "It would be oversimplifying the matter to dismiss it quite like that. The rights and wrongs in this matter are by no means exclusively on any one side. In the talks, agreement was reached on 19 of the 20 issues, which would have led to a large increase in work for the Taxi-Cab Union, but I am anxious not to anticipate any decision which I may reach by giving off-the-cuff answers today."

Franchise and Constituencies

On the same day, Mrs. White asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proposal he had in mind for extending the basis of the franchise in the Bahamas; and Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State whether he would call the attention of the Governor of the Bahamas to the desirability of establishing adult suffrage and equal constituencies in the Bahamas, when questions of constitutional reforms were being considered there.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that electoral legislation was a matter for the Bahamas Legislature. Proposals for changes in the present basis of the franchise had not so far had the support of a majority in that Legislature. He nevertheless took the opportunity to discuss the question of franchise and constituencies when delegations from the Bahamas House of Assembly had talks with him on constitutional matters last November.

Mrs. White then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd if he was saying that he had no power to intervene except by influence, because if that was so, the position was desperate, because the people in power at present would continue to be a self-perpetuating oligarchy unless something could be done to persuade them that it was in their financial interests, possibly, to do something to extend the franchise, abolish pocket boroughs and abolish plural voting.

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the constitution in the Bahamas was very ancient and sometimes the most effective voice could be spoken by those whose power was limited to influence.

Mr. D. Jones asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd whether he was aware that the constitution is so archaic that he is

not likely to get any consent from the present Legislative Council to make any alterations. Will he agree that it is in such a deplorable state and that constituencies vary so much, from very small to very big, that some action will have to be taken if there is to be peace and quiet in the Bahamas?

The Secretary of State said in reply that like many old constitutions, it could do with some changes here and there.

Trade Unions

Also on January 30th, Mrs. White asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken to encourage the formation and recognition of trade unions in the Bahamas; and whether the present staff of the Labour Department there included anyone in a senior position with experience of trade union organization.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the Bahamas Trade Unions Act of 1943 provides for the formation and registration of unions. Trade unions are of recent growth and their recognition is primarily a matter for the two sides of industry. There is a Labour Conciliation Board on which trade unions are represented but there is no labour department.

Mrs. White then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "In the circumstances in which the union of the workers in the largest industry, the hotel industry, is not recognized, is it not desirable to consider setting up a labour department and should not an official of some experience who might help in these matters be sent there?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Two people who went from my Department last year made it clear that in their view there should be a labour department. That is my view and that of the Governor of the Bahamas, but so far it has not been carried by the Legislature. I very much hope that our joint views will have some influence."

West Indians in U.K.

Decline in Immigration

In the first Press release for 1958 the British Caribbean Welfare Service gives an estimate, based on notifications of arrivals received by the Service from the individual territories, of West Indians who immigrated into the United Kingdom during 1957.

This shows a decline from 26,500 in 1956 to about 22,500 in 1957. There was, however, an increase in the proportion of women and children, of whom there were 10,500 immigrants in 1957 against 9,000 in 1956. Nearly 6,000 of the immigrants, more than half of whom were women, came to Britain by air, all being from Jamaica except 100 from Barbados.

The biggest drop in numbers from any single island was from Jamaica. Immigrants therefrom during 1957 were 13,000 against 15,000 in 1956. Barbados, during the past three years, has maintained an almost constant rate of roughly 2,000 migrants in each year. From Trinidad the number of immigrants into Britain showed a small decline from 1,400 in 1956 to about 1,200 in 1957. The number from Dominica increased from 600

(Continued at foot of next column)

The University College

Course in Administration

AT the University College of the West Indies, during July and August of this year, will be held the third course in public and business administration organized by the extra-mural department of the college.

These courses result from the recommendations of a conference on training in public and business administration held at the college in 1955, and are designed "to give practical training for men and women who already hold posts of substantial responsibility in government and business, in order to equip them to undertake work of greater responsibility in posts which call less for specialized knowledge and more for breadth of view, clarity of thought and ability to work with colleagues." Experience of the courses in 1956 and 1957 has shown that those who can benefit most from the course are likely to be between the ages of 32 and 46 and to be doing work at a level comparable to that of an assistant secretary in the government of one of the larger territories. The courses are directed by experienced members of the staff of the Administrative Staff College, which is the leading institution in the United Kingdom for courses of this nature.

The syllabus of the course is designed specifically to meet the need of experienced administrators in the West Indies, the methods of study used being similar to those used at the Administrative Staff College and similar institutions in other parts of the world. Each course lasts for two months and is fully residential. Membership is limited to 40, selected by the director of the course, from candidates nominated by their employing organizations, with regard to securing adequate representation of different West Indian territories and of both government and business.

Full particulars, and nomination forms, can be obtained from the Director, Course in Public and Business Administration, Extra-Mural Department, University College of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, B.W.I., or from the Resident Extra-Mural Tutor of a British West Indian territory. Nominations are required to reach the director of the course or resident tutor not later than April 16th, and the director will visit the territories during May for the purpose of interviewing and selecting candidates for the course.

For those in the United Kingdom who may be interested in these courses, a limited number of copies of the prospectus is available. Application should be made to the Secretary, West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

(Continued from preceding column)

to 1,000. Immigrants from other Windward Island territories were about 850 from Grenada, 700 from St. Lucia and 500 from St. Vincent. The Leeward Islands provided 700 from St. Christopher and Nevis, 650 from Antigua and more than 550 from Montserrat. Arrivals from British Guiana fell from 420 in 1956 to 250 in 1957.

There are no accurate figures for the numbers of West Indians who returned home during 1957, but estimates place the figure at around 2,000.

Jamaica Bomber Squadron

An account of the activities of the Jamaica Squadron in 1956 appeared in the January, 1957, issue of the CIRCULAR. Through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, we are now able to publish an account for the year 1957.

IT has been a very busy and exciting year for the Jamaica Squadron. At the beginning of the year the squadron was considerably enlarged and re-organized and Wing Commander P. W. Helmore, D.F.C., A.F.C., took over command. After some weeks of settling down and introducing the new members of the squadron to our methods we all went, in April, to Malta. Even now Malta still bears the marks of the tremendous bombardment it suffered in the war; much has been rebuilt but some ruins remain. We enjoyed ourselves there and had a period of very hard work flying in various N.A.T.O. exercises.

Back in England in August we had a very happy visit from Sir Hugh Foot, who was then on his last leave as Governor of Jamaica. It was a great honour for us and we appreciated his gesture in giving up part of his leave to come and see us. Sir Hugh's visit was followed by one from Alec Gordon, who had quietly slipped into England without letting us know; however he was traced in the nick of time and spent a hilarious couple of days with us. During this visit he presented the squadron with a magnificent challenge cup for annual competition among the air crews. So far as we know it is the only trophy of its kind in the Royal Air Force and does much to enhance our efficiency which is naturally rather higher than any other squadron.

Soon after Alec Gordon's departure we learnt with deep distress of the Jamaican railway disaster and there was a spontaneous subscription on the squadron for the relief of the victims. Many must still be affected and our hearts go out to them.

The squadron went abroad again in October, this time to Libya. Here it was that Flt. Lt. Jack Pembridge earned an immediate award of the Air Force Cross for his magnificent airmanship and utter selflessness when he saved his crew and prevented disaster. His aircraft caught fire shortly after take off; he immediately turned towards base and had apparently extinguished the fire when it broke out more fiercely than before. One of the aileron controls burnt through and made control difficult; nevertheless he continued to fly the aeroplane while his crew took to their parachutes. This was not as simple as it sounds because his observer stuck in the doorway and had to be pushed out by Pembridge while he was still flying. This done the

aircraft was pointing towards the camp buildings and by the time he had turned it towards open country he was too low to bale out himself. With exceptional skill and bravery Pembridge crash landed on the aerodrome and walked out of the still burning aeroplane unharmed. Not only had he saved his crew and who knows how many other lives but he saved the aircraft in a state which made it possible to find the cause of the fire which may, in turn, prevent other such accidents. His Air Force Cross was well deserved and is a token of the pride we all take in his achievement.

Back in England in November and December we rounded off the year having achieved all we set out to do in spite of the weather and many other difficulties. Christmas brought consignments of rum, cigars, bananas and citrus fruits from our friends in Jamaica, which were very much appreciated, the more so because we know that 1957 has not been an easy year in Jamaica. The year finished and we were delighted to read that Flt. Lt. John Slater, one of the few among us who was lucky enough to visit Jamaica with the Squadron in 1955, had been awarded the Air Force Cross for the work he had done with us. In addition Flt. Lt. Jack Bell, of the Royal Australian Air Force, who was with us for nine months, was given a Queen's Commendation for valuable service in the air, while the squadron's senior N.C.O., F. Sgt. J. Parkes, was awarded a British Empire Medal for his outstanding work on the squadron.

Now we look forward to 1958 and send you all our best wishes for good fortune in the West Indian Federation and for a happy and prosperous year.

The usual Christmas greetings were exchanged between the West India Committee and the squadron, and the committee also transmitted greetings from the Government of Jamaica and assisted in arrangements for the dispatch to the unit of Christmas gifts from the Government of Jamaica (Jamaica rum, Jamaica cigars, and a cheque), from the Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd. (Jamaica oranges and grapefruit) and from the Jamaica Banana Board (Jamaica bananas).

May we send your friend a post free copy of the CIRCULAR?



West Indian Arms and Badges

By DOROTHY M. B. ST. AUBYN

WITH the formation of the British West Indies Federated group of islands there will be, of necessity, an official coat of arms of the federating colonies which will bring into prominence all other coats of arms and badges used by these islands.

The island of Barbados, proud of its long and ancient history as a colony of Great Britain, has no official coat of arms. This is surprising in a country such as Barbados with its tradition and background for, according to an historian, "it was an essential part of the excellent constitution of their mother country."

The College of Heralds have always maintained that Barbados was not given a grant of arms. On the other hand the authority for using the familiar device is to be found in the public seal of the island which was granted in 1663 by Charles II to Francis, Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbados.*

Successive seals in the reigns of the various sovereigns have been issued, but the fact remains that as far as the College of Heralds is concerned Barbados has not been given a grant of arms. Contrary to common belief it is not Britannia who sits on the chariot drawn by sea horses. It is the reigning monarch. In the case of a King the figure is seated, if a Queen she stands.

Jamaica, on the other hand, was captured by the British in 1655 and her coat of arms was granted on February 3rd, 1661. It is interesting to record that the original seal for Jamaica, made in the reign of Charles II, and the original seal for Barbados (which incidentally carried their historic mottoes) were made by the same man, Thomas Simon, who was at that time Chief Engraver to the Mint.

The seal of Jamaica in silver weight was 31 oz. 14 dwt. and the seal of Barbados in silver weight was 37 oz. 9 dwt. The cost in each case was £70. But Jamaica registered her coat of arms whereas Barbados did not.

Jamaica, with characteristic thoroughness, is also the only island in the West Indies which has seen fit to obtain a grant of arms for its capital, Kingston. The motto of the town is "*Natura monstrat perficit industria.*" On the other hand, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, has not obtained from the College of Heralds a grant of arms for the use of its coat of arms, bearing the legend "*Vires acquirit eundo.*"

Trinidad and Tobago, whose badge is used on the Admiralty flags of the colony, is in the same position as Barbados and, in fact, several other islands. They have no coat of arms.

Up to 1874 Tobago used a separate badge as depicted on the public seal in use at that time.† Formerly one of the Windward Islands it formed part of the colony of Trinidad as from January 1st, 1889, and became a ward of Trinidad in 1899.

But it is the great seal of the Leeward Islands which

* [A photograph of this seal, now in the Bodleian library, was reproduced in the CIRCULAR, January 19th, 1922, page 33.]

† [A copy of the emblem adopted for the settlement of Tobago after its cession to Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 was reproduced in the CIRCULAR, January, 1955, page 11.]

has seen the greatest number of vicissitudes. After the islands had been made a separate Government from Barbados, a new seal was authorized and an inscription thereon agreed to in 1675.

On October 30th, 1678, the new seal was described as follows:—

"On the one side engraven with His Majesties Effegies crowned in Royal Vestments holding a trident in one hand sitting in a chariott drawn by two sea horses with this inscription round the seated figure — *Sigillum insularum Sti Christophori, Nevis, Antegoa, Montserrat.* On the other sides His Majesty's arms with Garter Crown supporters and motto, and round about this inscription:—*Carolus Secundus dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor.*"

On February 27th, 1685, a new seal was ordered to be like the old one but in the name of James II who was then the reigning sovereign. Little seemed to have been done for it is recorded that on January 12th, 1688, the Prince of Orange said that the old seal should be used.

The seal once more came into prominence on July 22nd, 1706, when the Hon. John Johnson "gave up a great seal which was broken by the Council Board." In May, 1707, Governor Parke reported that the pieces of the old seal had been lost and on May 20th, 1730, a new seal was ordered. This was in use until October 22nd, 1814, when the Council reported that the great seal was so old and worn that it did not bear His Majesty's arms. The seal now in use bears on its panel the badge of the Leeward Islands.

When it was ascertained some years ago that the coat of arms of British Guiana had not been registered at the College of Heralds they set about doing so and in 1954 a new design was issued which deleted the circular belt. This belt was emblematic of the unity of the six peoples who reside within the bounds of its borders. Instead, a scroll was substituted bearing the same motto. It is peculiar that until the new design was issued the seals of the colony always carried on their panels a sea view of two ships—a three-master in full sail and a two-master under half sail with two hills in the background!

Space does not permit me to mention all the minute details unearthed regarding the seals, coats of arms and badges of the West Indies.

I cannot, however, close this short article without expressing my thanks to the British Museum who gave every facility to use their fabulous library, to the West India Committee whose books on the West Indies are unparalleled and to the Colonial Office who have painstakingly helped with many details.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of December production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 260,196 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended December 30th was 906,655 barrels.

The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd. The crude oil production for December was 966,253 barrels.

Mr. D. J. Verity to Retire

MR. D. J. VERITY, who has been manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica), Ltd., since 1941, is to retire in October next. The son of the late Rev. H. B. Verity, he left London as a very young man, in 1903, for British Honduras—where his father had received a Church appointment—and became a clerk in the Bank of British Honduras, Ltd.

From 1909-18 he was secretary of the Belize Ice & Electric Co., Ltd., and of Aberdeen Plantation Co., Ltd., and in the latter year left Belize for Jamaica to become secretary of a merchant firm in Kingston. Since arriving in Jamaica, Mr. Verity has served on many boards and committees and is one of the best known and most respected figures in the community.

The following tribute to him appeared in the *Sunday Gleaner* of January 19th:—

"Thirty years is more than the average span of a generation; so lucky the man who can span two generations and still retain the confidence of the old as well as the respect of the new.

"Such a man is Mr. D. J. Verity, who will retire as manager of the S.M.A. in October after 30 years of the most vital years of that association's life. But 'D. J.' as he was universally thought of, added a great measure of personal capacity to whatever luck favoured his special talents. And these were many: a painstaking attention to minute detail, a photographic memory for significant facts, a relentless will to keep ahead of endless routine chores, among others.

"More than any single person, Mr. Verity was the bed-rock upon which the numerous sugar estates were woven into a unified association; and through all its growth as a practical model for commodity producers, he played a decisive part in promoting the prestige and influence that the S.M.A. wields so beneficially in Jamaica's expanding economy today.

"Perhaps only the older heads among us can look back to realize the key role that the S.M.A. has held in the stormy history of labour relations these past 20 years. As the largest employer of labour in the island, the sugar industry occupied the central position in an economy that progressed, sometimes painfully, always steadily, through our changing modern times.

"If this industry, under the leadership of its association, set the pace in the modernization of the island economy (and no one doubts this), it equally set the pattern of industrial relations that have, on the whole, given stability and a liberal social conscience to that economy. And in every inch of the way forward, Mr. Verity was at the hub of that movement bringing his courageous, open mind to bear upon each step of the immediate problem.

"It is fitting that he should continue his association with this major industry and that the industry's directors should secure this with his appointment to their board. The whole community, we believe, will join with us in wishing this quiet, unpretentious, scholarly man the restful contentment that his long labours deserve."

The many friends in London of Mr. H. Leslie Brown, may like to know that his title has been changed from Commercial Counsellor for Canada to Minister (Commercial) for Canada.

Duncan Stewart & Company

Purchased by Bookers Engineering Holdings

THE boards of Davy and United Engineering Co., Ltd., and Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., announced on February 3rd that Bookers Engineering Holdings, Ltd. (a member of the Booker group of companies) have purchased Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, which comprises the sugar machinery business of the Davy-United group.

Duncan Stewart will continue to operate, with independent responsibility, under the present administrative, technical and sales staff in charge of sugar machinery; but from new offices at Stewart House, Park Gate, Glasgow, C.3. The ownership of the works and premises at Summer Street, Glasgow, S.E., has been transferred to Davy and United Engineering and these will continue to operate as part of the Davy-United group. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby manufacturing facilities for certain plant will continue to be available for Duncan Stewart at the Glasgow and Sheffield works of Davy and United Engineering.

The board of directors of Duncan Stewart will comprise Mr. C. W. Murray, D.F.C., D.L., M.I.Mech.E., who joins the board in a part-time capacity and who will be appointed chairman; Mr. K. S. Arnold, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., director and general manager of the company, who will be appointed managing director; and Mr. R. J. McBride, a senior executive of the company for many years, who will be appointed an executive director.

Ghana Cocoa

Monthly Shipments for Five Years

THE exports of cocoa from Ghana during 1957 at 263,621 tons were the second largest in the history of this territory—formerly the Gold Coast; the record year was 1950 when shipments totalled 264,971 tons. Compared with 1956 they show an increase of 25,796 tons and with 1955 of 57,643 tons.

The exports for each month of the past five years were as follows:—

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
January ...	31,125	34,796	32,370	23,405	42,025
February ...	37,225	28,878	16,100	24,310	30,990
March ...	27,202	27,801	28,376	23,450	35,095
April ...	40,897	17,430	17,390	27,280	31,040
May ...	30,603	20,150	12,730	22,032	21,479
June ...	17,575	28,257	19,515	20,393	17,191
July ...	24,100	18,645	5,078	13,750	4,700
August ...	2,925	4,771	23,654	1,504	4,050
September ...	700	4,259	4,828	1,692	1,958
October ...	2,033	4,792	7,651	2,292	2,354
November ...	15,114	21,638	10,077	25,105	19,900
December ...	34,122	26,408	28,209	28,944	25,899
	263,621	237,825	205,978	214,157	236,681

The figures for the past five crop years (October to September) were as follows: 1956-57, 265,190; 1955-56, 230,924; 1954-55, 216,382; 1953-54, 205,969; 1952-53, 230,988 tons.

West Indian Forestry Officers

Conference in Trinidad

OUR Trinidad correspondent, writing from Port-of-Spain on January 31st, states: "A seven-day conference of British West Indian Forest Officers, which was attended by Professor Harry Champion, director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, and a world authority on tropical forestry, was held in Trinidad recently. The objects of the conference were the integration of territorial forest policies and the formulation of a training scheme on a regional basis. This was the first conference of B.W.I. Forest Officers and was attended by representatives from the Federal units, British Guiana and British Honduras. The photograph on this page shows the delegates to the conference with the Hon. Kamaluddin Mohammed, Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. E. S. Capstick, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry. From left to right are:—

Front row: Mr. D. Moore, Conservator of Forests, Trinidad; Mr. Capstick, Sir Harry Champion, Director, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford; Mr. Mohammed, Mr. H. Fraser, Conservator of Forests, Windward Islands and Mr. J. C. Hotchkiss, Principal of the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute, Centeno. *Back row:* Mr. R. Smeathers, Conservator of Forests, British Guiana; Mr. C. O. Hill, Forest Supervisor, Dominica; Mr. S. H. Abbott, Agricultural Superintendent, St. Kitts; Mr. A. C. Frith, Acting Conservator of Forests, British Honduras; Mr. W. G. Lang, Forest Supervisor, St. Lucia; Mr. L. S. Ross, Forest Supervisor, Grenada; and Mr. J. A. N. Burra, Conservator of Forests, Jamaica.

Photo: *Trinidad Guardian.*



Commonwealth Sugar Exporters

Liaison Officer Appointed

MR. S. J. E. SOUTHGATE, who was recently appointed by the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters to be their London liaison officer, was born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1910 and educated at Sydney, and at Oxford.

He started his career in 1934 at the Imperial Institute of Entomology as sub-editor on the staff of the *Review of Applied Entomology* and in the following year was appointed Assistant Keeper in the department of printed books at the British Museum.

From 1943-46, Mr. Southgate was on war service—mostly in India and the Far East—and held the rank of major on demobilization. In 1947 he entered the Colonial Office and worked for some three years in the West Indian department. In 1952 he was made an assistant secretary in charge of a department in the economic division. In 1954 he went out to Accra as Chief Secretary, West African Inter-territorial Secretariat, and occupied that post until the end of last year.

New Ship for Booker's Coastal Fleet

Bookers Shipping (Demerara) Ltd., has recently chartered *Peter*, a new motor vessel, to augment its present fleet of seven ships which are employed coastwise in British Guiana and on a regular Georgetown-Trinidad service. The *Peter*, which is larger than any of the other Booker coastal vessels, will be employed mainly on the Trinidad service.

She will be retained on charter until later in the year when the company expect to take delivery of a new motor ship which is now being built. The new vessel has been designed for local and inter-island requirements.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"**M**ONKEY nebbber so drunk fe go sleep front a darg kennel."

* * *

AN inquiry into the loss of the Booth Line ship *Hildebrand* (7,735 tons) off the Portuguese coast last autumn opened in the Liverpool Registrar's Court on February 3rd.

* * *

AN alligator measuring 14 ft. was recently captured alive after a long struggle in the Corozal District, British Honduras, though it afterwards died while on exhibition in Belize. It is believed to be the largest ever seen in the colony.

* * *

IN the CIRCULAR for December (page 351) we referred to a proposed visit to the West Indies by Mr. J. C. May, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. We now learn that after discussions with the Colonial Office the visit has been postponed.

* * *

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death, on January 7th, of Mr. J. Boyter Smee, overseas director of L. Rose & Co., Ltd., of St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Mr. Smee joined the company in 1931 and had been a member of the board for 26 years. He had friends throughout the world, many of whom were in the West Indies, which he had visited on several occasions.

* * *

WE also learned with great regret of the death, on January 24th, of Mrs. Beryl Gwendoline Woodhouse, wife of Mr. Ernest (C. E.) Woodhouse and mother of Mr. Coventry (C. H.) Woodhouse. Mrs. Woodhouse, who before her marriage was Miss B. G. Harrison, passed peacefully away at 10, Downside, Epsom, the funeral taking place at Epsom Parish Church on January 29th.

* * *

MR. GARNET H. GORDON, Commissioner in the United Kingdom for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, has been attending a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade working party at Geneva as a colonial adviser to the United Kingdom delegation. He was accompanied by Mr. William Demas, of the Trade Commission. The session began on February 5th and will continue until the 20th. It will be resumed on February 26th and close on March 8th.

* * *

MR. C. W. MATTHEWMAN relinquished the post of managing director of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. (North Western) Ltd., on January 31st, but will continue in office as chairman. Mr. Matthewman, an old and valued member of the West India Committee, has been associated with the Trinidad group of companies since 1908, when he joined the Limmer Asphalte Paving Co., and has been managing director of the Liverpool company for the past 25 years. He will be succeeded as managing director by Mr. F. G. Whybrow.

* * *

MR. A. A. SHENFIELD, economic director of the

Federation of British Industries, and chairman of the finance committee of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, left London by air on February 13th for Trinidad where he will spend a few days discussing financial matters at the College. He will then proceed to St. Vincent to discuss marketing problems with the St. Vincent Arrowroot Board and will then leave for New York. Mr. Shenfield is due back in London on March 1st.

* * *

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed the Hon. F. A. Glasspole, of Jamaica, and the Hon. Dr. C. G. D. La Corbiniere, of St. Lucia, as unofficial members of the British section of the Caribbean Commission. The Hon. E. A. C. Hughes, of St. Vincent, and the Hon. E. H. Lake, of Antigua, have been appointed as alternates to the two Commissioners, this being Mr. Hughes's second term of office. The selection for these appointments was made by the delegates from the British Caribbean territories at the seventh session of the West Indian Conference, held in Curacao in November last.

* * *

THE REV. DENYS TONKS, who was ordained as deacon by the Bishop of Barbados in the Chapel of Codrington College on January 25th, is the second son of the Rt. Rev. H. N. Vincent Tonks, former Bishop of the Windward Islands and now Rector of Castries, St. Lucia, to enter the ministry and work in the Caribbean, the other son being the Rev. Basil Vincent Tonks, Rector of Siparia, Trinidad. This is believed to be the first occasion on which a bishop, priest and deacon from the same family have worked at the same time in the Province of the West Indies. After his resignation, in 1949, Bishop Tonks returned to England and worked in Kent, but he later returned to the West Indies.

The Pakistan Cricket Tour

High Scores in First Test

THE Pakistan cricket team, which is now touring the Caribbean, played its first Test match against the West Indies at Bridgetown, Barbados, from January 17th-23rd.

The West Indies batted first and scored 579 for 9 declared (Weekes 197, Hunte 142), in reply to which Pakistan made 106 and were made to follow on. In their second innings they made 657 for 8 wickets declared—or 96 more than any other Pakistan Test team. Hanif Mohammed made 337, the second highest total in Test cricket, and failed by only 28 to beat L. (now Sir Leonard) Hutton's record of 364 runs against Australia in 1938. Mohammed can be credited, however, with a record stay at the wicket of 16 hours 13 minutes; the previous record of 13 hours 20 minutes was made by Hutton in 1938.

The West Indies batted again, and scored 28 for no wicket before close of play. The match ended in a draw,

Obituary

Mr. W. A. J. Bowman

Mr. William Alexander Jex Bowman, O.B.E., J.P., who died at New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., on January 21st, at the age of 73, was one of the founders of the citrus industry in British Honduras.

Born at Belize in 1885, Mr. Bowman started business as a merchant at Stann Creek when a comparatively young man. His hard work brought him success and in 1913 as something of a hobby he started a small grove of four acres containing 286 grafted citrus trees. Two associates also planted a few acres and from this small beginning emerged the now important citrus industry of British Honduras with well over 4,000 acres of oranges and 1,000 acres of grapefruit. He won gold medals for his fruit at exhibitions not only in his own country, but at Birmingham in 1929 and Leicester in 1930.

Mr. Bowman was elected a J.P. for British Honduras in 1920. He served as a provisional member of the Legislative Council in 1923 and as an elected member (Southern District) from 1936 to 1940. For his services to the colony and to the citrus industry he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1933.

Mr. M. B. G. Austin

Mr. M. B. G. Austin, O.B.E., who died recently in Barbados, had a wide circle of friends in British Guiana where he spent practically the whole of his working life.

Born at Tytherington, Gloucestershire, in 1880, he started his career in Liverpool with Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.—then George Booker & Co.—and at the end of the century was sent out to the company's office in Georgetown, British Guiana.

In 1905 he joined Curtis Campbell & Co., and remained with them until the end of 1939 when they amalgamated with Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. He served with Bookers until December 1945, when he retired.

Mr. Austin served for some years on the Executive Council and the Legislative Council and as president of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. He was a director of several local insurance and manufacturing companies.

He was a good cricketer and a first-class tennis player—and a man whose great charm and integrity made him a popular figure.

Mr. Austin is survived by a widow (who before her marriage was Miss Muriel Craigen), a son and daughter.

Mr. B. R. Wood

Mr. Bernard Reader Wood, C.B.E., who died at Eastbourne, on December 20th, was Conservator of Forests, British Guiana, from 1925 until 1945 when he came to England on retirement.

Mr. Wood was born in 1890 at Auckland, New Zealand, and educated at Tonbridge School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A., and the Diploma of Forestry. An all-round athlete and sportsman, he won the Spencer Cup at Bisley in 1908, played Rugby for the Eastern Counties and threw the hammer for Cambridge.

From 1914-18 he was Assistant Conservator of

Forests, Indian Forest Service, and Deputy Conservator from 1918-25.

In the latter year he took charge of the newly formed Forest Department in British Guiana where his main forestry work was the survey of forest resources and the development of export markets for the colony's timbers.

He was a member for some years of the Legislative Council and acted as a member of the Executive Council; during the last war much of his time was devoted to work connected with the war as Timber Controller, Information Officer and in recruiting work, etc.

Due to his knowledge, integrity and enthusiasm, the Forest Department was built up into a first-class organization. He still found time, however, for sporting activities and to enjoy the company of his many friends.

During his retirement at Eastbourne he served for a time on the Advisory Forestry Committee of the Colonial Office.

Mr. Wood is survived by a widow and son and daughter. His elder son was killed in the last war.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

BELGRAVE, M. E. M. (Executive Engineer, Drainage and Irrigation Department, British Guiana), Deputy Director, Drainage and Irrigation Department, British Guiana

BENT, C. L., M.R.C.V.S., D.P.E. (Veterinary Officer, Jamaica), Senior Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

BOYD, P. R. W., M.B., B.S. (Medical Officer, Grade "C," Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade "B" (Institutions), Trinidad.

CAMACHO, R. F. (Deputy Director, Drainage and Irrigation Department, British Guiana), Director, Drainage and Irrigation Department, British Guiana.

DASENT, L. E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.T.M. & H. (Medical Officer, Grade "C," Trinidad), Medical Officer, Grade "B," (Institutions), Trinidad.

CARRINGTON, V. I. DE J. (Police Magistrate, Barbados), Registrar, Barbados.

GIBSON, A. N. (Administrative Officer, Grade I, British Honduras), Accountant General, British Honduras.

GORDON, G. C. L. (Commissioner for Co-operative Development, British Guiana), Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jamaica.

HARRIS, H. W. F. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

LEWIS, A. C., M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Officer, Jamaica), Senior Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

MCDONNOUGH, L. T., D.V.M., D.T.V.M. (Senior Veterinary Officer, Jamaica), Director of the Veterinary Division, Jamaica.

ODLE, F. J. (Labour Commissioner, Antigua, Leeward Islands), Labour Commissioner, Barbados.

PINE, J. B. (Attorney-General, Bermuda), Solicitor-General, Nyasaland.

STEPHENSON, O. H. P. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica

New Appointments

BRANCH, V. O., Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica

EVANS, J. S., Executive Officer, Class II, Jamaica.

FLINT, D. A., Road and Bridge Engineer, Trinidad.

JAMES, J. R., Head Teacher, Bahamas.

LLOYD, J. W., Geologist, British Guiana.

SHENNAN, Miss M., Sister Tutor, Bahamas.

VAUGHAN, D. H., Head Teacher, Outlands School, Bahamas.

WILLIAMS, M. C., Federal Architect, Federation of The West Indies.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

NEW Year Honours. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on January 18th states: "We are all very pleased that the Governor, Mr. A. T. Williams, was awarded a knighthood in the New Year Honours. Both he and Lady Williams have done much during their year with us to know the people of Antigua personally, and we are delighted to share in their pleasure.

"We are pleased also and very proud that we can claim Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, who has received the K.C.B., as an Antiguan. Although he was not born here, he is the son of two prominent Antiguans—the late Mr. R. William McLauchlan McDonald and Mrs. Hilda McDonald—and he received his early education at the Antigua Grammar School. Sir Arthur has now returned to England after working in Pakistan, where he was sent by the British Government on loan to the Pakistan Air Force.

Obituary. "I have to report with great regret the death of Mr. Stanley Lord, who was for many years in charge of the wireless station in Antigua and recently retired. He had returned to settle here, but was ordered to England for treatment and died in a London hospital on January 11th.

"We have also heard of the death of Miss Alice Seymour, who came to Antigua as a voluntary church worker in St. George's Parish with the Rev. and Mrs. M. V. Narracott. When the Narracotts left Antigua for England, Miss Seymour worked in St. John's for many years before retiring to her home in Devonshire.

"Creighton, the Postman' was an outstanding character and much loved by the householders in St. John's. When he was promoted to office work in the Post Office, his friends were pleased at his success, but missed him very much. He died very suddenly last week."

BRITISH GUIANA

1958 Budget. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated January 1st, our correspondent states: "The Financial Secretary, the Hon. F. W. Essex, at a meeting of the Legislative Council on December 6th, presented a budget proposing a total expenditure of \$69,527,000 during 1958. Expenditure proposed under recurrent estimates is estimated at \$45,827,000, while expenditure on the continuation of the development programme (1956-1960) is estimated at \$23,700,000 in 1958.

"The revenue estimate for 1958 is placed at \$47,417,640—an excess of \$1,591,000 over expenditure.

"The Government considered that this surplus was not large enough as a contribution to the development programme and decided that an additional amount of slightly less than \$500,000 be raised by increased tax on spirits, to make the contribution to the programme \$2,000,000. As a result, the tax on locally made rum and gin will be increased by 80 c. a proof gallon—an increase of about 10 c. a bottle on rum and gin, and a

tax increase of 96 c. a liquid gallon on imported spirits—a net increase of 16 c. per bottle.

"In regard to income tax, it is proposed to make some adjustment to assist the married man, particularly if he has older children of school age. It is proposed to increase the wife allowance by \$200, from \$500 to \$700, and to increase the allowance for children between 12 and 15 from \$250 to \$350 and for those over 15 who are receiving full-time school or college education, to \$500. It is also proposed to increase the dependent relative allowance from \$150 to \$200.

"To offset, to some extent, the cost of this measure, it is proposed to lower the personal allowance from \$1,000 to \$900.

"Concluding the 90 minutes budget speech, the Financial Secretary stated that the Government was considering whether or not to request the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send another mission to review the present development programme, or to request a loan.

Black Bush Polder Scheme. "Work on the internal drainage and irrigation of the Black Bush polder scheme on the Corentyne coast began on November 28th. Known originally as the blocks I and II schemes, the project involves draining and irrigating an area totalling 27,000 acres. In August, a site survey was completed and late in October the contract for the internal irrigation and drainage works was awarded to the civil engineering firm of Pauling and Co. (Overseas), Ltd.

Director of Drainage and Irrigation. "Mr. R. F. Camacho, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., Deputy Director, Drainage and Irrigation Department, has been appointed Director. He succeeds the late Mr. R. A. Leeming who died recently in the United Kingdom. Mr. M. E. M. Belgrave, B.Sc. (Hon.), Dip. University College of London, executive engineer, Drainage and Irrigation Department, has succeeded Mr. Camacho as Deputy Director.

More Land for Farmers. "The Minister of Natural Resources, the Hon. Edward Beharry, announced on December 8th that arrangements had been concluded for the allocation to farmers of approximately 550 acres of land at Atkinson Field, Demerara River. Soil surveys have indicated that the land which it is proposed to allocate is suitable for cocoa and citrus cultivation. The land will be allocated in the first instance under Agricultural Permissions in 10-acre lots. Leases will, however, be issued to those who have satisfactorily developed their lots. A special committee will be appointed shortly to allocate these lands.

Wood Pulp Industry. "An application by the Columbian Corporation, a United States company, for the grant of a concession in the Essequibo River district, to set up a wood pulp, paper and timber utilization industry, has been approved in principle by the Government. The project is estimated to cost \$16,000,000

(U.S.). The project will include a pulp plant with a capacity of 200 tons per day on the Essequibo river, with the necessary deep water harbour installations, a railway from the corporation's concession to the plant site and a hydro-electric power development at Camaria Falls with an initial capacity of 6,000 h.p.

Record Sugar Production. "British Guiana's sugar production for the year 1957 reached an all-time record of 284,973 tons. The year's grinding operations came to a close on December 20th. The record for weekly sugar production was also broken. Production for the week ended October 5th, 1957, was 10,988 tons—46 tons more than the previous record established during the week ended September 1st, 1956.

Sick Benefit Scheme. "An agreement involving the sum of \$250,000—the estimated cost of operating a sickness benefit scheme for workers employed in the sugar industry—was signed on December 10th, by representatives of the Sugar Producers' Association and the Man Power Citizens' Association, representing sugar workers. The agreement was the outcome of intensive work on the planning of the scheme by an S.P.A.-M.P.C.A. joint committee since last May. To qualify for sickness benefit for any year, a worker must have in the previous year: (a) qualified for holidays with pay in both crops, or (b) qualified for holidays with pay in one crop only and worked for not less than 150 days, or (c) without qualifying for holidays with pay worked for not less than 150 days. Since the scheme is effective as from January 1st, 1957, any worker who qualified for benefit credit both in 1956 and 1957 will start the year 1958 with 12 days' sickness benefit at his credit.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. "The Legislative Council, at a meeting on December 10th, passed an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, thus paving the way for some 8,000 domestic workers to be brought under the provisions of the ordinance. The Bill was introduced in the Council by the Minister of Labour, Health and Housing, the Hon. Mrs. Jagan.

Labour Agreement. "A collective labour agreement between British Guiana Airways, Ltd. and the Guiana Air Transport Trade Union, representing employees, was signed at the Ministry of Communications and Works on December 9th. The agreement, which was signed by Capt. G. P. Wood, manager of British Guiana Airways, Ltd., on behalf of the Government, and Mr. H. Alli, the president of the union, sets down the procedure to be followed by both employer and employee in the avoidance and settlement of disputes.

Customs and Excise. "Mr. E. S. Chabrol, Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise, has been appointed Comptroller of Customs and Excise. This was announced on December 21st. He succeeds Mr. J. W. Gregory, who has retired.

West Indies Governor-General. "The Hon. Brindley Benn, Minister of Community Development and Education, represented British Guiana at the swearing-in ceremony of Lord Hailes as Governor-General of The West Indies Federation on January 3rd. The Standing Federation Committee, of which British Guiana was a member, became, with the installation of the Governor-General, the Advisory Council to the

Governor-General until the opening of the Federal Legislature in April, 1958. In regard to all matters affecting British Guiana which come before the Council, the British Guiana Government will be consulted and, if necessary, representatives will be permitted to attend meetings of the Council for the purpose of presenting British Guiana's views on such matters.

Booker Cadetships. "Two cadetships have been awarded to young Guianese by the Booker group of companies as a result of the recently held competitive examination for applicants to the Booker cadet scheme. Both successful candidates have accepted the awards. They are Mr. E. B. John, aged 26, and Mr. A. Y. Luck, aged 25. Mr. John has been awarded a commercial cadetship, while Mr. Luck has been awarded a professional cadetship with the object of helping him to qualify as a chartered accountant.

Industrial Development Advisory Committee. "The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, has approved the appointment of an Industrial Advisory Committee to consider existing industries, including minor industries, the possibilities of attracting new industries, and any related matters, including legislation; to make recommendations for facilitating and accelerating the industrial development of British Guiana by the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new industries; and to advise the Minister of Trade and Industry on any matter concerning industrial development. The Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan is Minister of Trade and Industry."

BRITISH HONDURAS

London Delegation. Our correspondent, writing from Belize on January 26th, states: "The reconstituted delegation to London [see last CIRCULAR, pages 15 and 20] left here on January 8th and talks with the Colonial Office were scheduled to begin on the 13th. Since that date no news has been received regarding the progress of the talks apart from reports of Press interviews given by some members of the delegation. It does appear, however, that the Colonial Office is being approached for a grant of \$13,000,000 (B.H.) [£3,250,000] over the next two years and with a request that the proportion of elected members in the Legislative Assembly be increased.

"As regards the first approach there is little doubt that by many here and in the United Kingdom the sum asked for will be regarded as excessive in that in present circumstances this sum cannot be absorbed to advantage in the time stated. In this respect it must be remembered that the estimated true revenue for 1957 was only \$4,500,000, while the total estimated revenue for that year was \$8,500,000, the deficit being provided by funds from the British Government.

"As for the second request, the object is not clear, as in the present Assembly nine of the 15 members are elected, but naturally a lot would depend upon the details of the scheme, which have not been divulged. It most certainly does not appear realistic for British Honduras to expect to be able to live up to self-government in the immediate future and it would be wiser if everyone concerned set their sights on a target more in keeping with present conditions. Mr. George Price has been conspicuous by his silence of the last few

weeks, but it is generally presumed that he is setting the stage for the return of the delegation with the expectation of their failing to achieve the objects with which they set out—from a People's United Party point of view anyway.

Workmen's Compensation Bill. "Consideration of this Bill was postponed until the return of the London delegation and while at first the Christian Democratic Union (main sponsors of the Bill) took great exception to protests made by the Chamber of Commerce on certain aspects of the Ordinance, latest reports indicate that a series of meetings held between these two bodies will lead to suggested amendments which would make it far more satisfactory both from the employers' and the insurance companies' points of view.

Guatemalan Offers. "It was announced recently that the local Guatemalan Consulate had informed the Government that the Guatemalan Government wished to offer 25 scholarships to various educational institutions and centres of study—the selection of candidates to be made by a special committee to be set up in Belize. To date there has been no indication of local Government reaction to this offer.

Horticultural Exhibition. "This year's horticultural exhibition was far in advance of previous years and included a wide variety of flowers, vegetables and fruit besides demonstrations of budding and grafting, trade stands and an exhibit by the Chamber of Commerce. An outstanding feature was a display made by the local Coconut Board and, as the Acting Governor said in his remarks, 'It just goes to show what can be done if people put their minds to it.'

Obituary. "News was received in British Honduras recently that Mr. W. A. J. Bowman, O.B.E., J.P., had died in New Orleans on January 21st. Universally popular and very public spirited, he was the father of the Hon. H. T. A. Bowman, at present one of the representatives of British Honduras in the talks with the Colonial Office." [A memoir of Mr. Bowman appears on page 50].

Appointment. "It was announced that Dr. W. H. Howes, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., had been appointed Director of Education and was expected to arrive in Belize in mid-February. During his distinguished career of 37 years, Dr. Howes has been Director of Education in Gibraltar and Ceylon, and visited British Honduras in 1954 when an educational survey of the Caribbean region was made for UNESCO.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included Lady Mountbatten, President-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who inspected local detachments during her two-day stay; and Dr. Sir Andrew Davidson, formerly honorary physician to the late King George VI and Chief Medical Officer for the Department of Health, Scotland. Sir Andrew was making a tour of the British Caribbean in order to study health conditions at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JAMAICA

Federal Elections. Writing from Kingston on January 25th, our correspondent states: "Perhaps the biggest news of the month was the long-awaited decision

of the Chief Minister, the Hon. Norman Manley, as to whether or not he would be a candidate in the coming Federal elections. Public suspense had been maintained, and for this the *Daily Gleaner* congratulated Mr. Manley, pointing out that it was vital for an interest in Federation to be created. When he eventually made the announcement to a huge crowd on the night of January 15th (and also through a recorded message broadcast by Radio Jamaica) the majority of his hearers applauded, being pleased at the decision, but many are regretful that he will not be standing for election.

"The Political Reporter" of the *Sunday Gleaner* possibly summed it up best by saying that the Chief Minister was faced with an agonizing decision in which he could do nothing but wrong. Significantly, this columnist, who is said to be pro-J.L.P. and not a supporter of Mr. Manley, said that his bravery in turning 'his back on a glittering prize' should win the sympathy and respect of every Jamaican. The *Daily Gleaner*, in a leader on January 16th, called upon the electors to petition 'our two outstanding leaders in political life' to stand for election and pointed out that they could decide as late as April 15th, when they would know what the alignment of party strengths in the Federal Parliament would be, whether they would, indeed, serve in the Federal Legislature or not.

New Ten-Year Plan. "On January 22nd the Chief Minister presented to the House of Representatives a ten-year plan for Jamaica with a total expenditure of £78,844,000 to be met from general revenue, loans and Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The debate on the plan will begin on February 4th. At a Press conference the Chief Minister said that there was little difficulty about raising the money in North America or elsewhere because there was confidence in Jamaica's economic structure. The real problem would be that of providing personnel for jobs needed to be done and to increase the availability of skill within the island. £17,800,000 would be borrowed over the next three years—£3,000,000 locally, £5,000,000 in Canada and the U.S.A., and £8,000,000 on the London market. Nearly £2,000,000 would be available from repatriation of investments now in the United Kingdom for the Government Savings Bank Funds, etc. With regard to the private investor the Chief Minister said that perhaps it was the most important duty of the Government to ensure that the private sector was confident.

Bananas. "With the greenboat price of bananas in the United Kingdom falling to £70 10s. a ton at the end of December the price to growers fell to 7/- a count bunch—the lowest price paid since the 1951 hurricane. The previous year, when the English price dropped to £60 10s., the grower received 7/6 a count bunch. The new price is said to be in keeping with the policy of the Banana Board of making as wide a differential as possible between the prices paid for winter and summer fruit. The recent threat of banana growers to load ships with fruit themselves in cases of strikes by loaders was put into effect to break a three-day wild-cat strike at Port Antonio. More than 500 growers carried bananas under police guard until the trade unions persuaded the loaders to return to work. At the half-yearly meeting of the Jamaica Agricultural Society attended by 130 delegates representing every parish in the island, it was

decided to use the influence of the society to have the Government start an inquiry into the banana industry with particular reference to two recent cases where fruit was purchased and not shipped, some £100,000 having been thus lost.

Hotels. "The proposed Sheraton Hotel to be built in Knutsford Park area by the Government and leased to the Sheraton Hotel Corporation still made news during December and January. Local hotel owners said that the matter about which they had protested to the Government was closed. At the Press conference on the ten-year plan, the Chief Minister, when asked about this, said that the critics were those who would benefit most from the proposal and that in Puerto Rico the entire hotel trade had benefited and, in fact, been 'revolutionized' by the building of the Caribe Hilton on similar terms. Mr. Robert L. Moore, chairman of the board of the Sheraton Corporation said that the hotel would bring bigger business to Jamaica and that as Sheraton had a hotel in nearly every one of the principal cities of the U.S.A. and Canada 'there would be a Kingston salesman in every big city in the U.S.A.' A second hotel is said to be under consideration for construction in the Kingston area, but this time by private interests. Plans have been drawn for a new 90-room luxury hotel in the Reading area near Montego Bay by a company registered as Seaview, Ltd.; it will cost \$500,000 and be ready for business in January, 1960.

Trade Mission to Canada. "A team of 20 men prominent in commercial and investment spheres of business in Jamaica and led by the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, left the island on January 21st for a 10-day stay in Canada. They are visiting Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal to encourage

broader relations between Jamaican and Canadian businessmen and will also encourage the tourist trade from Canada. Already they have been attracting a great deal of attention in the Press, on radio and on television in Canada and much increase of business is expected from this visit.

State of Business. "That there is, indeed, a business boom in Jamaica is shown by the fact that invested capital is increasing. Twenty new limited liability companies with capital ranging from £5,000 to £20,000 have been registered in recent months and long-established businesses are also increasing their capital. Kingston Industrial Works have increased their share capital from £250,000 to £350,000, H. E. Robinson & Co., Ltd., from £150,000 to £200,000, and Lewis Kelly & Sons Ltd., from £40,000 to £70,000. The Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., is issuing £750,000 debentures at 6½ per cent to repay bank loans which were utilized for expansion.

Technical Education. "There was a 'limited opening' of the new Jamaica Institute of Technology in January which will provide further technical education than has been available at the Kingston Technical School which will still continue. Commenting, the *Daily Gleaner* stressed the need for technical secondary schools in the rural areas so as to provide candidates to take advantage of the Institute of Technology.

Postal Service. "As from February 1st, 15 post offices in the suburbs of Kingston, including Port Royal to the south and Stony Hill to the north will be listed as Kingston followed by a number. For example, letters to Stony Hill may be addressed as Kingston 9. For many years the Press and public have agitated for this, claiming that businesses in the suburbs lacked prestige abroad as their previous addresses read as if they were in rural areas.

Medical Service. "Since January 1st the local branch of the British Medical Association has been trying out a system for persons needing medical attention at night and who do not have a family doctor. Such persons can now telephone to a local taxi-cab company (which offers the use of its 'phone system free of charge) and will be told which doctor is on duty. After the first two weeks the system was said to be working well and a report has been promised by the end of January.

Health Service. "Fifty-four rural health centres will be constructed and equipped by March 31st, 1960, through a grant of £162,000 approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The plan is for a network of 100 such centres over the next five



The Arawak Hotel, which, as briefly reported in last issue, has been opened at Mammee Bay, Ocho Rios, Jamaica. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Norman Manley and attended by over 1,000 guests. Each of the 176 rooms has its own balcony or patio.

years so that no centre will be more than eight miles from the next one.

Housing Scheme. "On December 30th the Government's farm housing scheme began building operations. Under the scheme the Government plans to build 25,000 houses for farmers within the next 10 years, 800 of these to be completed by the end of the current financial year—March 31st. The Government provides the foundation, floor, uprights and roof of two units, one costing £90 and the other £130. Farmers are required to pay £10 on the smaller or £30 on the larger, the Government providing the remaining funds. The farmers will fill the walls themselves, technical and other assistance being provided by the Government.

Union Dues. "The three main trade unions—the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, the National Workers' Union and the Trades Union Congress—will increase their dues from February 1st. Agricultural workers now paying 6d. or 9d. weekly will pay 1/-; government and industrial workers in city will pay 2/- as against present 1/-. Bauxite workers' dues go from 1/- weekly to 2/6. The unions say they will take 'joint, effective action' against non-unionists.

Visit of Lady Mountbatten. "Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Superintendent in Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, visited Jamaica for a week on her Caribbean tour. She opened the new headquarters of the Order of St. John at Camp Road in Kingston and inspected a parade and march past at the Police Barracks in Elletson Road, Kingston.

Education. "The Church of England has announced plans for the expansion of secondary school education; sites have been acquired for a school in the parish of Clarendon, for two in the Corporate area and for a theological college, while Kingston College is to be expanded so that instead of its present capacity of 750 boys, it will be able to accommodate 1,200.

Visit of Sir Jock Campbell. "Questioned on his views on the implications of the European Common Market plan on West Indian agriculture, on his arrival in Jamaica, Sir Jock Campbell, chairman of the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters' Group and president of the West India Committee, said that West Indian agriculture, as it was now, was in no position to compete with European agriculture, which was highly protected, or with the agriculture of any of the world blocs. In the circumstances, he thought that the need for continued protection of West Indian goods in the United Kingdom market was urgent, in fact there could well be an increase of this in certain directions.

Petrol Fire. "Jamaica, which was still suffering from September's railway disaster, was shocked on Christmas morning by another accident in which over 80 persons were injured and five killed immediately. The death toll has since risen to 23 and over 40 persons are still in hospital. The accident occurred when a tanker-truck with 1,500 gallons of high-octane aviation gasoline overturned at Runaway Bay. Residents started to collect the gasoline in various utensils when it is believed a man who had filled his cigarette lighter with the gasoline tested it to see if it would work. In a few seconds the square at Runaway Bay was ablaze and scores of persons badly burned. The Government has ordered an investigation.

The Arts. "The advisory committee on encouragement of arts is to ask the Government for an annual grant of £3,000 to foster Jamaican art. One thousand pounds had previously been granted (said to be the first grant of its kind in the Caribbean) and was used for prizes for literature, music, sculpture and the purchase of paintings as well as awards for drama and the dance. The increased amount is to be used for murals on public buildings and one has already been commissioned from local artist, Gloria Escoffery, for the Victoria Pier.

Birth Control. "Following newspaper correspondence on the subject of birth control and recommendations by the Population Research Foundation, the Rt. Rev. John J. McEleney, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, had a pastoral letter read in all Roman Catholic Churches on January 12th saying, *inter alia*, 'the recommendation of artificial birth control recently made to the Government is an attack upon the holiness and the chastity, the honour and the welfare of the Jamaican family.' Further newspaper correspondence has resulted.

General News. "Income tax cuts affecting all classes of taxable income in Jamaica have been proposed by the board of directors of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

"The two largest milk processing and distributing organizations in Kingston have increased the price of fresh milk by 3d. a quart bringing the present price to 1s. 10d. a quart.

"A scant two weeks after 66 officers and men of the Worcestershire Regiment had returned to Jamaica after reinforcing the garrison in Belize, 120 of them were sent off to Nassau on January 14th, on account of the strike there.

"Mr. Ken Sterling, executive secretary of the Caribbean area division of Organization Regional Inter-Americana de Trabajadores, has paid two visits to Nassau and has now been instructed by his international headquarters in Brussels to stay in Nassau to help the strikers."

DOMINICA

Visit of Governor-General. Our correspondent, writing from Roseau on February 1st, states: "January 30th was declared a bank holiday in Dominica and it was just as well, for nothing would have kept the people of Roseau and the neighbouring villages from the Bay Front to witness for themselves the landing of Lord Hailes on his first visit to this island. At the public rally held at the Botanic Gardens later that morning the smart performance of nurses, guides, scouts, cadets and school children went by almost unnoticed, for the spectators' eyes were all fixed on His Excellency. Dominicans have decided that they like the Governor-General. To the few who had the opportunity of chatting to him he was found to be approachable, interested in the island and its people and happy to be among us. Lord Hailes was able to see something of the island during his very short stay. He was taken to Grand Bay, an eight-mile drive to the south of the island. On the second day of his visit he drove along the transinsular road to Portsmouth and returned to Roseau by launch. He was accompanied on these tours by Sir Colville Deverell, Governor of the Windward Islands, and Lady Deverell, who arrived in the

colony on January 29th to be his host and hostess during his visit.

Religious Centenary. "On December 8th 100 years ago the first Roman Catholic nuns arrived in this island. They were of the order of the Faithful Virgin. For 80 years they continued to work in the field of education in particular and for the welfare of the Church and community in general. In 1937 the order of the Faithful Virgin found it impossible to continue working in this island and their work was taken over and continued by the Canonesses of Saint Augustine. This year, in celebration of the anniversary of the first arrival of religious teachers, the Church Committee planned a week of celebrations in which all religious organizations connected with the sisters took part. During that week there were special church ceremonies, and receptions also became a daily affair. But the highlight of the celebrations was the arrival of two nuns of the order of the Faithful Virgin from Norwood, London, to share in the celebrations. One of these nuns was the Rev. Mother St. Dunstan, who was the last superior to hold office in this island during the Faithful Virgin regime, and the other, Mother Mary Nazareth, was born in Dominica.

S.S. Ryndam visits Dominica. "The first tourist ship to come to Dominica since pre-war days arrived on December 2nd—on one of the most beautiful days we had in 1957. Even to the Dominicans the island seemed to have donned her best bib. The Tourist Board had planned in detail the reception to be accorded the visitors. Rockaway, a recreation spot about two miles from town, had been set up as a centre for the tourists who came ashore. Handcraft stalls, refreshment booths, a temporary branch Post Office, and a temporary branch of Barclay's Bank had been set up. The tourists seemed to enjoy their visit and they did not remain silently appreciative for they were apparently so impressed by the welcome accorded them and the arrangements made to entertain them that they sent back a round robin of thanks to the Tourist Board. Dominicans certainly enjoyed the day and the uniqueness of the occasion."

ST. LUCIA

New Administrator. Our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, in a newsletter from Castries dated January 27th, states: "St. Lucia's new Administrator, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, arrived here on January 21st and on the oaths of office being administered by the Hon. Mr. Justice J. L. Wills, Puisne Judge in the presence of the colony's Executive Council, assumed his duties the same afternoon. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith succeeds Mr. J. K. Thorp, who has been appointed Governor of the Seychelles.

1958 Budget. "The Legislative Council has given unanimous approval to a \$5,420,695 spending Budget for 1958, designed 'to stimulate the colony's steady economic progress.' But this estimated expenditure has been made possible only through British Treasury assistance amounting to \$790,533 and the only provision being made to offset unforeseen expenditure during the current year is the withholding of 2 per cent from departmental heads in order to create a reserve of approximately \$70,000. The bulk of this year's

spending will be on personal emoluments and other charges which together amount to \$3,939,829. Expenditure on new projects amounts to \$457,627.

"Presenting the Appropriation Bill, 1958, Colonel the Hon. Arthur Tubb, Financial Secretary, had this to say: 'We, St. Lucians, are rather happy-go-lucky people. This is all right so long as we are prepared to accept and are satisfied with happy-go-lucky conditions. But can we remain isolated from external influences and progress? St. Lucia can only move forward in this new world with solidarity and determination to meet ever-changing economic stresses and strains which can only harm our independence, individuality and even our happy-go-luckiness if we are caught unprepared. Economies and sound economics are our only safeguard; the alternative may lead to a kind of isolation without dignity which we are not used to.'

Expenditure in 1957. "A net estimated surplus of \$6,097 is expected in St. Lucia's spending for 1957, it has been officially stated. This estimated surplus, however, does not take into account unexpected charges against public accounts which can very well wipe out this amount. At the beginning of 1957 St. Lucia budgeted for a revenue of \$4,242,608 and received a grant-in-aid of \$774,735 with which to meet her estimated expenditure of \$5,017,343. During last year further grants of \$367,701 were received bringing United Kingdom Treasury assistance to \$1,142,436 during 1957. When revenue figures were revised during the course of the year an amount of \$5,420,963 was arrived at and against this the expenditure figure became \$5,087,927 giving a gross surplus of \$333,036, but with payment of back-pay to civil servants and other commitments met this amount has now been reduced to an estimated \$6,097.

Federal Elections. "With the Federal Elections just a little less than two months off, both political parties in St. Lucia have announced the names of their contestants. The first party to make its selection was the St. Lucia Labour Party, which is affiliated to the West Indies Federal Labour Party. Late in December the executive committee of this party met and recommended to the general body the candidature of Mr. Maurice Mason, a Castries barrister who is also general secretary of the W.I.F.L.P.; and Mr. Joseph M. D. Bousquet, a former member for Soufriere (1954-57) in the St. Lucia Legislature. But these recommendations were turned down by the general body and the names of the Hon. Carl G. D. La Corbiniere, Minister for Trade and Production in the St. Lucia Government and the colony's representative at all Federal conferences since 1951 along with that of Mr. Donald B. James, city barrister and chairman of the Castries Town Council (1955-57) were put forward. The matter then went back to the executive where a compromise was arrived at and Mr. La Corbiniere and Mr. Bousquet were adopted as the party's official candidates. Mr. James has since resigned from the St. Lucia Labour Party and with the assistance of some members of that party is campaigning to contest the Federal elections as an Independent Labour candidate.

The right-wing People's Progressive Party has made its selection in less troubled waters and last week it announced that its sole candidate for Federal honours

will be Mr. William George Mallet, sales manager of Peter & Co., Ltd. The People's Progressive Party is the St. Lucia unit of the Democratic Labour Party (of the West Indies).

Leprosy. "Lepers in St. Lucia are to be sent to the Mahaica Institute, British Guiana, at a cost of \$2.64 per day per person. Decision to do this has been taken by the local Government in view of the fact that specialist treatment is not available locally and the Leper Colony is very small.

Harbour Lights. "Flicker leading lights for the Castries harbour are soon to be installed. It has become necessary to abandon steady lighting because confusion is arising among navigators on account of the neon lights being used by some business premises.

Cement Manufacturing. "The occurrence of Pozzuolanic in St. Lucia is giving hope that it might be possible to produce low grade cement. It is not yet known if such a venture can be undertaken on an economic scale as investigations being conducted by the Geological Department are still in progress. Meanwhile the Government is finalizing arrangements for the granting of a licence for oil and mineral prospecting.

University College. "The work of the extramural department of the University College of the West Indies has been making much progress here under the direction of Mr. B. H. Easter, resident tutor for extramural studies in the Windward Islands, and the local offices of the department is to move to more spacious premises as from February 1st. Besides providing educational courses the department has been taking a very active and leading part in St. Lucia's cultural pursuits.

Sugar Wages. "Wages for sugar-workers this year are to be determined in discussions between the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Union and the St. Lucia Sugar Association. Since 1952 the wage structure in this industry has been determined by a wages council, on the recommendation of Sir Clement Malone who headed a commission of inquiry into a sugar-workers' strike in that year.

Banana Growers. "Mr. Joseph Q. Charles, prominent Castries businessman and estate owner, has been elected chairman of the St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association. Mr. Charles, who has been on the directorate of the association for several years now, is the third chairman to serve the association within a year.

"Mr. Clifford Edwards, a salesman, has been elected chairman of the Castries Town Council. Mr. Edwards, who is now serving the third and last year of his second term on the Council is the youngest person to be elected to this office. He is in his early thirties."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The West Indies Revenue. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated January 31st, our correspondent states: "The Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, has called on the governments of the territories comprising the Federation to pay to the Federal Exchequer a total of \$1,500,000. This sum is on account of the amount payable by these governments for the purposes of the Federation for the financial year ending December 31st, 1958. Trinidad contributes 38.6 per cent of this amount. The total estimated

expenditure of the Federal Government for 1958 is \$9,120,000 of which Trinidad's share will be a little more than \$3,500,000.

Road Accidents. "The Road Safety Association has published statistics of road accidents in 1956 compiled from the records of the Police traffic department. Ninety-three persons were killed in that year, 23 of whom were children. The 93 is broken down into 46 pedestrians, 12 pedal cyclists and 35 occupants of motor vehicles. It seems that the passengers suffer more than the drivers of motor vehicles, almost three times as many of the former having been killed. On top of this, 2,850 people were injured. Altogether there were 6,591 road accidents during the year. When one realizes that the total number of vehicles licensed to operate on the roads is 28,500, the accident rate represents a very substantial proportion indeed of the vehicles using the roads.

Road Transport. "In January I reported that the pay-as-you-earn system of income tax had come into force [see last CIRCULAR, page 23] and now there is news of an automatic pay-as-you-enter bus service in the colony. The buses are to be fitted with a turnstile at the entrance, into which the passenger has to place a coin to gain admittance. How the difference in fares for different lengths of journey will be recorded has not yet been disclosed. Whether this method will ever come about or not, it is apparent that something must be done to assist bus concessionaires as, despite tax relief and other forms of concessions, their losses are substantial. It is reported that the pirate taxis which operate on the bus routes and are able to provide a more frequent and faster service than the bus and tend to skim off the cream of the traffic are responsible for these losses.

Government Railway. "It has recently been announced that the Trinidad Government Railway is not, after all, to be scrapped in the foreseeable future. The Government aims at cutting down the recurrent \$2,500,000 deficit and it is understood they will then make an attempt to turn the railway into a profit-making undertaking. The intention is to reduce progressively on the passenger service whilst building up the goods transport facilities.

Shell Trinidad. "A new wage agreement entered into between Shell Trinidad, Ltd., and the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union will cost the company nearly \$600,000 a year. The agreement, which covers a period of two years and six months, provides for various improvements in working conditions estimated to be worth approximately 12½ per cent of basic pay.

Oil and Copra. "The Oils and Fats Conference held in Port-of-Spain in January agreed to recommend that prices fixed in 1957 should remain for 1958, that is, £62 10s. 0d. a ton f.o.b. for copra and 9s. 3d. per imperial gallon f.o.b. for raw coconut oil. Plans have been made to institute a research scheme. Coconut producers are expected to meet later this year to establish a regional association since it is felt that there is a need for research into the problems of the coconut industry of the area.

Chief Justice. "Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez, Trini-

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West Indies at Westminster

Public Services and Politics. Mr. Page asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the operation of the rule that the government of a Crown colony, protectorate or trusteeship territory should not take any part in party politics.

In a written answer of January 23rd, Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, stated: "No. I regard it as important that the political impartiality of the public services in overseas territories should be beyond dispute. I have no evidence to suggest that local rules, which are based on local circumstances having regard to practice in this country, require investigation."

Government Policies. Mr. Page asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that in colonial territories in which the colonial government was progressing towards self-government, such progress was often hampered and government actions and intentions falsified by reason of the restrictions placed upon officials against giving political advice; and whether he would consider the relaxation of such restrictions.

In a written answer of January 23rd, Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated that he was not aware of any such difficulties; it was, of course, part of the normal duties of administrative, information and other officers to explain government policies to the general public.

Orange Juice. Mr. Marquand asked the Minister of Health on December 16th what steps he was taking to ensure that all mothers were made aware of the desirability of their taking orange juice during pregnancy and of providing it for their young children.

Mr. Richard Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, who replied, said that in addition to advice given by their general practitioners and at the ante-natal clinics, expectant mothers received a leaflet on maternity care which stressed the importance of taking orange juice and other welfare foods during pregnancy and of giving them to their young children. Mr. Thompson said he was sending Mr. Marquand a copy.

Anti-Dumping Duties. Lieut.-Colonel Bromley-Davenport asked the President of the Board of Trade what action had so far been taken to protect specific British industries against dumping under the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act; what applications for such protection were now under consideration; and what was the position with regard to such applications.

In a written answer of January 28th, Sir David Eccles stated that an Order imposing an anti-dumping duty on polymethylsiloxane fluids manufactured by a particular firm in France came into force on January 7th.

An application for an anti-dumping duty on lighter flints imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria was publicly advertised on December 13th, 1957. Representations resulting from that were being examined.

Seven other applications for anti-dumping duties had been made by industries in the United Kingdom and were under preliminary examination; it would not be appropriate to give details of them at that stage.

Fruit Imports from U.S.A. Mr. Goodman Irvine asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what extent the import of fruit to this country from the United States of America had been affected by the provisions of United States Public Law 480.

In a written answer of January 31st, Mr. Amory stated that an agreement had been reached between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Government upon a transaction under Public Law 480 for the import of fresh and canned deciduous and citrus fruit to a value of £7,950,000, to be paid for in sterling. The sterling would be used partly for market research and partly for military housing for the United States Air Force. An exchange of notes recording the agreement would be published later [and see page 41].

British Honduras Food Production. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on January 30th what progress had been made in the last two years in making British Honduras less dependent on imported foodstuffs.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that a pilot scheme for the mechanical cultivation of rice had been most successful, and had reached the stage where it was ready for expansion. Sufficient land and irrigation were available to produce all the rice required in the territory. The Government had also assisted the livestock

industry, both by providing finance for improvement of pastures and by subsidizing the import of animals of approved stock.

Dominican Elections. Captain Kerby asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the percentage of illiterate amongst those entitled to vote in the Dominican federal elections in March; and what were the unique and exclusive party symbols approved for each political party taking part, for the purpose of ensuring that those elections were conducted on approved lines.

In a written answer of January 21st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the latest available figure for illiteracy in Dominica, given in the 1946 census, was 40 per cent. It was not possible to estimate more precisely the percentage of illiteracy at those entitled to vote in the federal elections. A hand, a fist and a bottle were the symbols which would be assigned to political parties when it was known which parties would contest the elections.

On January 30th, Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies by what means the responsible authorities in Dominica had made known the fact to all eligible persons on the island that an electoral roll was in course of preparation.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said in addition to house-to-house inquiries by enumerators required by law, registration procedure had been given publicity in the Press, by religious denominations and at public meetings held for the purpose.

Mr. Jones then asked Mr. Profumo if he was aware despite that fact, a very high proportion of those eligible had been left off the last register, and that protests in regard thereto had been sent to the Governor by both political organisations and individuals on the island? If the same register was used for the Federal election later this year, would not a number of Dominicans be unable to take part in that election?

In reply, Mr. Profumo said that he was satisfied, as was the Secretary of State, that the roll was adequate. He explained to Mr. Marquand on December 19th [see last CIRC page 25] there was ample opportunity for the relatively small number of omissions to be rectified.

Bahamas Labour, Health and Welfare. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to what extent the Legislative Council of the Bahamas had introduced new labour, health and welfare laws during their present period of office; and what steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government to encourage them to introduce such legislation.

In a written answer of January 30th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave the following details:—

1. The following legislation has been enacted during the period in question: (a) The Old Age Pension Act, 1955 (No. 51); (b) The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act, 1955 (No. 79); (c) The Labour Conciliation Board Act, 1957 (No. 7).

2. On the advice of his Executive Council the Government have introduced the following Bills: (a) A Bill for an Act to repeal and replace the Labour Board Act, 1946. This was not adopted and the Labour Conciliation Board Act of 1957 is in its place; (b) A Bill for an Act to provide for the regulation and control of wages. This was referred to a Committee of the House of Assembly which did not report before the end of the session; (c) A Bill for an Act to amend the Trade Disputes Act of 1943. This also was referred to a Committee of the House of Assembly which did not report before the end of the session.

3. The following Bills were introduced by a private Member: (a) A Bill for an Act to guarantee freedom of association for workmen and employees. This was ruled out of order. (b) A Bill for an Act to improve labour relations in the Colony. This was referred to a Select Committee of the House which did not report before the end of the session.

4. A Bill to regulate and establish minimum remuneration and conditions of employment for hotel workers has been reported and is before the House of Assembly.

5. Legislation on these matters is for the Bahamas. In 1956 two experts were appointed to examine labour conditions in the introduction of Government Bills as referred to. Their report was adopted by the Bahamas Government. A Deputy Education Adviser is about to go to the Bahamas at the request of the Bahamas Government to carry out an educational survey. Opportunity was taken to discuss the

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Company Reports and Meetings

The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the amount brought forward from last year was £67,804. To this is added the interest thereon of £2,177, provision for taxation in previous years no longer required of £16,000, and the profit for the year of £128,349, making a total of £214,330. From this is deducted £57,820 for provision for taxation, and £40,000 for transfer to reserve for replacement of fixed assets, leaving £116,510, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, free of income tax, which will absorb £19,374, leaving £97,136 to be carried forward.

Crop started on January 14th. As a result of prolonged drought conditions the out-turn only amounted to 31,985 tons sugar, a drop of over 3,000 tons on the original estimate.

Sugar for export amounted to 30,358 tons of which 24,533 tons were sold to the Sugar Board at the negotiated price of £42 3s. 4d. per ton c.i.f., including £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the Antigua Government as special funds. The balance, 5,825 tons, was sold on a favourable free market.

The first payment for contractors cane was 51s. 9.303d. Contractors were paid 50s. 0d. per ton cane on account, and a balance of 1s. 9.303d. has now been paid to them. A final payment for cane will be paid at the rate of 12s. 2.702d. per ton, making a total price of 64s. 0.005d. per ton of cane.

Outside suppliers cane will be paid for at the rate of 59s. 10d. per ton.

Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart and Sir Alan C. M. Burns, who attained the age of 70 on August 20th, 1957, and November 9th, 1957, respectively, both retire from the board and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Canes ground tons	245,111	104,971	171,841	268,286	266,100
Sugar ... tons	31,588	12,601	19,836	28,713	31,985
Sucrose in cane %	14.17	13.57	12.96	12.05	13.27
Fibre in cane %	18.94	18.68	17.06	16.54	17.40
Sucrose in bagasse ... %	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.90	1.90
Purity of juice %	85.03	83.24	83.04	82.21	83.93
Mill extraction sucrose ... %	95.00	94.69	95.02	94.94	95.18
Boiling house recovery sucrose ... %	91.92	89.72	90.00	89.80	91.35
Total recovery of sucrose %	87.33	84.95	85.52	85.25	86.95
Yield of sugar, 96° pol. ... %	12.89	12.00	11.54	10.70	12.04
Tons of cane per ton sugar, 96° pol. ...	7.76	8.33	8.66	9.34	8.32
Sale price of sugar per ton, f.o.b.	£37.16.10	£38.15.8	£37.19.3	£36.19.7	£40.8.2

Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, in his annual report which accompanies the report, states: "Once more I have to report a crop which has proved something of a disappointment. At the beginning of the year it was estimated that we should make at least 35,000 tons of sugar but, with the advent of a spell of dry weather, the canes earmarked for late cutting made little or none of the expected growth and eventually crop closed with an output of just under 32,000 tons.

In other ways the crop was encouraging. The recent alterations and additions made to the factory fully justified our expectations and the way in which the crop was reaped showed a great improvement on anything we have seen for a good many years. Time that the mills were out of cane was higher than we like, but this was due mainly to an increased grinding rate and there is little doubt that, with a continuation of the same spirit on the estates, and some addition to rolling stock, the mills will be kept fully supplied. A bad feature was the large amount of burnt cane which reached the factory. This cane is good, but deteriorates very rapidly causing complications and loss in processing. Owing to the extremely dry weather

fires spread very rapidly, and the slightest carelessness could involve a large acreage of cane.

"A committee, on which Government, peasants, estate and factory were represented, was formed to combat this evil, and an energetic propaganda campaign was pursued through the local broadcasting station, posters and press notices. The steps taken by this committee were most successful and I hope that the crusade will be resumed before the start of next crop. If its future efforts meet with the same success, we should have little trouble from burnt cane.

"When the negotiated price quota available for the British West Indies was divided between the colonies, Antigua was treated kindly by her neighbours who appreciated her special difficulties and the allotted quota was higher in proportion to the average crop than that of other colonies. This has been of great advantage to Antigua in the past when the price of free-sugar has usually been far below the negotiated price. This year the position was reversed, with approximately the same price margins, so that Antigua with a high negotiated price quota and a correspondingly reduced quantity available for sale as free sugar suffered somewhat in consequence. I mention this as the sale price of sugar shown in the report appears to compare unfavourably with that in respect of some other islands. It is in no way meant as a complaint, for the gain in past years far outweighs anything lost this year and, on balance, the cane grower has benefited when, owing to short crops, he was most in need of help. The current price of free sugar is now well below the negotiated price for next year which has been fixed at £43 16s. 8d. per ton—an increase of £1 13s. 4d.—including £2 15s. 0d. payable to the Antigua Government as special funds.

"The outlook for next year is not very bright. The dry weather continued until well on in the year and the new crop suffered. Good rains have fallen recently and growing conditions are favourable, but it is too late to recover all the lost ground.

"It will be seen from the balance sheet that the company increased its investments during the year, the opportunity being taken of increasing our holding in Antigua Syndicate Estates, Ltd., upon whom we depend largely for our cane supply and with whom we have always worked in close co-operation. The board feel that this transaction will prove to be of mutual benefit.

"Our thanks are due to Mr. Watson and his staff for the way in which the crop was taken off, and I am glad to say that the weather, good relations with labour, and keenness all round contributed to make it a rather easier crop for the staff than has sometimes been the case."

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the net profit amounted to £46,003, from which is deducted £18,526 for provision for taxation, and £6 for income tax adjustment for 1956, leaving £27,471. To this is added the balance brought forward from last year of £33,897, making a total of £61,368. Interim dividends of 5 per cent (less Trinidad income tax at 40 per cent) on the preference shares and 7½ per cent (less tax) on the ordinary shares, absorbed £6,375 and the directors recommend final dividends of 5 per cent (less tax) on the preference shares and 17½ per cent (less tax) on the ordinary shares absorbing £11,475; donations to charities and public appeals, £850; transfer to building reserve £1,041; and transfer to general reserve £5,000, leaving £36,627 to be carried forward.

The report includes a number of resolutions for discussion at the annual general meeting (due to be held in Port-of-Spain on January 25th) one of which reads as follows:—

"That each of the existing 10 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each be divided into four 10 per cent cumulative preference shares of five shillings each upon each of which the sum of five shillings shall be credited as paid up, and

"That each of the existing ordinary shares of £1 each be divided into two ordinary shares of 10 shillings each upon each of which the sum of 10 shillings shall be credited as paid up."

The chairman, Mr. ARTHUR EMLYN, in his annual statement, which accompanies the report, states: "It gives me great pleasure to supplement the information set out in the report of the directors and statements of account in respect of a very

West Indies at Westminster

Public Services and Politics. Mr. Page asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the operation of the rule that the government of a Crown colony, protectorate or trusteeship territory should not take any part in party politics.

In a written answer of January 23rd, Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, stated: "No. I regard it as important that the political impartiality of the public services in overseas territories should be beyond dispute. I have no evidence to suggest that local rules, which are based on local circumstances having regard to practice in this country, require investigation."

Government Policies. Mr. Page asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that in colonial territories in which the colonial government was progressing towards self-government, such progress was often hampered and government actions and intentions falsified by reason of the restrictions placed upon officials against giving political advice; and whether he would consider the relaxation of such restrictions.

In a written answer of January 23rd, Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated that he was not aware of any such difficulties; it was, of course, part of the normal duties of administrative, information and other officers to explain government policies to the general public.

Orange Juice. Mr. Marquand asked the Minister of Health on December 16th what steps he was taking to ensure that all mothers were made aware of the desirability of their taking orange juice during pregnancy and of providing it for their young children.

Mr. Richard Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, who replied, said that in addition to advice given by their general practitioners and at the ante-natal clinics, expectant mothers received a leaflet on maternity care which stressed the importance of taking orange juice and other welfare foods during pregnancy and of giving them to their young children. Mr. Thompson said he was sending Mr. Marquand a copy.

Anti-Dumping Duties. Lieut.-Colonel Bromley-Davenport asked the President of the Board of Trade what action had so far been taken to protect specific British industries against dumping under the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act: what applications for such protection were now under consideration; and what was the position with regard to such applications.

In a written answer of January 28th, Sir David Eccles stated that an Order imposing an anti-dumping duty on polymethylsiloxane fluids manufactured by a particular firm in France came into force on January 7th.

An application for an anti-dumping duty on lighter flints imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria was publicly advertised on December 13th, 1957. Representations resulting from that were being examined.

Seven other applications for anti-dumping duties had been made by industries in the United Kingdom and were under preliminary examination; it would not be appropriate to give details of them at that stage.

Fruit Imports from U.S.A. Mr. Goodman Irvine asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what extent the import of fruit to this country from the United States of America had been affected by the provisions of United States Public Law 480.

In a written answer of January 31st, Mr. Amory stated that an agreement had been reached between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Government upon a transaction under Public Law 480 for the import of fresh and canned deciduous and citrus fruit to a value of \$7,950,000, to be paid for in sterling. The sterling would be used partly for market research and partly for military housing for the United States Air Force. An exchange of notes recording the agreement would be published later [and see page 41].

British Honduras Food Production. Mr. Russell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on January 30th what progress had been made in the last two years in making British Honduras less dependent on imported foodstuffs.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that a pilot scheme for the mechanical cultivation of rice had been most successful, and had reached the stage where it was ready for expansion. Sufficient land and irrigation were available to produce all the rice required in the territory. The Government had also assisted the livestock

industry, both by providing finance for improvement of pasture and by subsidizing the import of animals of approved stock.

Dominican Elections. Captain Kerby asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the percentage of illiteracy amongst those entitled to vote in the Dominican federal elections in March; and what were the unique and exclusive party symbols approved for each political party taking part, for the purpose of ensuring that those elections were conducted on approved lines.

In a written answer of January 21st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the latest available figure for illiteracy in Dominica, that given in the 1946 census, was 40 per cent. It was not possible to estimate more precisely the percentage of illiteracy among those entitled to vote in the federal elections. A hand, a hat and a bottle were the symbols which would be assigned to the political parties when it was known which parties would contest the elections.

On January 30th, Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies by what means the responsible authorities in Dominica had made known the fact to all eligible persons on the island that an electoral roll was in course of preparation.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said that in addition to house-to-house inquiries by enumerators as required by law, registration procedure had been given publicity in the Press, by religious denominations and at public meetings held for the purpose.

Mr. Jones then asked Mr. Profumo if he was aware that, despite that fact, a very high proportion of those eligible had been left off the last register, and that protests in regard to that had been sent to the Governor by both political organizations and individuals on the island? If the same register was to be used for the Federal election later this year, would not a large number of Dominicans be unable take part in that election.

In reply, Mr. Profumo said that he was satisfied, as was also the Secretary of State, that the roll was adequate. As he explained to Mr. Marquand on December 19th [see last CIRCULAR, page 25] there was ample opportunity for the relatively small number of omissions to be rectified.

Bahamas Labour, Health and Welfare. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to what extent the Legislative Council of the Bahamas had introduced new labour, health and welfare laws during their present period of office; and what steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government to encourage them to introduce such legislation.

In a written answer of January 30th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave the following details:—

1. The following legislation has been enacted during the period in question: (a) The Old Age Pension Act, 1957 (No. 51); (b) The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act, 1957 (No. 79); (c) The Labour Conciliation Board Act, 1957 (No. 76).

2. On the advice of his Executive Council the Governor sent down the following Bills: (a) A Bill for an Act to repeal and replace the Labour Board Act, 1946. This was not adopted as submitted and the Labour Conciliation Board Act omitting provision for the creation of a Labour Department was enacted in its place; (b) A Bill for an Act to provide for the regulation and control of wages. This was referred to a Committee of the House of Assembly which did not report before the end of the session; (c) a Bill for an Act to amend the Trade Union Act of 1943. This also was referred to a Committee of the House of Assembly which did not report before the end of the session.

3. The following Bills were introduced by a private Member: (a) A Bill for an Act to guarantee freedom of association to workmen and employees. This was ruled out of order; (b) a bill for an Act to improve labour relations in the Colony. This was referred to a Select Committee of the House which did not report before the end of the session.

4. A Bill to regulate and establish minimum remuneration and conditions of employment for hotel workers has been reported and is before the House of Assembly.

5. Legislation on these matters is for the Bahamas Legislature, but to further the introduction of desirable legislation in these fields I provided in 1956 two experts to examine labour matters. Their report was adopted by the Bahamas Government resulting in the introduction of Government Bills as referred to. My Deputy Education Adviser is about to go to the Bahamas at the request of the Bahamas Government to carry out an educational survey. Opportunity was taken to discuss the needs for

(Continued on page 64)

Company Reports and Meetings

The Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that the amount brought forward from last year was £67,804. To this is added the interest thereon of £2,177. Provision for taxation in previous years no longer required of £16,000, and the profit for the year of £128,349, making a total of £214,330. From this is deducted £57,820 for provision for taxation, and £40,000 for transfer to reserve for replacement of fixed assets, leaving £116,510, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, free of income tax, which will absorb £19,374, leaving £97,136 to be carried forward.

Crop started on January 14th. As a result of prolonged drought conditions the out-turn only amounted to 31,985 tons sugar, a drop of over 3,000 tons on the original estimate.

Sugar for export amounted to 30,358 tons of which 24,533 tons were sold to the Sugar Board at the negotiated price of £42 3s. 4d. per ton c.i.f., including £2 15s. 0d. per ton payable to the Antigua Government as special funds. The balance, 5,825 tons, was sold on a favourable free market.

The first payment for contractors cane was 51s. 9.303d. Contractors were paid 50s. 0d. per ton cane on account, and a balance of 1s. 9.303d. has now been paid to them. A final payment for cane will be paid at the rate of 12s. 2.702d. per ton, making a total price of 64s. 0.005d. per ton of cane.

Outside suppliers cane will be paid for at the rate of 59s. 10d. per ton.

Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart and Sir Alan C. M. Burns, who attained the age of 70 on August 20th, 1957, and November 9th, 1957, respectively, both retire from the board and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

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

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Canes ground tons	245,111	104,971	171,841	268,286	266,100
Sugar ... tons	31,588	12,601	19,836	28,713	31,985
Sucrose in cane %	14.17	13.57	12.96	12.05	13.27
Fibre in cane %	18.94	18.68	17.06	16.54	17.40
Sucrose in bagasse ... %	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.90	1.90
Purity of juice %	85.03	83.24	83.04	82.21	83.93
Mill extraction sucrose ... %	95.00	94.69	95.02	94.94	95.18
Boiling house recovery sucrose ... %	91.92	89.72	90.00	89.80	91.35
Total recovery of sucrose %	87.33	84.95	85.52	85.25	86.95
Yield of sugar, 96° pol. ... %	12.89	12.00	11.54	10.70	12.04
Tons of cane per ton sugar, 96° pol. ...	7.76	8.33	8.66	9.34	8.32
Sale price of sugar per ton, f.o.b.	£37.16.10	£38.15.8	£37.19.3	£36.19.7	£40.8.2

Mr. M. S. MOODY STUART, the chairman, in his annual review which accompanies the report, states: "Once more I have to report a crop which has proved something of a disappointment. At the beginning of the year it was estimated that we should make at least 35,000 tons of sugar but, with the advent of a spell of dry weather, the canes earmarked for late cutting made little or none of the expected growth and eventually crop closed with an output of just under 32,000 tons.

"In other ways the crop was encouraging. The recent alterations and additions made to the factory fully justified our expectations and the way in which the crop was reaped showed a great improvement on anything we have seen for a good many years. Time that the mills were out of cane was higher than we like, but this was due mainly to an increased grinding rate and there is little doubt that, with a continuation of the same spirit on the estates, and some addition to rolling stock, the mills will be kept fully supplied. A bad feature was the large amount of burnt cane which reached the factory. This cane is ground, but deteriorates very rapidly causing complications and loss in processing. Owing to the extremely dry weather

fires spread very rapidly, and the slightest carelessness could involve a large acreage of cane.

"A committee, on which Government, peasants, estate and factory were represented, was formed to combat this evil, and an energetic propaganda campaign was pursued through the local broadcasting station, posters and press notices. The steps taken by this committee were most successful and I hope that the crusade will be resumed before the start of next crop. If its future efforts meet with the same success, we should have little trouble from burnt cane.

"When the negotiated price quota available for the British West Indies was divided between the colonies, Antigua was treated kindly by her neighbours who appreciated her special difficulties and the allotted quota was higher in proportion to the average crop than that of other colonies. This has been of great advantage to Antigua in the past when the price of free-sugar has usually been far below the negotiated price. This year the position was reversed, with approximately the same price margins, so that Antigua with a high negotiated price quota and a correspondingly reduced quantity available for sale as free sugar suffered somewhat in consequence. I mention this as the sale price of sugar shown in the report appears to compare unfavourably with that in respect of some other islands. It is in no way meant as a complaint, for the gain in past years far outweighs anything lost this year and, on balance, the cane grower has benefited when, owing to short crops, he was most in need of help. The current price of free sugar is now well below the negotiated price for next year which has been fixed at £43 16s. 8d. per ton—an increase of £1 13s. 4d.—including £2 15s. 0d. payable to the Antigua Government as special funds.

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"That each of the existing ordinary shares of £1 each be divided into two ordinary shares of 10 shillings each upon each of which the sum of 10 shillings shall be credited as paid up."

The chairman, Mr. ARTHUR EMLYN, in his annual statement, which accompanies the report, states: "It gives me great pleasure to supplement the information set out in the report of the directors and statements of account in respect of a very

vital importance to the economy of Trinidad and of the Federation of the British Caribbean. We shall naturally welcome continued co-operation between the Government and the oil industry, but burdens of a discriminatory nature would, undoubtedly, retard the progress which has been made by the industry over the years and would not be likely to assist in maintaining a climate in which no uncertainty could be felt as to the intentions of the Government or which would encourage the inflow of capital to Trinidad.

"Our casinghead gasolene, which, except for some two years during the war, has been delivered under agreements made with a company of the Shell group, was principally used by the purchaser for blending with other products. Owing to changes in refining requirements this arrangement terminated at December 31st, 1957, and our casinghead gasolene is now blended with our crude oil deliveries to Texaco Trinidad Incorporated (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Texas Co.), which has taken over the Trinidad operations of The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd. The result of this blending gives the crude an enhanced value but not sufficient fully to offset the loss of revenue from the sale of casinghead gasolene as a separate product.

NEW AGREEMENT WITH TRADE UNION

"During the year we received notice from the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union that it desired certain amendments to the agreement which had been in operation since August, 1955. Negotiations have recently been concluded for a new agreement of two and a quarter years from January, 1958, under which increased benefits are payable, retroactive to November, 1957, which will involve a not inconsiderable increase in our wages bill. I would wish to record the excellent relations which have been maintained with our employees and with the union. At the same time I would again draw attention to the substantial increases in rates of pay of all employees which have been granted over a considerable number of years. The granting of further benefits under the new agreement emphasizes the necessity for a measure of restraint in future wage demands if oil operations in the island are to continue to be profitable.

"We continue to extend and improve the housing, medical, recreation and other social services which we provide. An outbreak of Asian influenza placed a heavy burden on our medical officer and his assistants in September last, but loyal co-operation and willingness to work extended hours ensured the maintenance of the department's efficiency.

RECOGNITION AS O.T.C.

"As stated in the directors' report, inland revenue approval has been given for recognition of the company as an overseas trade corporation as from April 6th, 1957. In consequence there has been a reduction in the amount of United Kingdom taxation to be provided on the profit of the year, as well as the release of a previous provision of £200,000 to which I have already referred.

"The creation of overseas trade corporations under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1957, is to be welcomed in so far as it places such corporations in a better position to compete with foreign-owned companies which have operated, and in fact still continue to operate, although to a lesser extent, under more favourable tax provisions than companies controlled in the United Kingdom.

CANPET EXPLORATION, LTD.

"I told you last year that we had entered into arrangements whereby we had acquired a participation in Canpet Exploration, Ltd. Our partners in this enterprise, in which we have an interest of 25 per cent, are Caracas Petroleum S.A. (a subsidiary of Ultramar Co., Ltd.) which holds 50 per cent and The Gold Fields American Development Co., Ltd., with a 25 per cent interest. Mr. L. A. Bushe paid a visit to Canada during 1957 and was able to report that the oil and gas operations of the Canpet Co. are steadily expanding.

"During the year I visited Trinidad and discussed with the management there our operational and administrative problems. I am glad to report to you the loyal and efficient service given by our management, staff and field workers in Trinidad and I am sure you will wish us to express your appreciation of their services as well as those of our staff in London."

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—Trinidad and Tobago

(Continued from page 57)

dad's Chief Justice and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal, went on pre-retirement leave early in January. At a gathering of legal practitioners to bid him farewell, Sir Joseph said that he had no intention of appearing in the courts as an advocate after he had retired.

Hotel Development. "A small bay adjacent to Maracas Bay called Tyrico Bay on the north coast has impressed several potential hotel developers and inquiries are being sent to the Government by American, Canadian and English interests with the object of building an hotel of about 70 bedrooms at this bay, the scenic beauty and natural charm of which they find most attractive.

Cocoa. "Trinidad mixed estates cocoa is at present fetching a very attractive price and if this price is maintained until the end of the crop in August, it is likely that the Cocoa Pool will be in a position to pay a substantial bonus per fanega. The high price is attributed chiefly to the fall in production in Ghana.

Arson. "A Hindu school, with accommodation for 750 children, which was completed at a cost of \$60,000, was completely gutted by fire the very day before it was due to open. The chief of the fire brigade stated that there had definitely been foul play as no fire that had started by accident could have enveloped a building so swiftly. There were also other factors supporting the theory that the fire was malicious. This must be a great disappointment to the Hindu Mahasabha Education Board who built the school and who are doing a great deal to provide educational facilities for the Indian element of the community. It is, indeed, sad that personal vendetta should be carried to these lengths.

Prisons. "The population of the colony's prisons was 11 per cent less in 1956 than in the year before. It costs \$956 a year to maintain a prisoner, the cost of food being 39 cents a day. The total expenditure by the Prisons Department in 1956 was \$868,000."

National Rifle Association

The National Rifle Association announce that they are conducting in 1958, as for many years past, the Overseas Rifle and Revolver Postal Matches. The matches are open to one or two teams of eight for the rifle and four for the revolver, in each competing territory, and the competitors must be British subjects or British protected persons, resident or stationed in any of the colonies, protectorates or territories eligible to enter for the competition.

The matches may be fired separately or concurrently with another competition of exactly the same conditions, on any one day between January 1st and December 31st, 1958, on any range situated in the competing country, and will be conducted under current N.R.A. rules.

Further information may be obtained from the secretary of the National Rifle Association, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.

West Indian Passenger List

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co. Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain T. Lolna), London, January 9th:—

Miss A. I. Cousins	Miss H. A. Henriques	Mrs. E. Rampton
Mr. A. D. Deeks	Lady G. A. Lithgow	Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Renny
Mr. R. S. Elliott	Miss R. A. McKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. I. O. Shirley
Miss M. Hatton		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, February 6th:—

Miss E. N. Foster-Davis	Mrs. M. Laske	Mr. V. H. Murphy
Mr. B. Hay	Mr. H. Masrudin	Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Sutton
Mrs. M. Hendriks	Mr. G. L. Mitchell	Mr. J. P. Topham
Mr. & Mrs. J. Isherwood		

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Ebro (Captain R. J. Finch), London, January 9th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Cummins	Mr. & Mrs. L. Harrison	Mrs. B. D. Moir
Col. E. G. Dunn	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Jacobs	Mrs. G. Williamson
Mrs. K. Field Till	Mr. H. R. Law	

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Eden (Captain E. Carl), London, January 24th:—

Mrs. V. S. Fraser	Mr. J. R. James	Mrs. M. H. Strange
Mrs. M. L. Frost	Mrs. H. MacArthur Pride	Mrs. G. K. Wilkins
Mr. & Mrs. F. Greenwood	Mr. & Mrs. G. McCall	Miss J. M. Wilkins
Mrs. J. L. Hughes	Mrs. G. Neligan	

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, in R.M.S. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, January 29th:—

Miss L. Barrow	Miss C. Greenidge	Miss C. Nottle
Miss Edith Blunt	Mr. C. Ie Cocq	Mr. & Mrs. R. Oliver
Miss Euraline Blunt	Mr. K. Mapp	Miss A. Thomas
Brig. H. Courtenay		

Mr. K. Borneo	Dr. & Mrs. K. Drummond	Miss M. O'Connell
Mr. J. Borneo	Mr. & Mrs. E. Gonn	Miss P. Pseudonime
Miss C. Borneo	Miss M. Goin	Mr. & Mrs. L. Powell
Mrs. T. Clarke	Miss I. Gorderhan	Mr. B. Pitt
Mrs. E. Christie	Mrs. D. Gilston	Miss I. Ranirattasingh
Mr. C. Cook	Miss J. Gilston	Miss A. Steele
Miss A. Douglas	Mrs. L. Holder	Mrs. K. Troja
Mr. H. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. C. Matthews	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Gollito (Captain R. W. Lundy), Southampton, January 19th:—

Col. & Mrs. P. Dickens	Miss M. Pau	Mrs. A. Tucker
Mr. C. Moyle	Mr. & Mrs. W. Simpson	
Mrs. D. Aplin	The Rev. & Mrs. S. L. Wood	Miss C. O'Neill
Mrs. G. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. N. McClelland	Miss J. Pawsey
Miss A. Devlin	Mr. & Mrs. C. Nicholls	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stamper
Mr. R. Ernest		Mr. & Mrs. I. Zwanenberg

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Gollito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, January 28th:—

Mrs. M. M. Ashby	Mrs. E. M. Meares	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Secchi
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Burgess	Major & Mrs. C. Peckitt	Mrs. L. A. Toyne
Mrs. D. Cannon	Mrs. F. Rosen	Mrs. M. L. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Landale	Eng. Capt. & Mrs. T. Spalding	Mrs. V. E. Wright
Mr. G. J. Lloyd		
Mr. & Mrs. L. N. Bigg	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hills	Mr. & Mrs. D. Pritchard
Mr. J. Davidson	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. W. Lockwood	Miss M. A. Sheppard
Mr. E. T. Davies	Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Pedlingham	Mr. & Mrs. E. Squire
Mr. & Mrs. H. DeFreitas	Miss C. M. Pedlingham	Mr. K. E. Trevor
Mrs. R. E. Delpeche	Mr. J. B. Pratt	Mrs. M. B. Walker
Mrs. D. M. Dickie		Mr. G. I. Whitfield
Mrs. I. S. Loden		Mr. M. C. Williams
Capt. & Mrs. G. Harris		

Mrs. L. E. Cliggott	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Hale	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Cobban	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hogg	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Lindsay
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Crosby	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Howes	Mr. & Mrs. L. Macfarlane
Mr. J. B. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Laue	Mr. L. B. Singheimer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gilbert		

Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Bell	Mr. C. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. J. Richards
Mr. & Mrs. I. B. Bolland	Mr. & Mrs. T. Hutchinson	Mr. Silman
Brig. & Mrs. A. Brumell	Mrs. T. H. Leathart	Mr. H. E. Yeats
Mr. & Mrs. D. Clarkson	Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Maiden	

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. G. Lock), Liverpool, January 16th:—

Mr. W. S. Bennett	Mrs. S. W. De Mercado	Miss G. M. McColl
Mr. & Mrs. T. Bibby		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain T. H. Bull), Southampton, February 2nd:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. C. Brockway	Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Laird	
TRINIDAD		
Mrs. D. M. Alcazar	Mr. & Mrs. W. Gravenor	Mrs. D. MacLachlan
Mr. C. K. Bassham	Mrs. K. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. D. McGibben
Mr. R. W. Binet	Miss A. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. O. Ormrod
Mrs. P. R. Cherry	Dr. & Mrs. F. K. Kellett	Mr. D. J. Phillips
Mr. E. A. Driver	Mr. R. J. Kellett	Mrs. A. Wilson
Mr. W. L. Fry	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lindblad	

JAMAICA		
Mrs. E. I. Balfour	Mrs. D. C. Griggs	Mr. A. Rideal
Capt. & Mrs. R. Cookson	Mrs. E. M. Ker	Mrs. E. Sollas
Mr. K. Culbert	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lovell	Mr. & Mrs. J. Tait
Miss M. Gordon		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain C. Rechsteiner), Plymouth, January 19th:—

Mr. A. Aust	Mrs. O. C. Butts	Miss S. C. Mackenzie
Mrs. S. E. Brotherson	Mr. M. M. Dial	Miss R. Schuler
Mr. & Mrs. Buchanan		

Saguenay Shipping

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Sunrose (Captain L. B. Joucs), Liverpool, January 16th:—

Miss Duau	Mr. J. S. Evans	Rev. K. J. Leidon
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Sailings to Barbados, in m.v. Anatina (Captain F. Utne), Liverpool, February 1st:—

Mr. O. Bovell	Mrs. S. L. Watkinson	Miss Watkinson
Mrs. S. A. Martin	Miss Watkinson	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain Monicault), Southampton, January 21st:—

Mrs. Anson	Mr. & Mrs. M. Goodman	Mr. & Mrs. S. Maley
Miss M. Appleton	Mr. J. Grindley	Miss B. Maley
Miss E. Appleton	Mr. & Mrs. J. Grosberg	Mr. & Mrs. I. Manning
Mr. H. Ashwin	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hardon	Mr. & Mrs. A. Martin
Mr. & Mrs. R. Austen-Leigh	Mrs. E. Hallan	Mr. & Mrs. P. May
Brig. L. Benjamin	Capt. & Mrs. V. Harvey	Mrs. B. Millken
Mr. M. Berliuer	Gp. Capt. & Mrs. N. Heath	Miss C. Millken
Mrs. D. Berry	Mr. H. Hobson	Lord & Lady Mouson
Mr. & Mrs. V. Boulton	Mr. & Mrs. J. Holden	Mr. & Mrs. A. Morris
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. Bromhead	Mrs. E. Hort	Mrs. G. Naylor
Mr. & Mrs. H. Casimir	Miss W. Hort	Mr. & Mrs. M. Parnes
Mr. H. Cohen	Mr. & Mrs. H. Horton	Mr. & Mrs. F. Perkins
Mr. & Mrs. V. Courthope-Munroe	Brig. & Mrs. S. Howes	Mr. F. Pickles
Mr. & Mrs. P. Dawkins	Mr. & Mrs. R. Jacobs	Miss J. Rees
Miss S. Dawkins	Mr. & Mrs. E. Jobling	Mr. & Mrs. B. Rubenstein
Mrs. D. Dawkins	Mr. & Mrs. H. Keup-Welch	Mr. G. Sanders
Mr. & Mrs. F. Day	Mr. & Mrs. S. Kendall	Mr. B. Seward
Mr. & Mrs. R. Deakin	Miss P. Kendall	Mr. & Mrs. C. Sherwood
Mr. & Mrs. D. de Ferranti	Mrs. K. Kerr	Mr. & Mrs. A. Shirlaw
Mrs. H. Drummond	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kershaw	Mr. & Mrs. D. Siltzer
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. Duidas	Mr. & Mrs. G. Kuapman	Maj. & Mrs. J. Struthers
Mr. & Mrs. D. Evans-Bevan	Mrs. Lanib	Mrs. J. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. A. Froomberg	(Rev. G. Lanib	Miss Alison Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. E. Gabriel	Dr. & Mrs. P. Lindsay	Miss Angela Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. L. Gill	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. Lipert	Dr. & Mrs. J. Thornton
Mr. & Mrs. D. Goldstein	Mr. & Mrs. F. Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. L. Walker
	Miss N. Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. D. Walker
	Mr. N. Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. W. White
	Mr. & Mrs. T. Lubell	Mr. & Mrs. I. Wildblood
	Mrs. Luiker	Mrs. B. Williams
	Mr. & Mrs. K. Maddison	Mr. & Mrs. N. Wright
	Miss J. Maddison	Brig. & Mrs. W. Wyatt

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Flandre (Captain G. Croisile), Plymouth, January 29th:—

Mr. & Mrs. P. Hyams	Mr. & Mrs. K. Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. A. King	Mr. & Mrs. E. Sharratt
Mr. & Mrs. L. Kong	Mr. H. Shields
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brill	Mr. V. Townsend
Mrs. E. Christensen	Mr. K. Walker
Mrs. M. Fraser	Mr. A. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. M. Garratt	Mr. & Mrs. D. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Wimbie
Mr. A. Grossman	Mr. & Mrs. B. Woolley
Mrs. H. Holden	Mrs. P. Wyndham
Mr. G. Hughes	
Mr. & Mrs. N. Hutchinson	

The Markets

February 7th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price Feb 8th, 1957	
		47½	50½	54	57
2½	Consols	47½	50½	54	57
3½	War Loan	63½	66½	73	76
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	12/6	15/-†	38/9	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	6/-	7/6†	27/-	32/-
*10	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	21/-	19/6	20/-
*40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	34/4½	36/3	41/6	43/-
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	28/6	31/6	31/-	35/-
*7½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	17/3	17/6	18/10½	19/1½
8	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	18/-	18/6	19/6	20/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	7/6	1/-	1/4½	1/9
14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/6	4/6	3/9	4/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 0% Pref.	16/-	18/-	16/-	18/-
*5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	8/-	7/-	5/6	6/6
15	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	24/4½	26/10½	30/-	32/6
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/3	4/3	4/0	5/0-xd
21	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	46/0	50/0-xd	54/0	58/0-xd
*15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	47/6	50/-	55/-	57/-
*7	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	24/8	27/-	27/6	29/6
*27½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	85/-	105/-	69/4½	71/10½
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	30/-	31/10½	35/6	37/-
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	31/3	36/3	47/3	48/3
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	16/6	17/6	17/3	18/3
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7/6	8/6xd	4/6	5/6
*5	West Indies Sugar	26/10½	29/4½	26/3	28/9xd
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	65	75	80	85xd

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.

Cocoa. Prices generally show a considerable advance on the month and good fermented Accra has been sold up to 355/- per cwt. c.i.f., for March-May shipment.

The first marks of Trinidad plantation are reported to have been sold at 375/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and second marks at 355/- High prices are being asked for Grenada fine estates, quotations ranging from 385/- to 400/- per 50 kilos f.o.b.

Samoa cocoa appears to be cheap compared with many other descriptions, No. 1 grade being quoted at 330/- per cwt. f.o.b., and combined with No. 2 grade at 320/-.

Pimento. During the month there has been much more interest in spot and forward shipment lots and sales of afloat and near shipment parcels have been reported at prices ranging from 490/- to 520/- per cwt. c.i.f. basis ports, but offers from resellers are now scarce. The Jamaica official price remains unchanged at 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. for forward shipment from Kingston.

Ginger. The market for both spot and forward shipment is extremely quiet and buyers are difficult to locate. Jamaica No. 3 grade is quoted at 530/- per cwt. ex store London, and at 485/- per cwt. c.i.f. for February-March shipment.

Nutmegs. Grenada prices for forward shipment remain unchanged at 12/- per lb. for defectives and 14/3 for sound unassorted. East Indian nutmegs are quoted as follows: forward shipment 80's, 12/3 c.i.f., 110's, 11/6, defectives, 6/6.

Mace. Grenada whole pale blade is quoted at 22/- per lb., f.o.b., No. 1 broken at 20/-, special broken at 18/- and No. 2 broken at 17/-.

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

Imports	cwt.	Month of December		January-December	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Sierra Leone	...	5,000	—	5,948	16,881
Gold Coast	...	76,262	66,832	658,112	840,103
Nigeria	...	58,005	90,286	760,933	1,025,171
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	...	—	4	—	—
Jamaica	...	—	4,440	28,296	34,302
Windward Islands	...	—	—	9,943	—
Trinidad	...	57	179	7,833	14,387
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	802	2	27,862	27,174
French West Africa	...	357	270	8,805	21,752
Brazil	...	—	8,172	3,471	9,775
Other Foreign Countries	...	69	570	33,134	18,904
Total	...	140,556	168,751	1,580,622	2,026,853
Exports	...	4,754	7,453	160,958	134,123
Consumption	...	158,331	101,842	1,462,910	1,992,544
Stocks (end of November)	...	695,000	437,000	—	—

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

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of December		January-December	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Union of South Africa	...	22,373	19,155	152,934	108,194
Mauritius	...	120,388	85,584	413,942	455,024
Australia	...	33,566	40,282	299,249	460,440
Fiji	...	—	28,159	25,043	83,269
Jamaica	...	6,071	—	234,670	188,175
Leeward Islands	...	—	—	48,189	55,602
Windward Islands	...	—	—	15,290	9,268
Harbados	...	3,604	1,844	96,276	137,466
Trinidad	...	—	2	116,186	125,175
British Guiana	...	25,715	28,617	124,150	173,736
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	—	—	1,737	6,985
Cuba	...	25,312	9,199	387,949	447,753
Dominican Republic	...	2,397	—	389,025	363,246
Peru	...	3,000	4,609	41,952	56,200
Brazil	...	—	34,675	5,586	135,877
Other Foreign Countries	...	—	—	—	15,697
Total	...	243,682	201,484	2,302,148	2,827,107
Exports (Refined including candy)	...	58,491	58,458	593,724	676,832
Consumption
Refined	...	27	8,724	901	22,728
Unrefined	...	213,242	49,734	2,306,740	2,556,889
Total	...	213,274	243,227	2,387,641	2,579,617
Stocks (end of November)	...	172,700	160,000	—	—
Home Grown Beet	...	—	—	—	—
Imported Refined	...	420,500	401,800	—	—
Imported Unrefined	...	—	—	—	—

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

Imports	proof gallons	Month of December		January-December	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Exports	...	40,473	313,371	3,848,171	4,240,147
Consumption	...	60,881	41,888	688,556	622,658
Stocks (end of November)	...	117,000	242,874	1,313,432	1,190,092

WEST INDIES AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from page 58)

legislation in these fields when I received delegates from the Bahamas House of Assembly last November.

Immigration to U.K. Mr. Ironmonger asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what consultations he had had with Her Majesty's Government in Jamaica regarding the desirability of ensuring that intending immigrants to the mother country were adequately informed concerning conditions prevailing here; what official arrangements were made to welcome Her Majesty's West Indian subjects on arrival; what reports he had received concerning their welfare in this country, with special reference to health, housing, and employment; and whether he would make a statement concerning the Government's policy as regards immigration of Commonwealth citizens into the United Kingdom.

In a written reply of January 21st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that since June, 1956, the British Caribbean Welfare Service had been established in the Colonial Office. That service was maintained by the Government of the West Indies and reported regularly to them. Also, in 1956, the chief office of the service visited Jamaica and assisted in the establishment there of a Migrant Advisory Bureau for the guidance of Jamaicans proceeding to this country; that Bureau provided comprehensive information to intending emigrants on all aspects of conditions here; relevant information had also been given prominence in the West Indies by radio, press and other publications. Members of the service met all parties of new arrivals in this country, and, with the co-operation of representatives of the voluntary welfare organizations, gave them all advice and practical assistance which they might need.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd added that his department was in direct and regular touch with other departments of Her Majesty's Government who were primarily responsible for such matters as health, housing and employment, which affected West Indians and other members of the community alike. Her Majesty's Government kept the general question of immigration from Commonwealth countries under regular review.

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 £18 18s.

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March, 1958

West Indian Food Crops

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago discussion centered round a problem which in recent years has increasingly become a matter for concern—the production of food crops for local consumption in The West Indies. The populations of the islands are steadily, even rapidly, increasing. The impact of this increase is augmented by demands for improved living standards. There is need—an urgent need—for steps to assure that supplies of food shall not lag behind demand.

These supplies can be obtained from two sources: they can be produced locally or they can be imported. The less efficient the local standards of production, the greater the reliance on imports. Mr. J. S. CAMPBELL, Senior Lecturer in Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, who opened the discussion at the Society's meeting, pointed out that annual imports of such products as fresh vegetables, sweet and Irish potatoes, dried beans, tinned vegetables, vegetable flour and the like cost up to around \$8,000,000, and asked whether, as a Federation, The West Indies could afford it. He believed that much more could be done than at present to produce local food crops more efficiently and in greater quantity. He went further. He hinted at the need for organization of production on a federal basis in such manner that cultivation of particular foodstuffs could be concentrated in areas most suited to that particular cultivation, and carried out at varying seasons in different territories, so that, with suitable transport and marketing facilities, there should be ample supplies for consumers in all territories throughout the year.

That is looking well ahead, but it is a goal to keep in view, and it is well that the matter should be ventilated in the early stages of development of the Federation. Nor is Mr. Campbell's suggestion mere wishful thinking. On September 1st, 1955, there was established at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture a Regional Research Centre, where work on the improvement of West Indian food crops is already in progress, and which should serve to enable agricultural departments in all territories to keep well up to date while at the same time improving strains of plant and cultural operations as has been done in the case of sugar cane and cocoa. Already, at the Imperial College, research on Lisbon yams has shown the possibility of extending the period during which they are available in Trinidad beyond the existing limits of late December to May. They can be treated in May with the methyl ester of alphanaphthalene

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acetic acid to prevent germination, and will then remain good for eating until August or September, while by treatment with ethylene chlorhydrin and planting in March they can be forced into growth and caused to become mature in September and October. Selected varieties of dasheen and eddo have been imported from Fiji, where it has been shown that certain varieties have definite growing periods whatever time of year they be planted. Thus, by selection of locality according to climate, year round production might be achieved. Progress is also being made with the sorting out and improvement of the varieties of local vegetables, with research into the techniques of growing the various crops, fertilizer use, and control of pests and diseases.

In fact, there is already in being a federal focus to which all units of a federal organization, both individually and collectively, could look for a lead, and through which the vast amount of organized research now in progress in colonial territories everywhere, to which reference is made in a review in the body of this issue of the CIRCULAR, could be channelled, either direct or after adaptation to West Indian conditions.

In April, 1956, in a leading article, the CIRCULAR suggested the establishment in The West Indies of a Regional Advisory Centre, pointing out that in the Federation plan both research and advisory services are placed on the Concurrent Legislative List, in regard to which both Federal and Unit Legislatures possess authority, and that the reasoning which suggested the advantages of a regional centre for research applied with equal force to advisory work based on the results of that research. Throughout the colonial territories in general central direction of research has paid dividends. The work of the West Indian Regional Research Centre has soon shown signs that central direction pays dividends on a regional basis too. A regional advisory centre charged with the task of co-ordinating and accelerating the adoption of improved materials and techniques in agriculture throughout the Federation could now function with great advantage to the Federation in general and to the various Units in particular.

Such a centre could function smoothly both as regards direct liaison with Directors of Agriculture and their staffs in unit territories, and liaison through a Federal Director of Agriculture in providing and assessing regional data on which decisions for the regional organization of production, transport and marketing would be based. This is a matter of considerable importance, for, as Mr. Campbell indicated, and as others have pointed out before him, the general level of agricultural practice amongst the small farmers who

(Continued on page 68)

From a Londoner's Notebook

QUEEN ELIZABETH the Queen Mother reached London on March 13th, after completing her tour of New Zealand and Australia; she was met by her two daughters at the airport, and cheered all the way back to Clarence House in a reception that echoed the applause that had accompanied her on all her travels. The manifest delight she herself feels in all sorts and conditions of people, her warm-hearted love of humanity bubbling up from within, causes her mere presence to communicate joy wherever she goes; and there can be no doubt that her journey has intensified the sense of family kinship in the Commonwealth for both the nations that was her main objective.

That she was delayed in Mauritius by engine trouble, and was three days late in getting home, is a reminder of how exceedingly rare are such derangements of Royal programmes. This is the more remarkable because the Queen Mother shows a truly feminine disdain for official time-tables if they look like hindering the human contacts she wishes to follow up. The quiet efficiency of the Household staff—who were in no way connected with the mechanical upset over the Indian Ocean—is not praised so often as it deserves.

A wave of pacifism is sweeping over the country, comparable to that which produced the Peace Pledge ballot between the wars and is believed by many to have encouraged Hitler to attack in 1939. This time the demand is that we should set a moral example to the world—which means for this purpose the United States and Russia—by unilaterally renouncing the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs and destroying the stocks we possess. Intellectually, the debate has been led by two veterans—Lord Russell, the mathematician and philosopher, for disarmament, and Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the elder statesman of the Labour Party, for keeping our powder dry. Emotionally, the appeal is particularly to the post-war generation; there have been Gallup-polls, and an assiduous canvassing of undergraduates in the universities, who have been invited to fill in somewhat elaborate question papers on nuclear policy. The figures of replies so far seem to show that a small majority of the form-filling section of these young people is for the act of renunciation; but the greater number do not reply at all.

The advocates of unilateral disarmament are ill-placed for claiming moral superiority in as much as so little was heard of their case at a time when we all felt sure that the advantage in the thermo-nuclear race lay on our side of the Iron Curtain. The high-minded refusal to massacre fellow-human beings even in self-defence with these appalling weapons has now become confused with the suspicion that we are afraid of defeat. The whole altercation has affected mainly those persons and parties who have not the responsibility for national defence. But it strongly emphasizes the importance of our accepting the Russian overtures for a "summit" conference of heads of governments. Deep down in the

popular mind there is a misgiving lest our rulers have given up hope of avoiding ultimate involvement in a nuclear war—which means universal suicide for civilized mankind. It is essential to reassure the people by showing determination to neglect no possible chance of coming to terms with the adversary, however little his previous conduct suggests that he truly intends peace. On this occasion the Russian persistence in pressing for the conference gives some reason to believe that they really mean business—that is that they see something important to be gained by mitigating the arms race, and that, therefore, a real step forward may be taken.

The air disaster at Munich, which all but wiped out Manchester United Association football eleven returning from a foreign tour, has caused a shock to popular opinion scarcely to be paralleled since the wreck of the R101 a generation ago. Sympathy with the victims was reflected in the general admiration for the way in which the scratch team hastily assembled by the club gallantly fulfilled its further duties and continued to hold its own in the highest company. One opposing captain explained a goal scored against his side by saying that 30,000 spectators behind his adversaries goal blowing the ball forward, and 30,000 more the other end of the ground sucking it into the net, were irresistible. There was deep appreciation for the devoted skill and care bestowed on the survivors of the crash by the German doctors and nurses, some of whom were invited to attend a match at Manchester and there to receive tributes of gratitude. On that occasion the grief shown on thousands of faces as the television cameras traversed the rows of spectators offered striking evidence of the power of the new medium to communicate emotion over a whole country. This time it was an emotion that all could honourably share; but remembering how much the mastery of sound broadcasting contributed to building up the pre-war dictatorships, one cannot help speculating on the formidable power for good or evil that may hereafter be exercised by those who control this instrument for influencing the hearts of millions.

[Messages of sympathy were sent to the Manchester United Football Club by the British Caribbean Football Association and Trinidad Football Association.]

Empire Chambers of Commerce

Lord Lloyd—a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—who recently succeeded Lord Tweedsmuir as president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce attended his first meeting of the executive committee held in London on February 12th.

Mr. Charles D. Gill, the chairman, presided, and he was supported by Mr. H. Alan Walker, now deputy chairman following a term of office as treasurer.

Princess Margaret's Tour

A Full Programme

SOME particulars regarding the forthcoming visit of Princess Margaret to Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana and British Honduras were published in last CIRCULAR.

On February 26th, the Colonial Office announced that Princess Margaret will arrive at Piarco Airport, Trinidad, on the morning of April 21st. After an official reception, there will be a formal drive to the Governor-General's House. In the evening she will dine with Lord and Lady Hailes.

Her Royal Highness will drive to the Legislative Council Building on the morning of April 22nd to inaugurate the Federal Legislature. In the evening there will be a state dinner, given by the Governor-General, followed by a fireworks display.

On April 23rd she will visit the Caroni sugar factory in the morning and will attend a Caribbean sports meeting at Guaracara Park in the afternoon. After dinner at the Governor-General's house she will attend the opening of the Caribbean Festival of Arts.

The Princess will lay the foundation stone of the new Port-of-Spain Town Hall on the morning of April 24th. In the evening there will be a dinner party given by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago.

Visits to Arima Reservoir, to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and a Federal reception are included in her engagements for April 25th.

On the following day, Princess Margaret will leave Piarco Airport for Tobago where she will visit Scarborough Hospital. In the afternoon there will be a garden party at Government House. Her Royal Highness will attend divine service in Tobago on Sunday morning, April 27th, and will have the rest of the day and Monday free before leaving for British Guiana on April 29th.

After an official reception at Atkinson Field, British Guiana, on April 29th, the Princess will take a river trip to Georgetown and will drive through the city to Government House. In the evening she will attend a concert given by winners of the 1958 musical festival.

Continuing her British Guiana visit, the Princess will attend a children's rally and a City Council reception on April 30th. In the afternoon there will be a country drive and a visit to an agricultural and rural display at Lusignan. After dinner at Government House there will be a reception and garden party.

On the morning of May 1st the Princess will drive round the city and housing estates, and there will be an industrial and urban display and procession. In the evening there will be a presentation of the Queen's Colour and Trooping the Colour by the British Guiana Volunteer Force. After a state dinner party at Government House, the Princess will visit the British Guiana Volunteer Regimental Ball. She leaves Atkinson Field, British Guiana, the following morning, May 2nd, for a visit, until May 6th, to British Honduras.

[In the course of a speech at the Guildhall recently, the Lord Mayor of London, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of London, wished Princess Margaret every success in her forthcoming visit.]

The West India Committee

Chairman Invited to Federal Ceremonies

THE Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, has invited the chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. Harold Wakeford, to represent the Committee at the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the Federal Legislature at Port-of-Spain on April 22nd. As reported in the CIRCULAR for January (page 5) the ceremonial opening will be followed by a West Indies Festival of Arts. He hopes to arrive in Trinidad by air on April 21st.

Mr. Wakeford, who left Southampton for the West Indies in the *Golfito* on December 23rd accompanied by Mrs. Wakeford, returned to London on February 18th.

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on February 18th, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, a vice-president, presiding in the absence, in the West Indies, of the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, and the deputy-chairman, Mr. G. M. Eccles. The following were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. WILFRED DENNIS BEST (Nigeria)	Mr. H. Wakeford Shell Petroleum Company Ltd.
MR. ALAN GODSAL (Country)	Mr. J. A. J. Murray Mr. H. Wakeford
MR. ROBERT CARLTON LOINSWORTH (Country)	Mr. H. Wakeford Mr. J. R. M. Roche
MR. DONALD DOUGLAS HOWARD BARRETT (Country)	Mr. Walter C. de Gale Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
CHARLES MACKINLAY & Co., LTD. (London)	Major R. G. Buchanan Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd.
MR. HENRY JOHN CADDEN (London)	James Miller & Co., Ltd. Mr. George Black
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MR. BHIN SAIN MARAJ, B.SC. (British Guiana)	Mr. H. Wakeford Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd

M.P.s to Visit West Indies

THE United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has been invited by the Governor-General of the West Indies, Lord Hailes, the Federal Government and the branches of the association in the Caribbean to send a delegation to take part in the celebrations of Federation in April and subsequently to make a tour of the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

A committee consisting of representatives of the Government and Opposition parties in both Houses, has selected the following to make the tour:—

Mr. A. Blenkinsop, M.P. (Labour), Mr. W. R. Blyton, M.P. (Labour), Lord Hastings (an independent peer), Hon. Patrick Maitland, M.P. (Conservative) and the Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper, T.D., M.P. (Conservative).

Fruit Imports from U.S.A.

Proceeds to Help Utilization Research

REFERENCE was made in the February issue of the CIRCULAR (pages 41 and 58) to the arrangements made under the United States Public Law 480 for import into this country, during 1958, of fresh and canned deciduous and citrus fruit to the value of \$7,950,000. The following further notice in regard to the application of part of the funds arising from the transaction to research on new uses of agricultural products [M.A.F.F. 93/58] was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on February 19th:

"Part of the funds arising from the sale of fruit under the recently announced \$7,950,000 fruit import programme from the United States is to be made available by the United States government for utilization research in the United Kingdom on new and extended uses of agricultural products. This may also cover basic research on the composition of these products. Dr. G. E. Hilbert, Assistant Administrator, United States Agricultural Research Service, has just paid a short visit to this country for preliminary discussions with interested government departments about the type of research projects to be undertaken. He will be returning to London for further discussions in April. Up to about £1 million may be allocated over the next few years for this research work."

Immigration and Passports

Bill Presented in House of Commons

IN the House of Commons on February 26th, Mr. Dingle Foot obtained permission to present a Bill "to provide that any British subject or British protected person who is deemed or declared to be a prohibited immigrant in any British colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated territory or United Kingdom trust territory, or who, being resident in any such colony, protectorate or territory, is refused a passport, may appeal against such decision or refusal to an advisory committee set up to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The Bill, which was sponsored by Mr. Foot, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. Hayman, Sir L. Plummer, Mr. Brockway, Mrs. Castle, Mr. Benn, and Mrs. White, was read for the first time and ordered to be printed.

Jamaica Dependencies Bill

As reported in the CIRCULAR for January, a Bill "to separate the Turks and Caicos Islands from the colony of Jamaica and to make fresh provision for the government of those islands and of the Cayman Islands" was read for the first time in the House of Commons on December 17th.

The Bill subsequently received second and third readings in both Houses and received the Royal Assent on February 20th.

Federation Gift from Canada

Historic Chair for Premier's Residence

THE February, 1958, issue of the *Canada-West Indies Magazine* carries an account of the gift, by Professor and Mrs. Ian L. Campbell, of Mount Allison University, of a living room chair which once graced the home of Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of Canada's Federation, to be placed in the residence of the Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation.

The presentation was made to Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, who will have charge of the chair until the election by the West Indies Federation of a Prime Minister, and a brass plaque on the chair bears the following inscription: "This chair, from the estate of Sir John A. Macdonald, was presented to Sir Grantley Adams by Professor and Mrs. Ian L. Campbell, during the Mount Allison University Summer Institute on Canada and the West Indies Federation, August, 1957."

Professor Campbell is Assistant Professor of Sociology and a Director of Mount Allison. The chair was a wedding present from his parents, Dr. and Mrs. George Campbell, of Ottawa, who obtained it by purchase at the auction of Sir John Macdonald's household effects after his death. A photograph shows it to be a handsome, well upholstered article of furniture likely to be comfortable as well as ornamental, but there is no information as to how it came into Sir John Macdonald's possession. Saguenay Shipping transported the chair to Barbados free of charge as a public service.

WEST INDIAN FOOD CROPS

(Continued from page 65)

cultivate these local food crops is some way behind what should be possible if even information already available were made proper use of. Some territories are further behind in this respect than others. Local directors of agriculture and their staffs, agricultural societies in the various territories, and, be it not forgotten, private concerns, including the sugar, oil and bauxite companies and others, are doing much to encourage better husbandry by precept and example, and a regional advisory centre could give much direct help in this connexion while at the same time collecting the data and gaining the experience on which regional planning could be based. For the success of any regional plans will depend on the standards of cultivation in the territories, while the raising of those standards, and their maintenance at a level which will support such plans, must be a matter of local effort.

Progress in agricultural practice in the unit territories will be the foundation on which the success of regional agricultural planning will rest, but already there are indications that, given such progress, there is now information available, and in the offing, sufficient to justify high priority for the consideration of a regional approach to the problem of production of adequate supplies of food crops in and for the Federation of the West Indies.



THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA. THE GRAND HALL



THE CHANGING FACE OF LONDON—II. WIDENING THE STRAND AT CHARING CROSS *See page 79*

Commonwealth Trade and Economics

Conference at Ottawa in September

THE Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, published the following statement in *Hansard* of February 20th, in reply to a question by Mr. Bottomley:—

"The United Kingdom Government warmly welcomed the initiative of the Canadian Government in inviting all the Commonwealth Governments to participate in a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference beginning in Montreal on September 15th. We look forward keenly to the conference and will do all that we can to contribute to the proceedings and help to ensure a constructive and positive outcome. Preparatory talks have already been held between officials, designated by each of the Commonwealth Governments, at a meeting in London from February 11th-13th. This meeting discussed a provisional agenda for the conference, and recommendations for this are being made to Governments. Considerable preparatory work must be undertaken in coming months, and arrangements have been set in train for it to be shared between all the Governments. This work is to be reviewed at a further meeting of officials to be held in London early in June."

Commonwealth Free Trade

In the House of Commons on the same day, Mr. Biggs-Davison asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what extent Her Majesty's Government's offer of free trade between the United Kingdom and Canada was to be made to other Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Reginald Maudling, Paymaster-General, replying on behalf of the Chancellor, said that Her Majesty's Government were always prepared to discuss such proposals with other Commonwealth Governments.

Mr. Biggs-Davison then asked: "Would my right hon. Friend agree that as things are it would be very difficult to achieve free trade between various Commonwealth countries? Having regard to what the Prime Minister said yesterday [in a debate on foreign affairs] about the unique importance of the Commonwealth as a world force, will Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom use the coming Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference and all possible opportunities to replace the largely obsolete Ottawa system by a modern, up-to-date system of Commonwealth preference development?"

Mr. Maudling replied: "We certainly hope at the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference to work out with our colleagues ways and means of extending inter-Commonwealth trade, but I think it would be unwise at this stage to particularize any one method."

Trade Integration and Expansion

On February 27th, Mr. Beswick asked the Prime Minister if he would "consider the appointment of a Minister with special responsibility for the preparation of a plan for the expansion and integration of Commonwealth trade, and for the discussion and advocacy of this plan with our Commonwealth partners, in the same way as a Minister has been appointed to consider the

problems of European trade," to which Mr. Macmillan replied: "No, sir. The expansion of our trade, both in the Commonwealth and in Europe, is the responsibility of my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade."

In a supplementary question, Mr. Beswick said: "While expressing appreciation of what the Prime Minister has recently done to improve understanding within the Commonwealth, may I ask whether he thinks that there is now a danger that we are taking Commonwealth trade too much for granted? Is there not at least as good a case for putting as much effort into the integration of trade within the Commonwealth as is currently being done for European trade?"

Mr. Macmillan replied: "I have every sympathy with that purpose. My right hon. Friend the Paymaster-General is responsible for the conduct of a special group of negotiations which are now taking place. With regard to Commonwealth trade, as the hon. Member knows we have the Commonwealth Economic Conference organized for the autumn. The meetings of the experts will take place quite soon and we hope that the preparatory work will be efficiently done so that there will be an effective conference in the autumn."

Mr. Beswick then asked: "Does not the Prime Minister appreciate that there is a feeling that no one Minister within the Government is giving sufficient thought, time and energy to the preparation of this economic conference? The impression is that we are not taking it sufficiently seriously. Will not the Prime Minister do something about it?"

Mr. Macmillan: "Oh, yes, we are doing a great deal of work about the conference. Already there have been meetings of one group of officials. The higher group meets in April or May. The work will go on continuously throughout the summer and the full conference will take place in October. I asked my right hon. Friend the Paymaster-General to undertake the work because a very large part of one's time is required to do it, but I am not persuaded that to alter the ordinary system of Government is wise in respect of more general matters."

Mr. Gaitskell, the Leader of the Opposition, then said: "May I ask two questions arising from that answer? Can the Prime Minister tell us whether the Paymaster-General will be associated with the preparations for the Commonwealth talks, so that there may be no danger of misunderstanding or confusion between these two sets of negotiations? Secondly, can the Prime Minister tell us when we are likely to have a statement on the progress of these talks? If it could be made, it might relieve a good deal of the anxiety."

The Prime Minister, in reply, said: "One of the reasons I asked my right hon. Friend the Paymaster-General to act as an economic adviser to the Treasury is that he can then combine both sets of negotiations and in that sense he is available to the Treasury, which, of course, is deeply interested in the Commonwealth

(Continued on page 71)

U.K. Sugar Board

Re-imposition of Surcharge on Sugar

THE distribution payments on sugar which were introduced by the Sugar Board on July 12th, 1957,* were brought to an end on February 20th, and a surcharge re-imposed. The relevant particulars were given in the following statement [M.A.F.F. 90/58] :—

Distribution payments on sugar will cease and the Sugar Board will levy surcharge instead on and from tomorrow, Thursday, February 20th. This will mean higher sugar prices.

Surcharge repayments, payable by the Sugar Board, are also re-introduced on and from the same date, on goods which become entitled to drawback of sugar duty (e.g. on export) and on which surcharge has been paid. The rates of surcharge and of surcharge repayments are shown in the attached list.

The necessary Orders and Regulations, made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under sections 7 to 9, 13 to 16 and section 33 of the Sugar Act, 1956, with the concurrence of the Treasury and on the advice of the Sugar Board, are published today.

The distribution payment which now ceases was equivalent to about ½d. per lb. on refined sugar. The surcharge now starting is equivalent to about 1½d. per lb. on refined sugar, so that on and from tomorrow, Thursday, February 20th, subject to market fluctuations in the price of raw sugar, the first-hand selling price of refined sugar in the home trade will be about 1½d. per lb. higher as a result of these changes. Retail prices are determined by competition.

I. SURCHARGE RATES FOR SUGAR

Polarisation	Rate of Surcharge per cwt. of sugar s. d.
Exceeding 99°	11 8
" 98° but not exceeding 99°	11 0 0
" 97°	10 8 8
" 96°	10 5 4
" 95°	10 2 0
" 94°	9 10 7
" 93°	9 7 3
" 92°	9 4 0
" 91°	9 0 6
" 90°	8 9 2
" 89°	8 5 9
" 88°	8 2 5
" 87°	7 11 7
" 86°	7 8 9
" 85°	7 6 4
" 84°	7 3 9
" 83°	7 1 4
" 82°	6 10 8
" 81°	6 8 6
" 80°	6 6 4
" 79°	6 4 1
" 78°	6 1 9
" 77°	5 11 6
" 76°	5 9 4
Not exceeding 76°	5 7 2

II. SURCHARGE RATES FOR MOLASSES

Sweetening matter content	Rate of Surcharge per cwt. s. d.
70 per cent or more	7 5
Less than 70 per cent and more than 50 per cent	5 4
Not more than 50 per cent	2 7

III. SURCHARGE REPAYMENT RATES FOR MOLASSES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM DUTY PAID MATERIALS

Sweetening matter content of molasses	Rate of Surcharge Repayment per cwt. s. d.
More than 80 per cent	8 9
More than 70 per cent but not more than 80 per cent	7 5
More than 60 per cent but not more than 70 per cent	5 4
More than 50 per cent but not more than 60 per cent	4 2½
Not more than 50 per cent and the molasses not being less in weight than 14 lb. per gallon	2 7

IV. SURCHARGE RATES FOR IMPORTED COMPOSITE SUGAR PRODUCTS

Description of imported composite Sugar Products	Rate of Surcharge per cwt. s. d.
Milk and cream, preserved or concentrated :—	
Containing not more than 10 per cent by weight of added sweetening matter	1 2
Containing more than 10 per cent, but not more than 50 per cent, by weight of added sweetening matter	5 2
Confectionery :—	
Not containing cocoa	9 6
Containing cocoa	6 9
Caramel :—	
Solid	11 8
Liquid	8 2
Syrups, other than fruit juices, containing sucrose sugar :—	
Containing 70 per cent, or more by weight of added sweetening matter	7 5
50 per cent, by weight of added sweetening matter	5 4
Containing not more than 50 per cent by weight of added sweetening matter	2 7
Jams, fruit jellies, marmalade, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations	7 4
Fruit, fruit peel, and parts of plants, drained, glace or crystallized	7 8
Cakes and pastry	1½
Biscuits	2½
Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard	3½
Fruit, frozen, tinned, bottled or in cask, not drained, glace or crystallized :—	
Ginger	5
Other	1½
Fruit juices :—	
Containing not more than 20 per cent by weight of added sweetening matter	1
Containing more than 20 per cent by weight of added sweetening matter	6
Table jelly crystals, powders or squares	6
Spirits (other than liqueurs, cordials, mixtures or other preparations in bottle of which Customs entry is made in such manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested)	6

The Orders and Regulations referred to in the third paragraph of the above statement are as follows :—

The Sugar and Molasses (Distribution Payments and

(Continued in next column)

* See CIRCULAR, August, 1957, page 224.

National Rifle Association

Results of Matches in 1957

THE National Rifle Association announces that the 1957 overseas rifle postal match for the "Duke of Gloucester's" challenge cup and "Lord Wakefield" silver medals was won by Northern Rhodesia, with an aggregate score of 1,121. The "Lord Wakefield" bronze medals, awarded to the team gaining second place, were won by Trinidad with a total of 1,110. Singapore came third with 1,090, and British Guiana, with 1,089, came fourth.

The "Empire Day" challenge cup and "Lord Wakefield" silver medals, awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score with service rifles, as issued, but without slings, were won by British Guiana with a total score of 1,095, Northern Rhodesia came second with 1,058.

In the revolver match, the "Lynch-Staunton" challenge cup and the special silver medal were won, for the sixth successive year, by the Jamaica "A" team with an aggregate score of 354. Singapore was second with 344, and the Hong Kong "A" team third, with 335.

Police Forces Competition Result

The Association also announces that the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces Competition for 1957 was won by the Barbados Police, who scored 622 points out of a possible 672. Jamaica was second with 604, and Trinidad and Tobago third with 592.

(Continued from preceding column)

Repayments) (Revocation) Order, 1958, S.I. 1958, No. 223.

The Sugar and Molasses (Distribution Payments and Repayments) (Revocation) Regulations, 1958, S.I. 1958, No. 224.

The Sugar and Molasses (Suspension of Surcharge and Surcharge Repayments) (Revocation) Order, 1958, S.I. 1958, No. 225.

The Sugar and Molasses (Rates of Surcharge and Surcharge Repayments) Order, 1958, S.I. 1958, No. 226.

The Composite Sugar Products (Surcharge—Average Rates) Order, 1958, S.I. 1958, No. 227.

Copies of a public Notice setting out the arrangements for payment of surcharge, etc., may be obtained from Collectors and Local Officers of Customs and Excise.

(Continued from page 69)

talks. With regard to the progress of what has been done by groups of officials of all the Commonwealth countries . . ."

At this point, Mr. Gaitskell interrupted Mr. Macmillan, and said: "I was referring to Europe." Mr. Macmillan said that that was another matter, and continued: "We are now on the Commonwealth. I should not like to make a statement on the progress of the work of officials of all these countries without consulting them. The European talks are another question and I will consult my right hon. Friend the Paymaster-General as to when he thinks a further statement should be made."

The Pakistan Cricket Tour

Sobers Scores 365 at Kingston

AS cricket followers throughout the world already know, Garfield Sobers, of Barbados, made the highest Test score ever recorded while playing for the West Indies against Pakistan at Kingston, Jamaica, in the third Test of the series. He made 365 not out, his last single passing the score of L. Hutton (now Sir Leonard) which was made against Australia in 1938.

Sobers, a left-handed batsman, batted from soon after tea on February 27th until the evening of March 1st, a total of 10 hours 8 min. This was three hours less than Hutton took for his 364. At 21, Sobers is seven months younger than Hutton was in 1938.

Immediately after Sobers had established the new record, the West Indies declared at 790 for 3. The crowd of 20,000 then swarmed on to the field, and Sobers was carried shoulder-high to the pavilion.



Garfield Sobers

The home side had beaten by 462 the score of 328 set by the tourists in their first innings. Ahmad scored 122 and Mathias 77 of the total. In their second innings, Pakistan scored 288 for 8 (W. Mohammad 106) Two of the team were unable to bat. The result was a win for the West Indies by an innings and 174 runs.

West Indies Win Second Test

In the second Test match, played at Port-of-Spain from February 5th-10th, the West Indies beat Pakistan by the comfortable margin of 120 runs.

The home team in their first innings, suffered an early disappointment when Hunte was dismissed for only 8 runs, but they went on to score 325 (Sobers 80). In reply, Pakistan could only score 282 (Mathias 72). Batting for the second time, the West Indies made 312 (Sobers 80, Alexander 57). The tourists now needed 356, but with four batsmen failing to score, and only two making more than 50, they were all out for only 235.

Mr. Profumo to Tour West Indies

As we go to press the Colonial Office announce that Mr. John Profumo, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will represent Her Majesty's Government at the inauguration by Princess Margaret of the Legislature of the Federation of The West Indies in Trinidad in April. Mr. Profumo, who will be accompanied by his wife, also hopes to be able to visit British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica, British Honduras and the Windward and Leeward Islands.

The West Indian Review

THROUGH the courtesy of the editor, we have been privileged to see an advance copy of the April issue of the *West Indian Review**.

This popular monthly review on West Indian affairs, which enjoys a large circulation throughout the whole Caribbean area, is now to be printed in London and this April issue is the first to be so produced; the reason, to quote the words of the editor, "is that the changing circumstances of West Indian life have made it impossible to continue to distribute the *Review* from Jamaica."

It is a handsome issue. A coloured photograph of Chaguaramas enhances the cover. Attractive little sketches surrounding the contents page give it animation, while the whole format has been considerably changed and improved. If we may be permitted one small criticism, it is that the type-face used for two of the articles seems unduly heavy and detracts from an otherwise pleasing appearance.

In this number, as would be expected with the new Federal Parliament to be opened by Princess Margaret on April 22nd, the leading articles are on federal affairs. Special features include one on "Opportunity and Investment in The West Indies"—this being the first article of a new series which will later contain contributions by the Governor-General, Lord Hailes; the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Kenneth Blackburne; the Chief Minister of Jamaica, Mr. Manley; and the chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr. H. O. Daycs. Another is "Men of Note," in this instance Mr. Henry Stockley, of Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., and "Women of Importance," the first being the Hon. Edith Clarke, M.L.C.

That very live feature "Through the Looking Glass" presents the social and entertainment news from The West Indies, while the "English Picture" is contributed by Mrs. Mary Lucie-Smith, the United Kingdom correspondent of the *Review*. Poetry, humour and satire all have their place in this truly West Indian journal.

We welcome the new "dress," and wish the *Review* all the success it deserves in the future.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of January production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 269,605 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended February 3rd was 893,154 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for January was 970,929 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for December, 1957, was 399,896 barrels.

* Published by the West Indian Publishing Co. Ltd., 44, East Street, Kingston, Jamaica. Produced by Chantry Publications Ltd., 63, Neal Street, London, W.C.2. Single copies 0/6 (44 W.I. cents).

The Import Duties Act, 1958

THE Import Duties Act received the Royal Assent on February 20th, and a new tariff, to be made by Order under the Act, is to come into force on January 1st, 1959. This Order, in the words of the President of the Board of Trade, will not "alter rates (of duty) except where a few small changes are unavoidable in order to recast the present unsatisfactory classification of goods."

The Bill was, in fact, designed primarily to enable the customs tariff of the United Kingdom to be recast in terms of the Brussels Nomenclature now used by many other countries, thus greatly facilitating comparisons of the tariffs of all countries which have adopted the Brussels Nomenclature. Additionally, the Act removes the former provision whereby, under the Import Duties Act of 1932, recommendations for changes in rates of duty were made by the Import Duties Advisory Committee. In future, in the words of the President of the Board of Trade, "the Government will have power to impose and vary protective duties by Treasury order made on the recommendation of the Board of Trade," and again "The modern international use of the tariff compels us to reconsider the method we should adopt for changing a particular rate of duty."

"A body independent of the Government, such as I.D.A.C. was, should not now be asked to take on the responsibility for recommending when a rate of duty should be changed. Our membership of G.A.T.T. alone would bring us to that conclusion... only the Government can tell nowadays what will be the consequential effects of an alteration in a rate of duty."

"Therefore, though the facts of the case for a change may properly be examined by an independent body whose reports would normally be published, it would not now be appropriate, as it was before the war, for this body to make positive recommendations." In the particular cases of duty free licensing and drawback, however, in which the United Kingdom has no international commitments, Part II of the Act provides that recommendations shall be made by the I.D.A.C.

Central Film Library

Demand for West Indian Films

THE pool of films maintained by the Central Office of Information in the Central Film Library, with which the former Empire Film Library was incorporated, continues in demand, and the return of bookings by approved borrowers during the six months ended December 31st, 1957, shows that interest in the West Indian films was well sustained. Bookings for these films, which may be compared with the figures for the year ending June 30th, 1957, recorded on page 305 of the October, 1957, issue of the CIRCULAR, were as follows:—

Sound films—		Silent films—	
Caribbean	...	Cargo from Jamaica...	2
El Dorado	... 61	West Indian Cattle	2
Discover Jamaica	... 32	British Guiana	2
British Guiana	... 31	Barbados—Sugar Island	6
Alumina Jamaica	... 21	Arouca Joe	4
	... 12		
		Total 174	

Colonial Research in 1956-57

THE report of the Colonial Research Council for the year 1956-57, which is accompanied as usual by the reports of the specialist committees appointed to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to particular branches of research,* records the retirement from the Council of Sir Edward Salisbury and the appointment of Dr. H. W. Melville (on becoming Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)† and Professor Sir Alexander Todd (Professor of Organic Chemistry at Cambridge University).

One hundred and one new schemes and 59 supplementary schemes were made during the year, involving grants totalling £2,202,880, bringing the total sum allotted to Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes since 1940 to nearly £17,571,108, out of which approximately £12,141,881 have been disbursed. In 1955-56 there were 88 new schemes and 66 supplementary schemes made, involving grants totalling £1,889,486. Grants made in 1956-57 for research projects in the British Caribbean totalled £197,128. Particulars of these projects and of the sum allotted to each have already been reported in the CIRCULAR.‡

Of the gross allocation of £17,571,108, about 35 per cent was for agricultural, animal health and forestry schemes, 17 per cent for medical research, 10 per cent for fisheries research, 9 per cent for tsetse and trypanosomiasis research, 8 per cent for social science and economic research, 8 per cent for pesticides research, 5 per cent for research sponsored by the Colonial Products Council,§ 3 per cent for anti-locust research, and 5 per cent for miscellaneous schemes including building and road research. Apportionment by territory was as follows: East African territories 39 per cent; West African territories 17 per cent; South-East Asian territories and Hong Kong 9 per cent; West Indian colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras 10 per cent; Central African territories (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) 5 per cent; other territories and schemes of general interest 20 per cent.

Actual disbursements on Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes during 1956-57 were £1,538,412.

At the end of March, 1957, the total complement of officers in the Research Branch of the Overseas Civil Service was 189.

* *Colonial Research, 1956-57.* Reports of the Colonial Research Council, Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Colonial Economic Research Committee, Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee, Colonial Medical Research Committee, Colonial Pesticides Research Committee, Colonial Products Council, Colonial Road Research Committee, Colonial Social Science Research Council, Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee, Director, Anti-Locust Research Centre and Research Matters not covered by the above reports of the Specialist Advisory Bodies. Cmd. 321, H.M.S.O., London, 1957. Price 11s. 0d. net.

† Dr. Melville was knighted in the New Year Honours.

‡ See CIRCULAR, September, 1957, page 269.

§ The work formerly carried on under the aegis of this Council at the Colonial Products Laboratory is now carried out at the Tropical Products Institute. See CIRCULAR, January, 1958, page 12.

Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research

There were three changes in the personnel of this committee—Mr. G. W. Nye for Sir Geoffrey Clay, Dr. G. Taylor for Sir Edward Salisbury, and Dr. J. C. F. Hopkins for Dr. S. P. Wiltshire. The committee made grants amounting to £925,921 during the year. Recruitment of scientific staff is stated to have improved slightly, but there was still difficulty in finding suitable officers for senior posts.

The committee, jointly with the Colonial Pesticides Research Committee, set up a Crop Protection Sub-Committee to ensure closer co-ordination of work on pest and disease control, some of which relates to the work of both main committees.

Research in progress in the British Caribbean is recorded under three main heads: regional research carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, at the West Indies Regional Research Centre and at the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station; other research products undertaken with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare research funds; and research undertaken by Colonial Departments of Agriculture, Forest and Veterinary Services.

At the Imperial College research projects included a comprehensive series of investigations relating to animal nutrition. Studies in the grazing behaviour of cattle were concluded, numerous digestibility trials conducted on forage crops at different stages of growth, research on rumen flora pursued in collaboration with the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, and work continued on the composition of various grasses and on the feeding of low grade sugar to poultry. During the year approximately 5,000 analyses were carried out. Work on soils included a preliminary study of a gas-analysis technique for measuring the assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by blue-green algae in swamp-rice soils, the indication being an assimilation rate, in conditions similar to those in which swamp-rice grows, of less than 4 lb. of nitrogen per acre in a fortnight during active growth of the algae.

At the West Indies Regional Research Centre a new phase of the banana breeding programme began during the year with the use in Jamaica of a new group of male parents. These were the first useful products of crosses derived from the types collected by the late Professor R. E. D. Baker and Mr. N. W. Simmonds in British East Africa in 1948, only one family of which had yet yielded seedlings of value, but an analogous family derived from a Zanzibar type named Paka was expected to reach a higher standard. Paka, which develops a finer bunch than the rest, was being tested for disease resistance with a view, should it prove satisfactory in this respect, to its possible use as a male parent on the Gros Michel banana without further crossing. Observations on the wild bananas collected in the course of the 1954-55 expedition|| continued. Here it is disappointing to record that the most promising

|| See CIRCULAR, May, 1956, page 121.

strains have proved to be mostly susceptible to Panama disease. The first consignment of clonal material, containing edible diploids from Malaya, was received from Kew, to be followed this year by further consignments of material derived from New Guinea and Malaya. During the year under review an agricultural officer from New Guinea (Mr. J. M. Richardson) investigated fibre qualities in the Imperial College collections of *Australimusa* hybrids. This investigation originated from the difficulties arising in the production of Manila hemp, primarily as a result of disease. Mr. Richardson's results indicated that certain of the hybrids had promising fibre characteristics, and the development of crosses from these and *Musa textilis* may be a promising approach to Manila hemp improvement.

Changed Views on Cocoa Pest

The report on cocoa research at the West Indies Regional Research Centre gives some of the results obtained from hybrids produced by crossing the late Dr. Pound's Amazon types with Trinitario clones. These have already received mention in the CIRCULAR, when reporting on the proceedings of the last Cocoa Conference.¶ The committee's report observes: "If any, or all, of the six hybrid groups are proved to be satisfactory from the flavour point of view, and reproduce their promise on other soil types, a case could be made for the rapid bulking up of seed material for commercial distribution, in the place of expensive cuttings." Investigations were carried out on the growth substances associated with cherelle development, leaf flushing, and root induction in cuttings, and experiments conducted with certain synthetic growth regulators, with a view to their possible field application in the control of cherelle wilt and leaf fall. Data collected on factors governing the prevalence of the thrips pest on cocoa confirmed the fact, which has latterly become increasingly evident, that the traditional views both of the mechanism and the phytopathological significance of cocoa thrip outbreaks are no longer tenable. A second phase of the investigation, carried out during the period under review, involved observational and experimental studies on the behaviour of cocoa thrips on cashew. The cashew tree is a common host plant of cocoa thrips, and large outbreaks of the thrips on this host usually occur in environmental conditions which are profoundly different from those prevailing when the abundance of cocoa thrips on cocoa is at its peak. This circumstance serves to eliminate from consideration a number of factors which it would be difficult to evaluate in an investigation limited strictly to observations made on cocoa. The work is stated to have been practically completed, and the results, when collated and released, should throw considerable light on the problem.

Research on soils included a spectrographic investigation of the soils of the Rupununi savannahs in British Guiana, undertaken in conjunction with the field survey of the area. Total and available quantities of trace elements were estimated with analysis of vegetation growing on the different soils and pot tests. An observation of some interest is the high content of zirconium in Rupununi soils, an indication, *inter alia*, of the extreme age of the soils. The Agricultural

Department of the colony carried out an experiment to determine whether application of copper sulphate would reduce the number of snails in rice plots and found that such application resulted in enhanced early growth of rice irrespective of snail incidence. Arrangements were made to follow up this interesting and possibly useful discovery. Experimental sugar cane plots gave yield increases with applications of iron versenate, an interesting result suggesting the uptake of a trace element. Analysis of leaves of the cane showed a reduction in the uptake of manganese, while iron content was higher on the plots with the heavier dressings. The analytical laboratory at the Research Centre was heavily committed during the year. Analyses included 1,600 of soils and 1,462 of plant material, involving 22,000 separate determinations. These figures do not include several thousand spectro-graphic determinations.

Soil and land-use surveys were continued in Jamaica and St. Vincent and begun in British Guiana. In Jamaica, field work in St. Catherine and Clarendon was completed and the preparation of maps and reports commenced. In St. Vincent the soil map was prepared, and at the end of the period under review the proof copy at 1:20,000 scale was being edited in Trinidad, with the report, for publication. In British Guiana a reconnaissance soil survey of approximately 1,200 square miles of the Rupununi savannahs was completed and preparation commenced of a report and maps at 1:50,000 scale. The British Guiana government was provided with a provisional soil map of 100 square miles, which included the St. Ignatius Research Station, to meet an urgent need. The scale of this map was 1:30,000.

New Cane Breeding Techniques

At the British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station some success was obtained, for the first time in Barbados, with sugar cane breeding by the Hawaiian method, using cut canes of the parent varieties maintained in dilute sulphurous-phosphoric acid solution. Several hundred seedlings were obtained from certain crosses, but in others germination was very low in comparison with control crosses made by the Barbados lantern method. Large scale use of the Hawaiian technique must, therefore, await the result of further experiment. A technique was evolved, however, by which normal pollen shedding could be ensured in male arrows maintained in solution, and which could be used satisfactorily with new, cheaper and more easily portable arrow lanterns in use at the station. Following a good growing season and excellent conditions for arrowing, a full breeding programme was carried out, which included several crosses not available before. Testing of seedlings in Jamaica and British Guiana for resistance to mosaic disease and leaf scald respectively, continued. In Jamaica attack by chlorotic streak (another virus disease of the cane) complicated the problem, since most of the better mosaic-resistant varieties bred in Barbados showed little resistance to chlorotic streak. To provide basic information on the sources of resistance to this disease, a collection of breeding varieties of cane was sent to Jamaica and planted in one of the worst chlorotic streak areas for observation. In British Guiana it was found that of recent consignments of Barbados varieties, almost 60 per cent were classified as tolerant

¶ See CIRCULAR, November, 1957, pages 310 and 315.

or resistant to leaf scald. The inbreeding programme to which reference was made in the preceding report** was continued, and selections showing undoubted 'hybrid vigour' were planted in full-season trials with comparable material from the regular crosses. These are due to be harvested this year (1958).

Cotton in British Guiana

Assistance was given from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to research work in British Guiana on livestock and cotton. In the former the establishment, fertilization and management of pastures on the sandy soils of the Ebini station received greater emphasis. Herd management was improved by the introduction of single sire units, and growth measurements on cattle commenced. The incidence of spring and autumn dry seasons allows a possibility of two cotton crops a year and this was actually achieved with careful timing. The possibility of exploiting this situation by ratooning for a second crop, after the first pick, was actively explored. It was found that of the soil types, the pegasse (acid peat) will grow cotton if fairly heavy lime dressings are given, but that the main coastal clays appeared to be ruled out. Good yields were obtained, where circumstances were favourable, on sand reef soils with full manurial applications. All the main cotton types were tried. Sea Islands proved difficult to pick, American types grew well but the value of the lint did not appear to make these cottons economic. Best results, with favourable quality reports, were obtained with Egyptian and blackarm-resistant strains of Sudan types, the latter being particularly suitable.

The research work of the Department of Agriculture of Antigua is perforce restricted by the limitations of staff, but spacing and manurial trials were carried out on arrowroot, a varietal trial with strains of improved castor from the United States was in progress, and trials with imported strains of sorghum and two varieties of tomato from Florida gave encouraging results. In a peasant grazing area established and run by the Jamaican method of rotational grazing in small paddocks it was found possible to carry three animals on two acres of pasture alone. The staff employed by the Antigua Sugar Investigation Committee, and financed by the industry, experimented with new varieties of cane from Barbados and investigated various aspects of the agronomy of cane.

In Barbados sugar cane ratoon cultivation trials showed no benefit from subsoil chiselling. Heavy cultivation of ratoons may even be detrimental especially on the free draining red soils. There was no increase in the yield of plant cane after food crops (including yams, sweet potatoes, maize and beans) or a six month fallow. Elephant grass continued to give large responses to fertilization with potash, consistently smaller responses to nitrogen and no response to phosphates. By comprehensive drilling elevated sheet water basins were found in St. Philip, and large underground streams flowing from higher areas into St. Philip found and partly traced. Plantation scale irrigation of sugar cane, equivalent to a rainfall of four inches per month, gave preliminary indications of an increased yield of approximately 20 per cent due principally to its effect on ratooning. Marked responses to irrigation were also

shown in small plot irrigation trials. Evapo-transpiration figures calculated for several years from meteorological data, in conjunction with average rainfall figures, showed that transpiration by evaporation exceeds precipitation for five months of the year. Growth of cane was found to follow a marked seasonal pattern, and growth after September declined in spite of adequate soil moisture.

In British Guiana, after tests, the sugar cane variety B.47258 was recommended for commercial planting, and moderate plantings of B.45137 and B.43413 were also recommended, but B.41227 and B.37161 continued to be the major commercial varieties. B. 49119, the most promising of other varieties under test, proved to be susceptible to leaf scald. Control experiments continued with leaf cutting ants, the *Castnia* beetle pest of coconuts, and insects affecting stored paddy and rice. The plantations of the coniferous tree *Pinus caribaea*, established on brown sands in 1954 and 1955, continued to make very good progress, but those planted on white sands in 1955 made poor growth, were badly attacked by Coushie ants, and had to be abandoned.†† Research continued on the generation of worked-out greenheart, and a paper on the subject by Mr. E. C. Clarke appeared in the *Empire Forestry Review*.

Observations made over two years on local natural pasture in British Honduras showed that there was little or no response to fertilizer. Three-quarters of the production, which ranged between 7,500 and 12,500 lb. of dry matter per acre per annum, was available during the six months June to November inclusive. In March and April production averaged only 120 lb. of dry matter per acre per month. Botanically the pasture was about half weeds, mainly of a stemmy, wiry type. Experiments were conducted with various forage grasses which showed good promise, but further work remained to be done to obtain complete results. It had not been possible to find any sugar cane variety which would yield consistently better than POJ. 2878, although B.4098 was gaining in popularity. Chemical weed killing, since most land had been recently cleared, was hampered by regenerating forest. Fertilizer trials on citrus, in their fourth year during the period under review, had shown no response in terms of tree height, circumference or girth. It was hoped that a response would be evident when reaping commenced. A series of experiments was laid out at Mango Creek to find a method of regenerating pine on wet savannah without the expenses of nursery work and intensive ridge ditch ploughing. The only clearly successful technique was direct sowing by lines or patches along ploughed ridges.

In Grenada the hurricane of 1955 seriously affected experimental results during 1956. Statistical analyses of the varietal trials designed to test the performance of the 79 local Grenada selected strains of cocoa, in connexion with the cocoa industry improvement scheme, revealed that with few exceptions the ranking of superior clones had been constant, but yields were reduced. Interpretation of the results of cultural and manurial trials was doubtful due to a differential response of similar treatments from block to block, probably as an aftermath of the hurricane.

(to be continued)

†† See CIRCULAR, March, 1957, page 66.

** See CIRCULAR, March, 1957, page 66.

Trinidad Fighter Squadron

The last report of the activities of No. 74 (Trinidad) Squadron, R.A.F., covering the year 1956, appeared in the CIRCULAR for February, 1957. Through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, we are now able to publish an account for the year 1957.

THE privilege of submitting our annual report is one which gives us on 74 (Trinidad) Squadron great pleasure. Here is the story of the squadron's various activities both in the air and on the ground during 1957.

This has been a year of great changes which have included the reshaping of the policy and indeed the whole system of air defence of Great Britain. The cloud which hung over the Squadron during the closing months of last year, caused by rumours of disbandment and conversion to the all-weather role, cleared with the news that we were to be re-equipped, and 1957 opened with everyone eagerly awaiting the arrival of the first Hunter.

This year began extremely badly with a mid-air collision in which two of the squadron pilots lost their lives—a very sad event indeed for the squadron.

Flying weather throughout the early months of the year is generally poor in this area of Norfolk, and because of this, the Meteor aircraft, during their last operational month on the squadron, had a well deserved rest. It is worthy of note that No. 74 Squadron was among the first to receive Meteors, in May, 1945, and almost the last squadron to lose them, in February, 1957. They were always popular aircraft with their pilots and gave very fine service to their country. Outdated now, they have been superseded by a faster and better machine but their place in the history of the Royal Air Force is assured. They are still used for training purposes for which they will be needed for a long time yet.

The first Hunter arrived in February and conversion began immediately. The Hunter, as nice to fly as it looks in the air, even with its tremendous increase in performance and ability to pierce the "sound barrier," gave no conversion troubles. This was evident from the short conversion time of six weeks.

Routine training was interrupted in May when the squadron took their new aircraft to Chievres, in Belgium. During the following month an exchange visit was made with a Dutch squadron to Leeuwarden in Holland, whilst in December the squadron went to Ahlhorn in Germany.

Two other movements within the British Isles were made during July and September when the squadron was based for short periods at Aldergrove in Northern Ireland.

During the year there have been many changes amongst the officers serving with the squadron. In December Sqdn. Ldr. K. N. Haselwood, the Commanding Officer, left to take up a new post at Headquarters Fighter Command. The new Squadron Commander is Sqdn. Ldr. C. F. A. Curtis, formerly of No. 247 Squadron. Two other important changes have been those of the flight commanders. In "A" flight, Captain Sewell, of the United States Marine Corps, returned to America and was replaced by Flt. Lt. "Mike" Norman. The Command of "B" flight has been relinquished by Flt. Lt. Robertson, who has since been promoted to Squadron Leader; this vacancy has been filled by Flt. Lt. "Tony" Davies, who was already on the squadron.

The theme of the squadron birthday party in June was "The Jungle," and the crew room was appropriately decked for the occasion. Prominent amongst the tigers and native warriors who turned up was Wing Commander ("Taffy") Ira Jones, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., M.M., an ex-squadron member, and author of the book *Tiger Squadron* which is our unofficial history up to the end of the second world war. Also there was Captain W. E. Young, another old member who continues his close association with the squadron.

At the party a toast was made to the good health of the people of Trinidad and Tobago and to the continued association between them and the squadron. The toast was of course in "Tiger's Blood," a rum punch made from the rum so generously given to

the Squadron through the West India Committee by Fernandes & Co., Ltd., and Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons, Ltd.

The station was again open to the public in September for the Battle of Britain celebrations. The squadron was engaged on formation and aerobatic demonstrations, which included a fine performance of solo aerobatics by Fg. Of. Cadwallader, a New Zealand pilot with the squadron. In spite of poor weather, an estimated crowd of 40,000 people saw some of the flying which results from the long months of training and endeavour that go to make up the work of a fighter squadron.

The last months of 1957 saw the arrival of our first Mk. 6 Hunters with which we hope to achieve the same success in all aspects of flying that we have had in the past.

(Continued at foot of next page)



British Guiana's Interior

Mr. Swan's Fascinating Travel Book

THERE are many kinds of travel book. The best are those which are able to inspire with intense interest those readers who may not have the least intention of visiting the places described.

Of such is Michael Swan's new work.* During his tour of British Guiana under the auspices of the Colonial Office, in 1955, the author took the opportunity of making three expeditions into the interior. In his official work, which was reviewed in THE CIRCULAR for last June, he devoted the greater part of his space to describing the coastlands, whereas in the volume before us his periods in Georgetown form brief interludes.

On his journeys into the interior, Michael Swan travelled the hard way—on foot through the forests and by small boat or canoe up the rivers—very rarely taking advantage of the services of the Grumman amphibian plane which was at his disposal. He even traversed by boat the very dangerous 120-mile reach of the Lower Mazaruni below the rapids, now normally neglected in favour of the twenty-year-old truck road from Bartica to Issano. This was on his way to Mt. Roraima. He made the ascent of this 9,000 ft. mountain, which had repelled the Schomburgks and Barrington Brown and was left to Sir Everard im Thurn to conquer. But the skull which the author proudly retrieved from the mountain top turned out to be that of a cow and to have been planted there as a joke by one of the Venezuelan Boundary Commissioners 28 years ago.

The other two expeditions were in the North West District, "the forgotten Province," where he went up the Barima and across country to the Falls of Towakaima, and in the country of "the miserable lake of El Dorado" and the wonderful savannahs of the Rupununi. There are exciting accounts of encounters with pirai (cannibal fish), vampire bats and the dread electric eels. The author found that in the interior insect repellents were useless—they were washed away by sweat as soon as they were applied.

Some affinity may be traced between *The Marches of El Dorado* and Evelyn Waugh's fine *Ninety-two Days*, which (published 24 years ago) Michael Swan occasionally quotes, but his work—*The Marches*—is by far the fuller of the two.

Part of the book's importance is contributed by the author's instructive theories concerning such topics as the etymology and customs of the Carib Indians (for example, the meaning of their evil spirit, the *kenaima*) and the actual location of the mythical El Dorado. By no means the least interesting of his contributions are his sketches of the Government officials he encountered, such as James Bamford, the Commissioner for the Interior, Vincent Roth, the Director of the Museum, Mr. Cossou, District Commissioner, and William Seggars who administers the 5,000 miles of the Indian Reserve, as well as of some of the settlers, such as the well-known Melville family, "Tiny" McTurk, Wilson the anthro-

pologist, Coffy the camp manager, and the kindly Jesuit, Father Maher—this character figures also in Evelyn Waugh's pages.

During one of the brief interludes in Georgetown already mentioned, the author confides to his journal the following notes regarding the principal mercantile concern in the colony:—

"Bookers's policy is based primarily on the wish to induce sugar workers who feel rootless and not indigenous to take over serious responsibilities in sugar. Bookers find all the time that they are suspected and resented, in spite of the good they are doing. Yet when Guianese are asked outright what their criticisms are they hedge. They have come to rely on Bookers to do so much for them that they expect still more. Bookers specially resent accusation that they exploit the colony and point to the amount of money that has been ploughed back since the War."

The only error I can detect in this book does not relate to British Guiana. On page 267, where the author is recounting his stay in Tobago on his way home, he makes use of the following odd remark: "One morning I went to the coral lagoon where Alexander Selkirk, Crusoe's antetype, was shipwrecked." Now Alexander Selkirk, so far as is known, was never in the West Indies, having been put ashore at his own request (not shipwrecked) on Mas-a-tierra in the Juan Fernandez group of islands. It is true, of course, that the description of the topography and scenery of his island in *Robinson Crusoe* is that of Tobago.

The West India Committee already possesses a valuable collection of books relating to the interior of British Guiana and will be proud to place this rewarding and absorbing book on its shelves alongside the works of Schomburgk, Beebe, Brett, Barrington Brown, im Thurn, Kirke, Walter Roth and Mrs. Cecil Clementi. (Unaccountably, the last named author's work on Roraima does not appear in Michael Swan's bibliography). G.N.K.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.

TRINIDAD FIGHTER SQUADRON

(Continued from preceding page)

The year closed with a squadron visit to Bertram Mills' circus in London where the Squadron Commander was presented with an enlarged photograph of "Begum," their tiger, which was taken on the occasion of the circus' visit to Norwich when the tiger was taken round the squadron. The following day a mass squadron fly-past ended the flying for 1957.

In closing Sqdn. Ldr. Curtis and all members of the squadron extend the season's greetings to the people of Trinidad and Tobago and wish them every success with a happy and prosperous year during 1958.

The West India Committee and the squadron exchanged the usual Christmas greetings, and the committee also transmitted greetings from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and assisted in arrangements for the dispatch to the unit of Christmas gifts from that government (a cheque for £100 to the squadron welfare fund); from Fernandes & Co., Ltd. (Trinidad rum) and from Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons), Ltd. (Trinidad rum).

* *The Marches of El Dorado*: British Guiana, Brazil, Venezuela. By Michael Swan. With illustrations and two maps. London: Jonathan Cape, 1958. 8½ in. x 5½ in., pp. 304. Price 25s. net.



THE WEST INDIES AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

See opposite page



The Pictorial Pages

West Indies at the Ideal Home Exhibition

THE *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, which is being held this month in its traditional home Olympia, is the 50th of the series. The Grand Hall is dominated by a massive reproduction of the famous Palace of Fontainebleau. Some idea of this impressive setting may be gained from the photograph on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue.

The West Indies have a prominent display which has been organized by the Commissioner in London on the first floor of the Empire Hall. Two photographs taken on the West Indian stand are reproduced on the opposite page. The picture on the top half of the page shows four most attractive Sea Island Cotton dresses, and the equally attractive "models," who could hold their own at any comparable dress show, are not professionals, but members of the staff of the Commissioner! They are, from left to right: Miss Joan Cheong (of British Guiana), Miss Joan de la Bastide (Trinidad), Miss Peta Stockhausen (Jamaica) and Miss Joan Joseph (Trinidad). In the centre of the photograph is Mr. L. Roosen, of Roosen Silks, Ltd., and on the right Mr. F. G. Harcourt, supervisor of the stand.

The lower photograph shows information being supplied to an inquirer. On the right of the picture Mr. Harcourt is seen discussing an item of produce with a visitor to the exhibition, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary of the West India Committee.

One of London's most famous bottlenecks—that at the Charing Cross end of the Strand—is about to disappear. A row of shops and offices has been demolished, and the new building will be set back so that the roadway may be widened. The photograph on the second of the pictorial pages shows the work in progress. Towering on the right is Nelson's Column and in the middle distance is the Admiralty Arch—the entrance to the Mall leading to Buckingham Palace.

As readers of the CIRCULAR are aware, the offices of the West India Committee are at the other end of the Strand at the corner of Norfolk Street. From this corner may be seen such famous buildings as the Royal Courts of Justice, the two churches of St. Clement Dane and St. Mary-le-Strand, Australia House, and Bush House, which accommodates many departments of the B.B.C., including the West Indies section. At the other end of Norfolk Street and only 100 yards from the Committee's offices is the Victoria Embankment, alongside which are moored a number of famous ships, including the *Discovery*, the famous vessel in which Captain Scott sailed on his last expedition.

Labour Camps

In the House of Commons on February 18th, Mr. W. Paling asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in which colonial and trust territories, respectively, trade union leaders had the freedom to visit employer-owned labour camps and places of employment and work for the purpose of spreading trade union propaganda and for the purpose of organizing labour, as distinct from the freedom extended to labour officers.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "As in this country, it is entirely within an employer's discretion whether he allows trade union organizers access to his property or places of employment. Comprehensive information on the practice of all employers in all territories is not available to me."

Sir Arthur McDonald

Promotion for Distinguished Antiguan

OUR correspondent in Antigua, Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter which appeared in the Homeward Mail section of last issue regarding the New Year Honours, wrote: "We are pleased and very proud that we can claim Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, who has received the K.C.B., as an Antiguan. . . ."

Sir Arthur, who, in January, was appointed to the acting rank of Air Marshal, is the son of two Antiguans, both of whom were awarded the O.B.E. for their public services—the late Dr. William MacLachlan McDonald and Mrs. Hilda McDonald who now lives in Trinidad. He was recently appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Technical Training Command.

He was born in 1903 in South Africa, where his father was on military service. Dr. McDonald (and his family) soon afterwards returned to Antigua where he died in 1951 after having served for over 40 years in the Leeward Islands Medical Service with great distinction and devotion.

Sir Arthur received his early education at the Antigua Grammar School, and obtained a commission in the R.A.F. in March, 1924. He followed a long engineering course by a science course at Cambridge from 1929 to 1931 and obtained an honours degree.

A few years later he was responsible for the flying side of the research at Biggin Hill into the technique of interception by radar, which culminated in his making the first radar-controlled interception over this country in November, 1937, when he led a formation of three Gauntlets on to a Dutch airliner over the Thames Estuary en route to Croydon. The interception methods used by Fighter Command in the Battle of Britain were a direct result of the work done during this time. He was awarded the A.F.C. in January, 1938.

After distinguished service in the war, Sir Arthur became Director-General of Manning, Air Ministry, in September, 1952, and in May, 1955, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Pakistan and he became Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

West India Association of Liverpool

At the annual meeting of the West India Association of Liverpool, held on February 28th, Mr. T. P. Naylor, a management director of the Demerara Co., Ltd., was unanimously elected chairman for the next three years, in place of Mr. C. G. Perry, whose term of office expired at the meeting.

Mr. J. Meakin, a director of Bookers Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd., was unanimously elected deputy chairman.

Mr. J. I. Wilkeley was elected secretary of the association with effect from July 1st this year, when the present secretary, Mr. J. M. Martin, is due to retire from that office and from business.

The Liverpool association is one of the oldest colonial bodies in Great Britain, having been founded in the year 1801. Throughout the whole of this period it has worked in close association with the West India Committee.

Obituary

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

Mr. Albert Palache

Mr. Albert Palache, who died at his home at Lowndes Square, London, on February 22nd, was one of the original directors of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and played a large part in its formation in conjunction with Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and the United Molasses Co., Ltd.

Born in Amsterdam in 1888 of a Dutch banking family, he came to London at the age of 20 to complete his banking education, and remained in England for the rest of his life.

He was London representative of one of the large American investment houses from 1914 to 1919, and in the latter year he joined Helbert, Wagg & Co., Ltd. He became managing director of that company at the end of 1922.

He was one of the originators of the British beet sugar industry under the auspices of a Dutch group, and at a later date he was one of those responsible for the voluntary merger of the 15 different beet sugar companies in Britain into the British Sugar Corporation.

Mr. Palache paid several visits to the West Indies, the last of which was in February, 1954.

In the course of an appreciation in *The Times* of February 25th, Mr. W. Lionel Fraser, a business colleague of Mr. Palache writes:—

"During these last few months we have been distressed to watch his deterioration in health, but his resolute refusal to give in was typical of the man. He had had a good and full life, and happily was able to continue

to enjoy it almost to the end. His friends will not forget his splendid example and will be comforted in the thought that the qualities which he had in such abundance, courage, tolerance, fairmindedness, and generosity for instance, remain available for them and cannot be lost."

Captain F. G. L. Willan

Captain Francis George Loveless Willan, R.D., R.N.R., whose death was briefly reported in last issue, will be remembered by the older generation in the West Indies as the popular captain of several ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.—now Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Born in 1875, he served in sail for nearly six years before entering the service of the R.M.S.P. as fifth officer in May, 1898, when he was posted to the *Para*. During 1911-12 he was in acting command of the *Spey* and in March, 1914, was appointed to command, his first ship being the *Barima*: both of these vessels were employed mainly on the Trinidad-Tobago service. From 1915 until 1921 he commanded in turn the two ships on the Canada-West Indies service and although he did not serve again in the Caribbean he always retained a lively interest in West Indian affairs and contact with a wide circle of friends in those colonies.

Captain Willan then commanded in turn nine more Royal Mail ships—the last being the *Almanzora*—before he retired in January, 1930.

He is survived by a widow, who, before her marriage in 1915 was Miss Gladys Bushe, daughter of Mr. Gervase Bushe, Auditor General of Trinidad and Tobago. Their home for many years had been at Bournemouth.

Captain Willan had been a life member of the West India Committee since 1929.



Sir Jock Campbell speaking at the luncheon given in his honour by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. [see last CIRCULAR, page 38]. Seated at the top table, from left to right are: Mr. R. F. Williams, Mr. Donald Sangster, the Hon. John Stow, the Hon. Douglas Judah (partially hidden by microphone), Sir Jock Campbell, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Harold Wakeford, and the Hon. Rudolph Burke.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN build house, but woman mek de home."

MR. HAROUN AHAMAD, of Trinidad, and Mr. Henry J. Carden, of London, have become life members of the West India Committee. This brings the total number of members who have taken up life membership to 407.

MR. GEORGE ODLUM, of St. Lucia, has been elected president of the Bristol University Union. He is described as an excellent debater, an all-round sportsman, dancer, actor and calypso singer.

ACCORDING to Press reports from British Honduras, Mr. Leigh Richardson has relinquished leadership of the Honduran Independent Party and has left the colony to live in Trinidad, where he will organize and manage the Trinidad office of the magazine *New Day*. Mr. Richardson was Member for Natural Resources in the British Honduras Government from 1954 until 1957, when he lost his seat in the general election.

THE Harrison Line announce that Mr. C. D. Hutchinson, who has been their representative in the British West Indies for the last six years, is returning to the United Kingdom to take up an appointment in their London office. Mr. P. M. Carden has been appointed to succeed him and will be assisted by Sir T. Pilkington, Bt. Mr. Carden will continue to have his headquarters at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

MISS JULIA RUNGE, whose engagement to Mr. Michael D'Arcy Stephens was announced recently, is the only daughter of Mr. Peter and the Hon. Mrs. Runge, of Lane End, Buckinghamshire. Mr. Stephens is the younger son of the late Lieutenant D'Arcy Stephens, R.N.V.R. and of the Hon. Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, of

Grove Court, London, N.W.8. Mr. Runge is chairman of Caroni, Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

THE library at Hastings House, Barbados, which contains about 2,000 books, has been given to The West Indies by Her Majesty's Government, and will in due course be transferred to the Federal Headquarters in Trinidad. Mr. W. A. Richardson, Federal Information Officer, who, with Mr. Kenneth Straw, Senior Economist of The West Indies, recently visited Barbados to inspect the library and to arrange for its removal, said that the great majority of the books were bought at the request of the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization for use of the individual advisers during the past 17 years.

MISS SONIA STROMWALL, a national headquarters field officer of the British Red Cross Society, who, in 1953, was appointed organizer of the society's branch in British Honduras, is returning to the colony after spending a well-earned vacation in the United Kingdom. Miss Stromwall, whose home is at Rustington, Sussex, received her training and qualified as a theatre staff nurse at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and during the second world war served with Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service. In 1956 she was awarded the M.B.E. for her public and social work in British Honduras. Miss Stromwall is looking forward to resuming her duties in the colony, and will arrive there in good time for May 8th, which is celebrated throughout the 80 countries in which the Red Cross is established as World Red Cross Day.

The Canadian Government is about to establish a Commissioner in The West Indies, resident in Trinidad. The Commissioner-elect is Mr. R. G. C. Smith, at present Commercial Minister in the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Lord Hailes in a message to Mr. Diefenbaker said he knew that the people of The West Indies would greatly appreciate this appointment.



An artist's impression of the proposed new Trinidad Hilton Hotel to be erected on Belmont Hill overlooking Queen's Park Savannah, Port-of-Spain.

Captain Bull Retires

CAPTAIN T. H. BULL, commodore of the Elders & Fyffes fleet, entered a well-earned retirement, after 36 years with the company, when he came ashore from the *Camilo* at Southampton on February 3rd. He joined Elders as third officer of the *Zent*, and 10 years later received his first command in the s.s. *Miami*.

During the last war he saw continuous service at sea, either in Fyffes Line ships or in others managed by the company for the Ministry of War Transport. When imports of bananas from Jamaica were resumed at the end of 1945, Captain Bull took up his peacetime duties in command of cargo type steamers and five years later was transferred for service in Fyffes Line passenger ships. In 1956 he was appointed commodore of the Elders & Fyffes' fleet.

Captain Bull will be well remembered by many passengers to the West Indies by reason of his friendly disposition and keen sense of humour. His high sense of duty and prowess as a seaman have been evident throughout his long career. His duties aboard s.s. *Camilo* have been taken over by Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E.



Inter-Colonial Shipping Service

Reference was made in last CIRCULAR to the *Oluf Sven*, one of two vessels chartered to take the place of the *West Indian* the charter for which expired on January 31st.

Further negotiations have now resulted in the chartering of the second vessel—the *Hermann Langreder*. This is a German-owned ship of 930 tons gross, with refrigeration capacity of 1,000 cubic feet. Like the *Oluf Sven* [which is 840 tons gross] the *Hermann Langreder* has unberthed accommodation for 60 passengers.

Both vessels were due in the West Indies towards the end of February.

Federal Justice Appointed

It was announced by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs on March 5th, that Mr. Alfred Baillie Rennie, Puisne Judge, Jamaica, had been appointed Federal Justice, The West Indies.

Mr. Rennie, who was born in Jamaica in 1896, was educated there at Wolmer's School and at King's College, London. He graduated LL.B. at London University in 1922 and was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in the same year. Before his appointment in 1929 as Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, Jamaica, he practised at the Bar in Bermuda and Jamaica. He was promoted Resident Magistrate in 1933 and Crown Solicitor in 1934. Mr. Rennie was appointed to his present post of Puisne Judge in 1949.

Miss Joan Kysh, the popular and energetic secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee, will resign at the end of this month to take up a post with a shipping company in Bridgetown. In its March issue, the *Bajan*, in an appreciation of Miss Kysh's work during the past 12 years, writes: "Ever since 1946 after her return from service in the Auxiliary Territorial Service in England, Miss Kysh has by uncomplaining devotion to duty toiled selflessly away to win friends for the island among the many hundreds of thousands who have made use of the Publicity Committee's information bureau."

Since its formation the Publicity Committee has been represented in London by the West India Committee.

Mr. Namba Roy, the Jamaican sculptor now living in London, has just finished a statuette in ivory depicting a mother and child, which the Maroon people of Jamaica have commissioned to present to The Queen to celebrate the 220th anniversary of their emancipation from slavery.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

VISIT of Governor-General. Miss Helen Goodwin, our correspondent, in a newsletter from St. John's dated February 16th, writes: "On January 23rd, the Governor-General of the West Indies, Lord Hailes, arrived on a four-day visit. He travelled from Trinidad in H.M.S. *Troubridge*, and was met at the wharf by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir Alexander Williams, and Lady Williams. Sir Alexander presented the senior Government officials, Members of Council and their wives, and the Lord Bishop of Antigua, the Right Rev. D. R. Knowles, and Mrs. Knowles. Lord Hailes inspected the guard-of-honour and then drove to Government House. The Government buildings were gaily decorated and some private houses had flags flying. Many of the schools had been given a morning's holiday and the children joined vociferously in the welcome to Lord Hailes. We were very sorry that Lady Hailes was not able to visit us on this occasion, but look forward to meeting her at some future date.

Visit of Lady Mountbatten. "A few days later we had the pleasure of seeing the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, who is the Superintendent-in-Chief of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Leeward Islands Police Force are very active members of the Brigade and they invited members of the Red Cross detachments to join with their women's detachment in forming a guard-of-honour for the countess. In the afternoon Lady Mountbatten attended a parade of the Brigade on the Recreation Grounds, where they staged a very realistic accident to demonstrate their work. The parade ended with a march past of the Leeward Islands Police, Lady Mountbatten taking the salute.

Cricket. "Excitement ran high during the three-day cricket match between Pakistan and the Leeward Islands last week. On Saturday evening it rose to its peak when the Leeward Islands team made a desperate effort to effect a draw, batting until within six minutes of closing time. The weather was good—almost too hot—and those who were not able to be present on the ground were able to enjoy the match through the ball-by-ball commentary over Radio Antigua. Pakistan finally won by 106 runs and seven wickets. It was a happy match, enjoyed by both players and spectators.

Church Synod. "The Methodist Synod has been in session, and many of our old friends returned to Antigua for a short visit.

Unusual Weather. "The weather is unusual for February—chilly nights and very hot days. We would welcome your snow."

BRITISH GUIANA

1958 Budget. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated February 24th, states: "During the six-day Legislative Council discussions on British Guiana's Budget [see last CIRCULAR, page 51] the Government, headed by the majority party leader, the

Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, was subjected to blistering criticism by the minority leader, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, and there were sharp passages between members of the House. Claiming that his participation in the Government was a forced coalition between his party and the Colonial Office, Dr. Jagan pledged the People's Progressive Party to the achievement of efficient Government as early as possible and asked for co-operation from the 'other side.' Stating that the 1958 Budget revealed that the new Government was incompetent and that it lacked a constructive policy, Mr. Burnham called upon Dr. Jagan to resign if he could find no plans for working the Government.

Labour Day Holiday. "Labour Day, May 1st, is to be celebrated as a statutory public holiday in British Guiana. A resolution to this effect in the Legislative Council was granted subject to the deletion of an existing holiday. With the approval of the Christian Social Council, Whit-Monday is the public holiday to be deleted.

Business. "A Dale Carnegie course in effective speaking, human relations, management and sales training was opened in Georgetown on Friday, February 14th. The course is conducted by Mr. Frank W. Ward, managing director of Dale Carnegie Courses, Canada and the West Indies, and will last for approximately one month. The first session in Georgetown was attended by well over 300 men.

Rice. "Due to unseasonable weather last year, British Guiana's 1957-8 rice crop will probably fall more than 50,000 tons short of estimates, and the requirements of the West Indies market cannot be fully met. The Rice Marketing Board has notified the British West Indian governments and advised them to look for at least two-thirds of their requirements elsewhere.

Tourist Attraction. "In order to meet normal trade expansion as well as to capture some part of the tourist business, the directors of 'The Tower,' one of British Guiana's leading hotels, are to spend \$1,000,000 on renovation and expansion of the present building. When remodelled, the new 'Hotel Tower' will compare with the highest overseas standards.

Sir Jock Campbell on Caribbean Tour. "Arriving in British Guiana on February 8th, on a five-week visit to Booker interests, Sir Jock Campbell, chairman of the Booker group of companies, told a press conference that Bookers had no intention of withdrawing from British Guiana. They were actually putting more capital into the country in the form of investment in human material by means of an increasing number of scholarships and training courses for Guianese, and also in the expanding of the sugar industry through improved methods and machinery. Questioned about his reaction to the results of the general election in British Guiana, Sir Jock said it was the declared policy of Bookers to work constructively with and to serve the Government

of the day of British Guiana to the greatest extent that it was made possible for them to do so. He saw no reason for a change of attitude.

"Sir Jock deplored the tendency in certain quarters in the United Kingdom to regard the granting of independence as an excuse for contracting out of economic assistance to ex-colonies; the interests of the United Kingdom and the colonies were he felt interdependent. Sir Jock advised the West Indies and British Guiana Governments to take active steps to rid the minds of overseas investors of the belief that the main Caribbean exports were rum and calypsoes. He said that the West India Committee, of which he was President, was trying to give the United Kingdom investor a more truthful picture of West Indian potentialities.

"Sir Jock stated that British Guiana was never so seriously in need of money for development as now, and there was no time when such money could be better spent. He promised that as far as possible Bookers would assist in the colony's efforts to raise capital in Britain. About the West Indies, Sir Jock remarked that the new Governments were adapting themselves to the facts of a capitalistic society and in recent years capitalism throughout the West Indies had been adapting itself to the political, economic and social requirements of the islands.

"To Sir Jock Campbell this visit has been 'the most exciting' he has made in the Caribbean. In British Guiana he was struck by the recent vigour of the new industries, particularly Banks Brewery, which he described as 'a monument to Guianese industry.'

"In the West Indies Sir Jock found that 'the people are now really thinking of their future as a nation.' He said he was impressed that national thought in the West Indies was ahead of the artificialities of political federation. After what he had seen, he could reject any suggestion that Federation was being imposed or forced upon the West Indies.

Queen's College. "Mr. V. J. Sanger-Davies, principal of Queen's College, British Guiana's largest secondary school for boys, has been elected a member of the headmasters' conference in the United Kingdom. This conference numbers among its members the headmasters of the well-known public schools and the famous grammar schools of Britain as well as heads of important schools overseas. The individual headmaster is elected a member only if his school is of the highest reputation and standard so that Mr. Sanger-Davies' election is a tribute to Queen's College which is a Government school. In the West Indies, the headmasters of Wolmer's School, Kingston, Jamaica, and Harrison College, Barbados, are members of the conference.

Government Aid for Schools. "The British Guiana Government have agreed to grant aid to private secondary schools which fulfil certain conditions embodied in the White Paper laid before the Legislative Council by the Hon. Brindley Benn, Minister of Education and Community Development. Grants are to be made towards salaries of teachers and equipment for science laboratories and the teaching of practical subjects. Schools which qualify for aid will be required to make a graded minimum contribution to staff salaries, which contribution the Government will

supplement. Teachers in aided schools will now have an assured and in most cases a much improved salary scale, so that more persons can look forward to a career in secondary teaching.

Visit of Battleships. "H.M.S. *Camperdown* and H.M.S. *Barfleur*, the first battle-class destroyers of Her Majesty's Home Fleet to enter Port Georgetown, sailed into the Demerara River on February 4th. The *Camperdown* is under Commander A. D. Bulman, and the *Barfleur* under Commander P. G. Loasby. Although these two destroyers are the smallest type in the Royal Navy, special adjustments had to be made to get them over the bar of silt across the mouth of the Demerara River, which restricts the tonnage of vessels entering the port.

Appointments. "Mr. G. S. Gillette, Crown Counsel, has been appointed Assistant to the Attorney General of British Guiana retrospectively to November 27th, 1956. Mr. Gillette's post was re-designated Senior Crown Counsel from January 1st, 1958."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Visit of Princess Margaret. Writing from Belize on March 1st, our correspondent states: "The news that Princess Margaret would visit British Honduras between May 2nd and 6th has thrilled the country as never before and there is talk of little else at the present time. The Governor, Sir Colin Thornley, has set up under his chairmanship an advisory committee of 19, representing all sections of the community, and many sub-committees which have been formed are already hard at work making arrangements for the great day.

"This is the first time that a member of the Royal Family has visited British Honduras and the people with their traditional spirit of friendliness are going all out to make this an occasion which will never be forgotten.

Chamber of Commerce. "At the annual general meeting of the British Honduras Chamber of Commerce held on February 26th, Mr. N. W. Lewis was unanimously re-elected to the presidency for 1958. In his report, Mr. Lewis remarked that while a feeling of frustration had necessarily invaded the minds of the Chamber Council through the lack of co-operation received from certain quarters, he assured the membership that the new Council could be relied upon 'to take a deep breath—forget the disappointments of the past year and get into the fight with renewed energy.' After the meeting a dinner was held at the Fort George Hotel at which over 80 persons were present and the Governor and Lady Thornley were guests of honour.

"His Excellency, in a short address, said that when he had spoken at the annual dinner 12 months ago he had remarked that he had heard very little of the Chamber since his arrival and that their activeness compared very unfavourably with that which he had experienced from that body in other territories. He was happy to say that a great change had come over the Chamber during the past 12 months and that very much more had been seen and heard of them—so much so that one of his senior advisers had remarked that they were getting into things which were not their business. But His Excellency remarked that he very much preferred an aggressive Chamber to one that went

too much the other way. Concluding, he urged the Chamber to do even more in the coming year and even though at times they might feel frustrated, this was merely a challenge which could be answered only by their own efforts.

Fort George Hotel. "It was announced towards the end of the month that Dinkler Hotels Corp. of the U.S.A., had relinquished the management of the hotel and that this would revert to the Colonial Development Corporation. The reason given was that it was due to 'pressure of things back in the States.' But whatever the reason there was universal regret at the news as, after some 16 months of management by Dinkler Hotels Corp. and with much talk of an extension being built to the hotel, every one had had great hopes for its future development.

"Another great cause for regret was the departure of Mr. Joe Croer who was replaced as manager by Mr.



The new building of Barclays Bank, D.C.O. at the corner of Great Marlborough Street and Old Street, Roseau.

Edgar Hamm. Mr. Croer, who is an executive of Dinkler Hotels Corp., had made a host of friends during his stay here and will be sadly missed by all sections of the community. He founded the Belize Rotary Club, of which he was president, and the strides which this club has made during its short life are a tribute to his zeal and popularity.

People's United Party. "As I write details have been given in a local paper of a major split in this party of which Mr. George Price is leader. It was obvious to all that things had not been going too smoothly recently, mainly due to Mr. Price's actions during the first delegation's visit to the United Kingdom at the end of last year. It is reported (though not yet confirmed from Party sources) that the Hon. E. De Paz, who replaced Mr. Price in the second delegation, has severed his connexion with the party, and if this is true it can be reasonably expected that others will follow his action. It is also reported that Mr. Nicholas Pollard, leader of the Christian Democratic Union (affiliated to the P.U.P.), had taken the same action, and as he has a strong following from labour in the country, it certainly looks as though Mr. Price on this occasion has bitten off a little more than he can chew."

DOMINICA

Oil Installation Opened. In a letter from Roseau dated February 18th, our correspondent writes: "Shell and Regent Petroleum Distributors (W.I.), Ltd., opened their bulk installation on January 24th. Several persons were invited to the opening ceremony which was followed by a cocktail party at the Aquatic Club. The Administrator, Mr. H. L. Lindo, cut the ribbon and said a few words. He was introduced by Mr. J. O. Aird, of Messrs. H. H. V. Whitchurch, the local agents. The general manager of Shell and Regent Petroleum Distributors, Mr. R. D. Nelson, who was visiting the island for the occasion, made a most welcome announcement at the ceremony. He said that the price of gasoline was reduced by 8 cents a gallon and kerosene by 7½ cents, while diesoline was reduced by 6½ cents. The tanks at the installation will hold 130,000 gallons of gasolenc, 85,000 gallons of fuel oil, and 50,000 gallons each of kerosene and diesoline.

Another Political Party. "On January 26th a unique gathering was held at Portsmouth. Attending this gathering were representatives of the Dominica Taxpayer's Reform Association, of the People's National Movement and of the Dominica People's Party, who met together for the purpose of uniting as one party under the name of the United People's Party.

"The Dominica Taxpayer's Reform Association was formed in 1932 and organized the 1932 West Indian Conference—the first practical step taken by West



The Royal Bank of Canada's new premises at the corner of Bay Front and Love Lane, Roseau.

Indians towards Federation. The People's National Movement was formed a year ago and contested eight seats at the 1957 elections. Immediately after the election the leader of the P.N.M. attempted to form a coalition with the Dominica Labour Party. This was an unpopular move with the members of the party and some months later he resigned from the party. The Dominica People's Party was formed after the election by the independents and the members of the P.N.M. who won seats at the last election.

"The U.P.P. have named two candidates to contest the seats for the Federal election. They are Mr. R. H. Lockhart and Mr. L. F. C. Royer. The members of the present Government are members of the U.P.P.

Carnival, 1958. "The Carnival Improvement Committee have worked even harder this year than they did last year. In some ways their work has shown results. For instance the selection of a queen was undertaken on an island wide basis and the result was that the queen came from a village and not from the town of Roseau as had always been the custom in past years. The successful contestant, Miss Carol Williams, from the village of Pointe Michel, was crowned Queen Carnival at the Botanical Gardens on February 16th. She also carries the title 'Miss Dominica' and the prize for her success is a trip to Trinidad for the opening of the Federal Assembly.

"The shows were very well organized by the committee and they wakened sufficient interest in the public to ensure that many more persons took part than has been usual in the past years. But the standard of decoration of floats was very much lower than last year, so that though there were many more vehicles in the parade, few of them could qualify for the classification of 'float.' The 'jump-ups' in the street did not seem to be as spirited during the days of Monday

and Tuesday but the crowds made up for it on Tuesday evening when they were allowed to continue late into the night. The committee are to be congratulated on their voluntary effort to improve the carnival; and those of the public who desire a better carnival hope the committee will not fail in their continued effort for its betterment."

JAMAICA

Federal Election Nominations. February 28th was nomination day in Jamaica for the candidates for the Federal elections, which will be held on March 25th. There were 36 candidates nominated for the 17 constituencies in the island—17 each for the People's National Party and the Jamaica Labour Party, one independent, and one representative of the People's Freedom Movement. In St. Andrew, police had to use tear gas to break up a political fight which developed during the depositing of the nominations.

Hotel Association. A new body—the Kingston Hotel Association—has been set up, with headquarters at the offices of the Jamaica Tourist Board. The new association, which is affiliated to the Jamaica Hotel Association, will look after the interests of hotels in the Kingston area, and will invite other tourist organizations as associate members.

Town Planner Arrives. Mr. John B. Davidson, who was born in Scotland and is a graduate of the Glasgow School of Architecture, arrived in Kingston recently to take up an appointment in the Town Planning department. Mr. Davidson was previously a planning assistant (architectural) in the Armagh County Council, Northern Ireland, and the Dublin Corporation, Eire.

Fire at Hospital. A press telegram from Kingston states that a fire at the Savanna-la-Mar Hospital destroyed the administrative block, dispensary, dental clinic, out-patients' department and two wards during the night of March 12th.

ST. LUCIA

Visit of Governor-General. In a newsletter from Castries dated February 28th, our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, states: "The most important and never-to-be-forgotten event here this month was the visit of Lord Hailes, Governor-General of The West Indies. During his three-day visit His Excellency visited all parts of this island, receiving a hearty welcome from children and adults whom he encountered along his route. St. Lucians were readily captivated by Lord Hailes's smiles and show of friendliness.

"Soon after his arrival at Castries, on February 1st, he was welcomed at a rally of school children, Scouts and Guides, Red Cross Units, Cadets and Fire Brigade per-



An architect's drawing of the new brewery for Desnoes and Geddes Ltd. at Hunt's Bay, Jamaica.

sonnel, held at Columbus Square, at which speeches of welcome were read by the Hon. Carl G. D. La Corbiniere, Minister for Trade and Production in the St. Lucia Government and the colony's representative on the Governor-General's Advisory Council, and also by Mr. Clifford Edwards, chairman of the Castries Town Council. On the afternoon of his arrival, Lord Hailes toured the northern part of the island stopping at the Hill 20 Water Catchment and Union Agricultural Station before going on to Gros Islet, where he was accorded his first village welcome on the island. That same evening some 400 guests had the opportunity to meet the Federation's first Governor-General at a cocktail party at Government House.

"The following day, Sunday, gave His Excellency the opportunity to take some rest in his strenuous tour and a few relaxing hours were spent at Reduit Beach. Later Lord Hailes attended evening worship at Holy Trinity Church, Castries.

"On the last day of his visit the Governor-General made a tour of the island making stops at Roseau, Anse la Raye, Canaries, Soufrière, Choiseul, Laborie, Mieux Fort, Micoud and Dennery. At each place he was greeted by singing school children and introduced to leading citizens. On the night before his departure in *H.M.S. Troubridge*, to the tunes of farewell songs played by the St. Lucia Police Band under Bandmaster Lt. Joseph Griffith, Lord Hailes attended a Government House dinner.

Federal Elections. "Two members of the majority St. Lucia Labour Party, one member of the right-wing People's Progressive Party, and an Independent, will contest St. Lucia's two Federal House of Assembly seats, when units of The West Indies Federation go to the polls on March 25th.

"Those nominated as candidates in St. Lucia are: Mr. Joseph Marie Donald Bousquet, proprietor (L.P.), Mr. Donald Batchelor James, barrister-at-law (Ind.), the Hon. Carl George Donald La Corbiniere, optician (L.P.), and Mr. William George Mallet, sales manager (P.P.P.).

Sugar Wages. "The St. Lucia Government has guaranteed a bonus of eight and one third per cent for sugar workers here and proposals for the payment of this amount, which workers will receive on a weekly basis, from the Sugar Price Stabilization Fund are now before the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This decision arose out of discussions held between the St. Lucia Sugar Association and the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Union. It was also decided that funds from the Price Stabilization Fund would also be used to ensure a six per cent dividend for ordinary shareholders in the sugar companies. This means that should

it not be found possible to pay such a dividend after provision had been made for commitments, including reserves, whatever is required to meet the required six per cent would come from the Stabilization Fund. Cane farmers here are now also requesting that they be granted assistance from this fund in order that they might pay their workers an eight and one third per cent increase also.

Banana Growers. "A new manager for the St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association has been appointed to replace Colonel I. E. Begg, who is to take up duties as manager of the local branch of Geest Industries (West Indies) Ltd., buyers of Windward Islands bananas. The new B.G.A. manager will be Mr. Lloyd Benjamin, who is now acting manager of Geest Industries in St. Lucia.



Lord Hailes arriving in St. Lucia

Carnival. "At one of the best carnival celebrations witnessed here, Miss Yvonne Moffat, a 19-year civil servant, was crowned Carnival Queen, 1958, by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, our new Administrator. The Countess of Oxford and her five children, who arrived here to join the Earl on Carnival Monday, February 17th, were welcomed by a steel band at the Castries Wharf.

Agricultural Credit Scheme. "Details for the establishment and draft legislation for an agricultural credit scheme for St. Lucia are now being considered by an *ad hoc* committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Carl La Corbiniere, Minister for Trade and Production. This follows the recent announcement that the St. Lucia Government had been granted an interest-free 20-year loan of £85,000 by the United Kingdom Government from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. At the same time the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed that previous loans of £8,000 to the St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association, £5,000 to the Agriculturist Association, and £5,000 for credit facilities for banana growers be included in concessions granted under the

new £85,000 loan and administered under an Agricultural Credit Scheme.

" St. Lucia will, therefore, have a total credit scheme loan amounting to £103,000 to be repaid at the end of 20 years.

Customs Duties. " Duties amounting to \$1,540,405.92 were collected by the customs and excise department of St. Lucia during the first 10 months of 1957. Of this amount \$1,120,166.58 came from import duties while export duties gave only \$175,042.40. Unspecified duties contributed \$19,833.89 while the amount collected from excise duty was \$225,363.05.

Labour Party. " The St. Lucia Labour Party, affiliated to the West Indies Federal Labour Party, has opened its own offices in Castries to 'relieve the pressure on the harried and hard pressed Ministers.' It is intended that a library and reading room will be established and the premises will also be used for private meetings. Hitherto the business of the party has been administered from the offices of its leaders and there has been no centralization of the administration of its affairs. The opposition People's Progressive Party, local unit of the Democratic Labour Party (of The West Indies) already has its own headquarters office.

American Aid. " The St. Lucia Government, it is reliably learnt, has applied for assistance from the United States Government under its Point Four Programme. The projects envisaged by the Government for which it will need assistance are agricultural credit, utilization and land reform, tourist development, schools, a hospital and irrigation.

" Professor Beate R. Salz, of the College of Social Sciences, University of Puerto Rico, who has joined the staff of the Institute of social and economic research of the University College of the West Indies has arrived in St. Lucia to carry out a field study here. Dr. Salz will remain about 12 months in St. Lucia, during which she will make a social study."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Governor-General. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated February 22nd, our correspondent states: " Lord Hailes, Governor-General of the West Indies, has left for the second part of his tour of the Federal territories, this time to Jamaica. He is accompanied by Lady Hailes, who has now recovered from the illness which beset her on her way out from England. On completion of this tour, Lord Hailes will have visited all of the Federated territories and wherever he has been he has been greeted with a boisterous welcome. Lord and Lady Hailes are due back in Port-of-Spain on March 4th.

Balance of Payments. " With total exports for the year 1957 of \$392,000,000 and total imports of \$356,000,000. Trinidad had a favourable balance of trade of approximately \$36,000,000. The largest item of exports was petroleum products at \$298,000,000 with sugar second at \$30,000,000.

B.W.I.A. Wages Dispute. " It is understood that British West Indian Airways and their pilots have now reached agreement on their wage dispute which has been outstanding since October. The company has

offered an increase of 40 per cent on basic salaries, which has been accepted by the pilots. Under the new scale a senior captain will get about \$1,600 a month, a junior captain about \$1,300 and a first officer about \$1,100. These salaries are regarded by the public in Trinidad as being an adequate recompense for their services.

Economic Development. " An inter-Ministerial development committee has been set up by the Government to plan the Government's five-year development programme, estimated to cost more than \$191,000,000. The committee is under the chairmanship of the Economic Adviser and comprises the Permanent Secretaries of each of the Ministries concerned together with the Director of Works and Hydraulics and the Financial Adviser.

Dry Dock. " A firm of consulting engineers have estimated that the construction of a dry dock at the mouth of the Maraval River will cost \$17,250,000. The dock planned is to be 720 ft. long by 95 ft. wide. An approach basin will have to be dredged and a fitting-out quay constructed.

Cost of Living. " The imposition of additional duties on alcohol and tobacco in the recent budget has increased the drink and tobacco section of the general index of retail prices by 15.7 points with the result that the general index rose from 117.8 in December to 119.8 at the end of January. The present index indicates that in the last five years the cost of living has risen steadily from an average of 107.2 in the second half of 1953.

Cane Farmers. " The newly formed All Trinidad Cane Farmers Association has made representations to the Government asking for a loan of \$50,000 to buy fertilizers for its members. The association also asked the Government to allow cane farmers to produce as much cane as possible and to make it obligatory for the sugar manufacturers to accept these canes. It is understood that the Government plans to give a planting and ploughing subsidy to small cane farmers.

Bequest. " Archbishop Anstey, one time Archbishop of the West Indies and Bishop of Trinidad, who died in England in 1955, has left his estate in Trinidad, which has been valued at \$59,000, to the Trinidad Church.

Evangelist. " Dr. Billy Graham, the United States evangelist, paid a short visit to Trinidad at the end of January and attracted well over 20,000 people to a meeting held in front of the grandstand on the Queen's Park Savannah. His dynamic personality is reported to have attracted a considerable number of persons to enrol under his banner.

Carnival. " Once again the annual carnival is over and King Carnival's reign of temporary madness is ended. As usual, the carnival was proclaimed to be bigger and better than ever before and by general consent is rated as the best in living memory. The question of which band will win the coveted title 'Band of the Year' is still exercising the minds of the judges and theirs is no easy task. A record number of visitors from overseas not only saw but also joined in the revelry. The street cleaners have made a fairly good job of cleaning up the streets but unfortunately the Savannah remains in a sorry state."

West Indies at Westminster

Welfare Foods. Asked by Mr. Benn what was the total annual cost of the orange juice provided under the welfare food scheme to babies and expectant mothers, Mr. Walker-Smith, Minister of Health, stated in a written reply of March 3rd that the estimated net cost to the Exchequer of providing welfare orange juice to children under two and expectant mothers in England and Wales was at present approximately £1,000,000 a year.

Degrees in Agriculture. Asked by Sir Roland Robinson what was the result of the discussions between the University College of the West Indies and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on the question of providing a first degree in agriculture in the Caribbean, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated, in a written reply of February 13th, that his understanding was that discussions between the two bodies were still proceeding.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. Mr. Lewis asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would give the amount of currency and revenue lost to Her Majesty's Treasury through the sale of Trinidad Leasehold Petroleum Company to the United States, from the date of the sale to the latest stated date.

Mr. Simon, replying on behalf of the Chancellor, stated in a written answer of February 13th: "No. Any calculation of losses to be set against the very considerable gains would be entirely hypothetical."

European Common Market. Asked by Mr. Teeling what was the position of the colonies in the negotiations concerning the Common Market, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in a written answer of February 4th that colonial governments had been invited to send representatives to accompany the United Kingdom delegation to a working party of G.A.T.T. in Geneva, which was to report on the effects on trade in particular commodities of the association of overseas territories with the European Economic Community.

Economic Co-operation with U.S.A. Mr. Brockway asked the Prime Minister what proposals Her Majesty's Government had made for the closer association of the economies of the United Kingdom and British colonies with the economy of the United States of America.

Replying on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. R. A. Butler stated in a written answer of February 5th that the policies of successive governments had been directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, thus leading to closer relations with the economies of other friendly countries, including the United States of America.

Defence. Captain Kerby asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies which colonies and/or protectorates were key points in the defence of the Commonwealth and whose inhabitants could not therefore anticipate full self-government without adequate safeguards for British and Commonwealth interests.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, stated in a written answer of March 6th that it was the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government to promote the greatest practicable measure of self-government in each of the colonial territories. Defence was one of many matters which would have to be taken into account when measures of self-government for any particular colonial territory were under consideration.

Canned Fruit Imports. Mr. Biggs-Davison asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to what extent fresh and canned deciduous and citrus fruit to be bought from the United States of America under a recent agreement was unobtainable within the Commonwealth or Colonial Empire.

Mr. Godber, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, who replied, stated in a written answer of February 10th: "Commonwealth and colonial supplies of canned grape fruit and fresh lemons are insufficient and imports of canned peaches and fruit cocktail from the United States will represent only three per cent of our imports of canned fruit. None of these imports will cost us dollars. I could not agree that supplies should be restricted solely to Commonwealth sources."

United States Surplus Commodities. Mr. Beswick asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state the number of

items of United States agricultural produce, and tobacco, giving the value in each case, imported over the past two years or planned to be imported into this country without direct payment but which were set against United States military aid.

Mr. Maudling, Paymaster-General, who replied on behalf of the Chancellor, stated in a written answer of February 27th that in the last two years the United Kingdom had imported, or had licensed for import into this country, approximately the following surplus agricultural commodities under United States aid arrangements:—

Fruit, fresh and canned, citrus and deciduous, and products \$47,500,000; Maize \$12,000,000; Lard \$7,000,000; Meat Products \$500,000; Cotton \$8,500,000; Tobacco \$23,000,000.

Proposed Economic Merger. Mr. N. Fisher and Mr. P. Williams put questions to the President of the Board of Trade on February 13th regarding the speech which he had made recently suggesting an economic merger of the Commonwealth, the United States of America, and Western Europe.

In reply, Sir David Eccles said: "In my speech I suggested something like an economic merger, because the free world is faced with the problem of how best to organize its economic power to meet the challenge of the centralized system of the Communists. The speech received a considerable amount of thoughtful and favourable comment. No consultations with Commonwealth Governments were called for, since I was putting forward a suggestion for dealing with a matter of world-wide concern."

Replying to further questions by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Williams, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. Silverman and Mr. Jay, Sir David said: "This is not a matter of policy. On the contrary, I was asked what I would be prepared to say we should do to meet the 1,000 million Communists who are now having an economic offensive, and this was the suggestion which I thought well worth putting forward."

Commonwealth Resources. Mr. Leather asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on February 13th what progress is being made by the inquiry into Commonwealth resources decided upon by the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Mr. Alport said that he was not clear whether Mr. Leather was referring to a report by the Committee on Commonwealth Raw Materials, or to the decision at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting that the committee should be invited to examine and suggest to Governments what expansion of its scope and functions might usefully be undertaken for the particular purpose of drawing attention to the economic resources of the Commonwealth. The first volume of the Raw Materials Report, which comprised a general survey and analysis of Commonwealth Raw Materials, had been completed, and agreement to its publication had been received from all Commonwealth Governments. Mr. Alport said he understood that the committee had made good progress with examining the question of its scope and functions, but had not yet reported to Governments.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Leather said: "While thanking my hon. Friend for that reply, which is a good deal more encouraging than I expected, may I ask him to ensure that the Report on Commonwealth Raw Materials is made available to us and to represent to his right hon. Friend the Leader of the House that we should have a chance to debate it in the House?"

In reply, Mr. Alport said that in due course the report would be published, now that it had been agreed by all the Governments concerned. It was a very weighty document in more senses than one, and Mr. Alport said he was sure that when Mr. Leather saw it he would feel that the committee had done a fine job of work in covering all the ground which it had covered in the report.

Anglo-U.S. Tobacco Agreement. Mr. Mawby asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether further arrangements have been made with the United States Government for the import of tobacco for sterling and for the building of houses for United States forces in this country.

Mr. Maudling, Paymaster-General, who replied, stated in a written answer of February 24th: "Yes. We have agreed

with the United States Government on a transaction under Public Law 480 involving \$5,000,000 worth of tobacco for sterling. This is a second extension of the transaction announced in June, 1956, and extended in March, 1957, which under the two earlier deals has involved \$18,000,000 worth of tobacco and the arrangements will be identical in character. The proceeds of the transaction will be appropriated to the United Kingdom defence budget. The United Kingdom Government for their part will undertake to provide additional houses for United States Service personnel and their families in this country at an equivalent cost. The houses will be let to the United States authorities at a nominal rent for as long as they are required, but will remain the property of the United Kingdom Government. The tobacco will go into companies' stocks and its acquisition will not cause any reduction of United Kingdom purchases of tobacco from Commonwealth countries. We have not accepted any undertakings as to the 50 per cent shipping requirement in connexion with this transaction."

Bahamas General Strike. Mr. Frank Allaun asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 18th if he would state the terms on which the recent general strike in the Bahamas was ended; and what steps he proposed to eliminate the workers' grievances.

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd made the following statement: "The dispute between the taxi-cab union and the tour company operators, which led to the general strike, has been settled by a detailed legal agreement, a copy of which I am placing in the Library of the House. It is not possible to summarize its contents shortly, but it provides in detail for the way in which passengers from the airport should be transported in cars belonging to the two parties to the dispute. There were no specific terms on which the general strike ended, but, broadly speaking, there was a return to work on the same terms as those applying before the strike, wherever jobs were available.

"With regard to the last part of the question, the Governor informs me that it is now hoped that there will be support in the House of Assembly for the enactment of legislation for three purposes: first, to govern the remuneration and conditions of service of hotel workers and to provide machinery for dealing with grievances; second, to set up effective machinery for collective bargaining and to enable hotel and agricultural workers to form their own trade unions; and, thirdly, to establish a Labour Department on the lines proposed in the Crossmith-Ogilvie Report—made by two members of my Department."

Bahamas Emergency Powers. Replying to questions by Mrs. White and Mr. D. Jones on February 18th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, said: "In practically all colonial territories the Governor has power, under either United Kingdom instruments or local legislation, to declare a state of emergency and to make emergency regulations. There are at present no such powers in the Bahamas, and the Bill recently introduced into the Bahamas Legislature is designed to give the Governor the necessary powers. These would be exercised by the Governor only in time of emergency."

Mrs. White then asked: "Is not the right hon. Gentleman aware that the timing of this legislation is regarded as peculiarly provocative, coming as it does immediately after the peaceful settlement of a dispute? Will he tell us whether this action was taken on the initiative of the Governor and why it is needed now, when, for instance, after a much worse disturbance in 1942 when the Duke of Windsor was Governor, no such powers were apparently required?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "This is a wise move, and I have no indication that it is being resented."

Mr. Jones then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "Does the right hon. Gentleman believe, when the strike was settled as amicably as he indicated in answer to a previous question, that the new machinery will have a reasonable chance of working in these islands when this kind of legislation is being introduced to give the Governor unlimited power at the Governor's discretion?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Yes, sir, I do."

Cultivable Land in St. Lucia. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 18th what proportion of the cultivable land was actually under cultivation in St. Lucia, and what further steps were being taken.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said: "About 35 per cent is fully cultivated. To ensure more adequate cultivation of the remainder is largely a problem of improving peasant agriculture. To this end schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds provide for agricultural

extension staff, who assist by advice and demonstration, and for a variety of other agricultural development activities. Another recently approved scheme will provide agricultural credit which has up to now been the main lack.

Mr. Royle then asked: "Do not those figures prove that there is a lack of development in all these Leeward and the Windward islands, and is it not time that more progress was made? Cannot the Colonial Development Corporation, particularly in view of the fact that we gave it some more money a fortnight ago, do something more about these groups of islands?"

In reply, Mr. Profumo said that a considerable proportion of St. Lucia's allocation under the 1955-60 Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which was a generous one, had been or was being devoted to productive schemes. The problem was not only one of money, but also of changing established attitudes.

Missile Tracking Station. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 18th to what extent the United States Navy was actively engaged in constructing a missile tracking station on the suggested site for the West Indies capital at Chaguaramas.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he understood that the United States Government were building a missile tracking station there, but they had given an assurance that the work in progress would not prejudice the findings of the joint commission on the capital site.

Mr. Royle then asked: "Would not the right hon. Gentleman agree that activities of this kind have not been helpful in the establishment of the capital of the Federation of the West Indies? Could he also tell me whether the establishment of Federation will make any difference in the leases of land to the United States all over the West Indies, leases which were made in exchange for American destroyers during the war?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "The latter part of the supplementary is a much wider question. In regard to the first part, the arrangements were already well in train, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for the United States Government to have withdrawn from their work. They have given the assurance which I have mentioned, and they also tell me that the site is on a high ridge in a remote and undeveloped part of the leased base, in an area which would probably not be suitable for any buildings in connexion with the capital."

Commonwealth Economic Committee. Mr. Chichester-Clark asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what economic questions he had referred to the Commonwealth Economic Committee in the last two years.

In a written answer of February 4th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the Colonial Office frequently referred to the Commonwealth Economic Committee for information on economic matters but a central record was not kept of all those inquiries. Colonial Governments could and did deal directly with the committee as well as through the Colonial Office on subjects of interest to them, in addition to receiving all the committee's economic reports and publications. Mr. John Tilney asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on February 13th what recommendations in the last two years had been made to Her Majesty's Government by the Commonwealth Economic Committee and what questions had been referred by him to the Commonwealth Economic Committee during the last two years for examination by that committee.

Mr. Alport said that Mr. Tilney would appreciate that the Commonwealth Economic Committee worked for all Commonwealth Governments and not for any one in particular. It did not report to or receive instructions from individual Governments. Nor did it make recommendations, since its terms of reference did not include policy questions. Commonwealth Governments, including the Government of the United Kingdom, exercised through their representatives on the committee a general supervision of the committee's activities, including the carrying out of any inquiries and the preparation of any reports they might wish it to undertake.

Mr. Tilney then asked Mr. Alport if he thought that the Commonwealth Governments were really receiving value for the expenditure of nearly £50,000 per annum.

Mr. Alport replied: "The committee has been in existence for a considerable period of time and during that time has produced a large amount of material on specialized subjects upon which many of the Commonwealth Governments and other organizations rely. We have no doubt that we are getting value for the money which is being paid in respect of this Committee."

Company Reports and Meetings

F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.

THE chairman, MR. REGINALD J. BERRIDGE, in the course of his annual statement which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended December 31st (not reproduced here) refers as follows to the company's interests in the British Caribbean: "The three stores operating in the British West Indies contributed a total profit of £97,794 before taxation compared with £44,057 (Jamaica full year, Trinidad part year) in 1956. Three further stores are in process of erection in these islands and two of them are expected to open for business before the end of 1958."

The Royal Bank of Canada

THE directors in their report for the year ended November 30th, state that, after provision for depreciation and income taxes and after making transfers to inner reserves out of which full provision has been made for diminution in value of investments and loans, the profit was \$13,919,550, from which dividends at the rate of \$2 per share absorbed \$10,077,622, and extra distribution at the rate of 10 cents per share, \$504,000, leaving \$3,337,928. To this is added \$11,600,000 transferred from inner reserves after provision for income taxes exigible, and the balance of undivided profits brought forward from last year of \$665,618, making a total of \$15,603,546. After transferring \$15,200,000 to rest account, there remains a balance of undivided profits of \$403,546.

The report and accounts are accompanied by the addresses of the chairman and president, Mr. JAMES MUIR, and of the general manager, Mr. K. M. SEDGEWICK. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sedgewick states: "In the British West Indies area where important constitutional developments are taking place with a goal of full Commonwealth status in the near future, we are playing our part in assisting in the economic growth of this newly developing member of the Commonwealth family whose economy is complementary to our own. Canadian interest in this area is increasing steadily and our managers and head office officials who are actively in touch with local conditions are in a preferred position to give assistance and counsel to Canadian businessmen seeking a share of this attractive and, we hope, expanding interchange of goods and services."

Also circulated with the report is a pamphlet of over 60 pages, which reviews economic conditions in Canada, the West Indies and Central and South America.

The Barbados Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended June 30th, 1957, the directors state that during the year the company's subsidiary, The Barbados Light & Power Co., Ltd., drew the remaining balance of £100,000 of the loan arranged with the Colonial Development Corporation. The amount now advanced by that corporation is £250,000.

The accounts show that the profit for the year on trading was £89,068, which, added to miscellaneous income of £3,621, makes a total of £92,689. After providing for depreciation, director's fees and remuneration, debenture interest and income tax, there remains, after adding the profits of the subsidiary company, £23,326. To this is added unappropriated profits brought forward, of £11,384, and reserve for taxation no longer required, of £2,500, making an amount available for appropriations of £37,210. After writing off £5,692 for hurricane expenses, £5,420 for preliminary expenses, and providing £2,875 for the 5 per cent preference dividend, less tax, and £10,000 for the proposed dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent, free of tax, there remains a balance of £13,223 to be carried forward.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. W. ANTHONY BROWN, states: "During the year the sales of electricity rose from 17,922,643 units to 20,542,589 units. The additional sales together with an increase of three per cent in rates for part of the year produced the increase in the trading profit."

"In my last statement I told the shareholders of the company's application to increase its charges by 12½ per cent and of the Public Utilities Board's decision to permit an increase of

only three per cent. In our opinion such an increase was insufficient to provide a fair and reasonable return on the capital invested and we, therefore, lodged an appeal with the Chief Judge.

"On August 1st, 1957, the Chief Judge allowed our appeal and, accordingly, all rates were then increased by 12½ per cent. The increase is regretted, but is vitally necessary to meet increased costs and to allow the company to attract capital for future expansion. Whilst on the subject of rates and charges it is worth mentioning that the revenue per unit sold last year was 7.1 cents compared with 7.19 cents in 1939. The small consumer is actually paying less for electricity even after the recent 12½ per cent increase, than he did in 1939. This is a considerable achievement in the face of increases in the cost of fuel, wages and other items and compares favourably with other electricity undertakings and in particular with the United Kingdom where the average price has risen by 38.1 per cent since 1938.

"The delay in settling the matter of the tariffs has been a considerable handicap to the company's programme of expansion. However, we now hope to complete the programme initiated in 1955. We have already placed an order for a further 2,500 kW. steam generator which together with the existing steam and diesel plant will bring the generating capacity to 12,000 kW.

"We are also dealing with the strengthening and extension of the distribution system. This includes the laying of new cables from the power station to the deep water harbour now under construction."

Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended August 31st, the directors state that after providing for all charges, the net profit amounts to £75,722, which, added to the amount brought forward from the previous year, of £56,448, makes a total of £132,170. From this, £25,000 is transferred to general reserve, and out of the remaining sum of £107,170 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent, free of income tax, which will absorb £32,400, leaving £74,770 to be carried forward.

In the directors' report for last year it was stated that the erection of a new sugar store at Bowden Wharf had been authorised, together with the purchase of the necessary equipment for the bulk handling of sugar. The store has now been erected, and is being used for the 1958 crop of sugar.

A subsidiary company named Sugar Stores (Bowden) Limited has been incorporated since August 31st, 1957, to operate the bulk handling of sugar.

Mr. J. B. Talbot-Crosbie, owing to advancing years, has expressed a desire to retire as chairman of the company. Mr. Talbot-Crosbie has been a director since the inception of the company, and chairman since 1936. As a mark of appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him to the company over so many years, it is the unanimous wish of the directors that Mr. Talbot-Crosbie should be appointed the company's first president.

Mr. R. W. Jerratt has been a director of the company since 1926, and was managing director in Jamaica for a long period in the earlier years of the company. The board have unanimously agreed to recognise Mr. Jerratt's long and invaluable services to the company, both in Jamaica and on the board since his return to this country, by proposing his appointment as a vice-president of the company. Mr. Jerratt will continue as a director of the company.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. J. B. TALBOT-CROSBIE, states: "In submitting the accounts for the thirty-second year of the company's trading, I have pleasure in reporting that the results for 1957 are very satisfactory in spite of increasing costs of production.

"Improved world sugar prices, which affected part of our production, and higher rum and molasses prices have contributed to the increase in trading profits, together with the modernization of plant and equipment, and good results from our cane fields.

"The sugar produced during the 1957 crop amounted to 16,960 tons, as against 17,016 tons in 1956. . . .

"The Inland Revenue authorities have provisionally agreed that the terms of the 1957 Finance Act relating to overseas trade corporations will apply to our company, and credit has been taken in the accounts for the saving in taxation, both on the profits of the year to August 31st, 1957, and on adjustment of our liability for the previous year.

"In order to conform to the practice on other estates, your board have decided this year, and for the future, to value the expenditure on the future crops item in the balance sheet on a lower basis than hitherto. This adjustment has entailed a reduction in the trading profits for this year of approximately £30,000, and a similar reduction in the asset figure in the balance sheet.

"The gross profit on sugar was £86,148, as compared with £77,382 last year. The gross profit on rum manufacturing, including molasses, was £37,242, as compared with £24,471 in 1956.

"We have received during the year from the Jamaican Government a refund of £11,064 to account of the capital rehabilitation fund, making the total amount of this fund £133,350 in respect of expenditure recovered under the Jamaica Sugar (Reserve Fund) Law, 1948.

"A small increase in the price of negotiated price sugars has been obtained for the 1958 crop, but it is not expected that sales of 'free sugars' will reach the high prices obtained last year.

"The company's financial position is now very strong, our estates and buildings are free from mortgage debt, the factory and plant is well maintained, and the cane fields are kept in a state of high fertility....

"In 1957 Mr. J. B. Cuthill visited the estates in Jamaica, and has been largely instrumental in planning the erection of the new bulk sugar store and the purchase of the necessary equipment. I also visited the estates during the course of the year and was able to make a satisfactory report to the board on my return regarding the condition of the estates and the efficiency of the factory.

"I have been a director of the company since its inception in 1924, and chairman for 21 years. I consider that the duties of chairman should now fall on the shoulders of a younger man, and your board have unanimously elected Mr. J. H. Calder MacLeod as my successor.

"Mr. MacLeod's father, the late Sir Frederick L. MacLeod, was one of the original directors of the company, and was a tower of strength to the company in its early years when conditions were very difficult.

"Mr. MacLeod, your new chairman, has been a director for 10 years, and will have the full support of his board, as I have had in the past, and the benefit of the practical experience of Mr. R. W. Jerratt and Mr. J. B. Cuthill, each of whom acted as our general manager in Jamaica for many years.

"I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the shareholders for their support to me as chairman of the company throughout my period of office—during bad years and good.

"In conclusion, I am sure you will wish me to express our thanks to Mr. G. T. Macdonald, our general manager in Jamaica, and our staff and employees for everything they have done to contribute to the 1957 results, and wish them success in their efforts during the current year."

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for all charges and depreciation, amounted to £13,505. To this is added the transfer from rehabilitation reserve for depreciation of plant and machinery purchased out of the rehabilitation fund, of £6,153, and the balance brought forward from last year, of £31,044, making a total of £50,702. From this is deducted £12,690 for taxation reserve on the year's profit less the amount over-provided for in the previous year, leaving £38,012, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent, less income tax, which will absorb £9,688, leaving £28,324 to be carried forward.

The production of sugar for the year, state the directors, was 10,411 tons compared with 10,808 tons in 1956. The canes crushed amounted to 105,324 tons compared with 112,864 tons. The estate canes showed a decrease of 10,346 tons and farmers' canes an increase of 2,806 tons. The tonnage of estate canes was reaped from 2,946 acres compared with 2,955 last year, but the yield of cane was affected by the considerable froghopper damage and weather conditions in 1956 and 1957. The juice was a little better in 1957, 10.12 tons of cane being required to

make a ton of sugar compared with 10.44 tons in 1956.

The price paid under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for negotiated price sugar was £42 3s. 4d. per ton, an increase of £1 8s. 4d. to cover increased costs. The levy of £2 15s. 0d. per ton on all sugar exported was again made for factory rehabilitation, price stabilization and labour welfare funds. The amount drawn from the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure on plant and machinery was £23,858. No sum was received during the year from the price stabilization fund in respect of the sugar exported in excess of the negotiated price quota as the market price for such sugar during 1957 was considerably above the price paid for negotiated price sugar.

The directors also state that the amount received from the proceeds of sugar and by-products rose from £478,592 to £503,377, this increase being due to the higher price of sugar and the considerably higher price ruling during 1957 for molasses, but expenditure rose from £445,970 to £483,147. This increase largely resulted from the higher price paid for farmers' canes, due to the inclusion in the price calculation of the high price of free sugar during the year and for the by-product molasses. Unfortunately, although the company had to pay this higher price for farmers' canes, little benefit was received during the year for the high price of free sugar, as the company had only a small excess over its negotiated price quota.

In the course of his annual speech, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. E. CASSETON ELLIOTT, states: "The crop for the year under review was again a disappointing one showing a reduction of 397 tons compared with 1956. This was owing to the low yield of canes due to weather conditions and froghopper damage in the previous year and in 1957. The average yield of estate canes was 24 tons 13 cwt. per acre compared with 28 tons 2 cwt. in 1956 and also compared with 32 tons 6 cwt. in 1955. The juice was a little better, but this did not compensate for the poor yield of cane.

"The average price per ton realized for sugar including by-products after deducting a levy of £2 15s. 0d. per ton made under the Trinidad Sugar Industries Special Funds Ordinance was £48 7s. 0d., compared with £44 5s. 7d. in 1956. The world price for sugar during 1957 was very high, being approximately £8 per ton over the negotiated price sugar, but owing to our disappointing production we only had 165 tons to sell at this price. The sales of our yellow crystallized sugar were again excellent. The cost of production in Trinidad unfortunately rose from £41 5s. 3d. to £46 8s. 2d., this increase being due to higher wages and the high price paid for farmers' canes. The cost of dusting against the froghopper pest was again heavy. The profit per ton in Trinidad was £1 18s. 10d. compared with £3 0s. 4d. in 1956.

"During the year £4,158 was spent on buildings and £14,014 on plant and machinery. The principal item of plant and machinery was erection of a new steel chimney with forced and induced draught fans in place of the two old chimneys and the installation of a further electrical alternator. All this new plant worked very well during 1957 crop.

"The financial position continues to be satisfactory, the surplus of current assets over current liabilities and provisions being £187,114 compared with £173,500 last year.

"The company has been provisionally admitted as an overseas trading corporation under the Finance Act, 1957, and this will result in some saving in taxation. The benefit during the year under review, however, is only small. You will notice that the profit for the year is almost entirely absorbed by taxation. This is due to the fact that we do not obtain wear and tear on plant purchased out of the rehabilitation fund and that is the reason why, as I have explained previously, we transfer an amount from the rehabilitation reserve to cover depreciation on such plant. In addition, although we provide depreciation on our buildings in our accounts, as we think this is necessary in view of the relatively short life of buildings in the tropics, the amount of income tax relief obtained in respect of buildings is considerably less than the amount we provide for depreciation each year.

"The directors recommend the payment of the same dividend as last year, i.e., 6 per cent, less income tax, absorbing £9,688, reducing the carry forward to £28,324. Last year the carry forward was increased and the effect now is to reduce it to approximately the same figure as 1955.

"During the year I again visited the estate and I am pleased to say that I found the factory working very smoothly. Unfortunately, the cultivations had suffered from the effects of the weather conditions and the heavy froghopper damage. Every

effort is now being made to reinstate the production of cane to the 1955 level or higher, but unfortunately it can take several years to get over the effects of heavy pest damage and, of course, crops are subject to variation through weather conditions from year to year. Special steps have been taken to improve the cultivations and the planting section has been strengthened.

"As to the prospects for the 1958 crop the manager only anticipates a crop of about the same tonnage as last year. There have been very dry weather conditions during the growing season, the rainfall having been 49 inches compared with an average mean of 67.46 inches. As a result of this the cane yields are expected to be light.

"The price payable under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the part of the sugar bought at the negotiated price has been increased from £42 3s. 4d. to £43 16s. 8d. per ton. This increase is to reimburse the producers for higher costs already incurred. The world price of sugar has, however, shown a substantial reduction compared with the highest price ruling in 1957 and it is now below that for negotiated price sugar. On the present estimates, however, it does not look as if we shall have any excess of sugar to sell especially as there has been an increase in our quota for local sales in Trinidad so we shall not be affected by the lower price ruling for free sugar.

"Before concluding my remarks I should like to express my appreciation to the manager and his staff in Trinidad for the excellent work done by them. Although the year has been disappointing it has not been through any lack of effort by all concerned with the estate in Trinidad."

The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that the consolidated net profit, after providing for taxation, amounted to £821,508, from which is deducted the proportion of profits attributable to minority interests of £65,549, making £755,959. To this is added the balance brought forward from last year of £217,440, and the holding company's proportion of opening profit and loss account balance of a subsidiary company acquired during the year of £30,811, making £984,210. From this is deducted the amount retained in the accounts of the subsidiary companies of £117,764, leaving a balance dealt with in the accounts of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. of £866,446. From this is deducted £26,117 for appropriation to debenture stock sinking fund, £10,000 for debenture stock redemption reserve, £325,000 for future crops expenditure reserve, £65,000 for general reserve, and £37,500 for the interim dividend of 3d. per ordinary share, free of income tax. Out of the remainder of £402,829 the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 1s. 1d. per ordinary share, free of tax, which will absorb £162,500, leaving £240,329 to be carried forward.

The directors also state that two amounts have been credited to capital reserve—£138,947 recovered or recoverable for capital expenditure under the Sugar (Reserve Funds) Law, 1948, of Jamaica and the Trinidad Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance; and the profit of £7,563 on redemption of debenture stock and on sale of fixed assets and investments.

The chairman, MR. PETER RUNGE, in his annual statement, which accompanies the report, states: "The accounts this year differ from those of previous years because the results of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., in which we acquired a controlling interest last June, have been consolidated with our own. Ste. Madeleine produces sugar in Trinidad. Last year this company had a production of 55,868 tons, and a trading profit of £282,978."

"The results of the parent company, compared with previous years, are shown below:—

	1957	1956	5 years' average 1952/56
Trading profit	£ 838,510	£ 833,662	£ 830,741
Net profit	650,785	405,766	362,701
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sugar production—			
Monymusk	59,431	69,961	64,062
Frome	83,772	69,713	66,233
	143,203	139,674	130,295

"The factors which affected profits favourably were the increased production at Frome; abnormally high world sugar

prices which ruled for most of the period under review; abnormally high molasses prices; and (for the first time) a modest profit on bananas. World prices affect about one-third of our production, the remainder being sold either for export at a price fixed under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, or locally in Jamaica. A proportion only of the benefits of high sugar prices accrues to us as not only is the price of farmers' cane geared to the price of sugar, but in addition a special crop wages bonus, which is also related to world sugar prices, became payable. By the same token we should not suffer the full effect of any fall in prices such as is expected in the current year.

"Other factors which affected profits adversely were a very substantial increase in wages additional to the special bonus and also the low production at Monymusk which was the direct result of a strike which began very soon after harvesting had started and lasted for six weeks. The strike involved everybody except banana workers, although the dispute was about the wages of a small section only. It was entirely unconnected with the negotiations between the sugar industry as a whole and the unions for a general increase in wages. Ultimately the dispute was settled by arbitration which had previously been refused by the union concerned. The arbitrator did not increase the company's offer. The six weeks which were lost could not be made up because rains stopped harvesting and a period of high sugar prices was irretrievably lost. The company has suffered, cane farmers have suffered and so have the workpeople whose earnings were less than they would have been if the crop had been a full one. The only feature of this costly and unnecessary strike upon which we can reflect with any satisfaction is the total absence of incidents or expressions of ill-feeling between the strikers and our staff. This speaks very well for the restraint and good sense of our staff, and for the underlying good relationships which have been built up over the years.

"In contrast to Monymusk, Frome had an excellent crop which was harvested without incident. The chief interest there lies in the two large capital projects which are being carried out. The first involves the installation of bulk sugar handling equipment at Savannah-la-Mar. It began operating in December, 1957. The introduction of bulk handling has resulted in considerable savings in labour. Wherever possible we have found other jobs for those involved, but in a large number of cases, particularly at the wharf, it has not been possible to do so. We have paid compensation on a generous scale.

"In order to segregate all our bulk storage and loading operations, these are now being carried out through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, which we have called Wisco Wharves, Ltd. We have transferred to it all our bulk storage and handling assets, both at Monymusk and at Frome, and this accounts for the item 'capital loan' appearing under the heading 'interest in subsidiary companies' in the parent company's balance sheet.

"The other large project concerns factory capacity. For some years now Frome has been cropping for about six-and-a-half months. This has meant starting early in December when a ton of cane produces less sugar than it does in January. It has also meant that crop has had to be carried on beyond the end of May when the rains begin and this has caused damage to cane roots which would otherwise have ratooned in the following year. These circumstances have affected not only our own canes, but also those of farmers who sell their canes to us. We have reached the limit of speeding up our single mill and have, therefore, considered it necessary to install a second one in order to shorten crop, improve yield and help the farmers. Its installation will be completed for the 1960 crop.

"We examined and rejected an alternative method of increasing milling capacity before deciding to enlarge Frome factory. The farmers of Hanover, a parish some 10 to 20 miles north of Frome, have often pressed their claim to have a factory within their own parish with a capacity of about 20,000 tons. Our estimate of the cost of such a factory is £1,500,000. By our calculations there could not be an adequate return on this capital if the price at present paid to farmers was to be maintained.

"No plans for expansion and improvement are of any use unless there is a supply of people who can look after the new machinery which will be installed in field and factory. In common with all sugar estates and many other undertakings in Jamaica, including the bauxite companies, we have in recent years been much disturbed by the growing shortage of skilled mechanics and other tradesmen which has resulted partly from emigration and partly from the influx of new industries. We have, therefore, had to undertake emergency measures. In

(Continued on page 96)

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, February 6th :—

Mr. & Mrs. V. Barma	Mr. W. F. Gunby	Mrs. Musgrave
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown	(from Trinidad)	Mr. M. B. Rabaman
Mr. A. V. Crane	Mr. J. D. Kidd	

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, February 20th :—

Mr. S. G. Harrison	Miss L. E. Nobbs	Mrs. B. J. Richardson
Mr. J. Long	Miss P. M. Nobbs	Miss F. A. Watson
Mr. R. E. Nobbs	Mrs. P. T. Parkinson	Mr. R. H. Westmaas

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Essequibo (Captain A. J. G. Barff), London, February 17th :—

Mr. E. J. Feanel	Mrs. D. M. Fielding	Miss E. A. Tyler
Mr. P. M. Fletcher	Miss A. M. Rowan	Mr. G. Ward-Price
Miss J. M. Fielding	Miss A. L. Rowan	Mr. & Mrs. R. Whistler
Miss S. A. Fielding	Mrs. L. E. Rowan	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Escalante (Captain T. A. Evans), London, March 5th :—

Mr. C. F. Brayley	Mr. M. Ferrant	Mrs. D. E. Pearce
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Day	Mr. C. E. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Watsham
Brig. H. Dunbar	Miss M. E. Knight	Mr. J. Wylie
	Maconochie	Mr. J. Miller

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain T. Lokna), London, February 9th :—

Mr. R. Bray	Miss C. D'Aeth	Mr. I. V. Nasb
Mr. J. Barber	Mrs. E. Hewitt	Miss P. Stimpson
Prof. & Mrs. D'Aeth	Miss B. Lyon	Mr. J. I. Stott
Miss G. D'Aeth		

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain O. Betulander), London, February 20th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Clarke	Miss M. E. Frank	Mrs. V. Lixenfeld
Mrs. E. M. Devenish	Miss V. F. Gridley	Mrs. M. E. McKay
Dr. & Mrs. O. Frank	Mr. C. L. Leuba	Miss C. M. McKay

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, February 28th :—

Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Allen	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Billich	Mr. & Mrs. H. Schmid
Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Cobbold	Mrs. S. G. Lindsay	Mr. V. W. Jureidini

Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, February 14th :—

BARBADOS		
Miss W. Apps	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gwyther	Mr. G. V. Sobers
Mrs. M. G. Burton	Mr. J. R. Gwyther	Miss D. M. Sobers
Miss J. A. Burton	Miss J. M. Howard	Miss S. Waldron
Mrs. R. E. Bynoe	Mr. C. Jordao	Mr. B. D. Weatherhead
Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson	Mrs. M. Moaze	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Weeks
	Lt. Col. & Mrs. R. W. Roylance	Mrs. E. Worrell
Mr. F. Elliott		The Lady Wrazall
TRINIDAD		
Miss G. M. D. Alexis	Mr. H. H. Haoman	Miss E. O. Payne
*Baron & Baroness Le Beck	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hinchliffe	Mr. R. Permaul
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Bowell	Mr. D. G. Hutchinson	Miss C. Phipps
Miss L. T. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Joemamaobaks	Lt. Col. & Mrs. K. E. Preville
Mr. M. A. Churanao	Mrs. K. Lenham	Miss L. Roberts
Mrs. I. Donald	Miss M. T. Lenham	Viscountess Scarsdale
Mrs. G. P. Feadlay	Miss Y. Lenham	Mr. C. Stuart
Mr. & Mrs. C. Gayadeo	Miss M. E. Lenham	Mr. H. G. White
Miss D. J. Gibson	Mr. H. A. Martin	Mrs. L. Whiteford
Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Golton	Mrs. F. M. Morris	*Joining at Lisbon

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Oranje Nassau (Captain Ruyg), Plymouth, February 2nd :—

Mrs. Borgeucht	Miss A. E. Gambrell	Mr. & Mrs. Stewart
Miss C. Daly	Mrs. M. J. Maliphaat	Mr. Venables
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. Otway	Mr. G. Williams

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Prins der Nederlanden (Captain J. R. Flens), Plymouth, February 3rd :—

Miss B. L. Arne	Mr. & Mrs. McKilligia	Mr. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. Bayliss	Mrs. O. M. Maliphaat	Mr. Saint
Sir J. S. Blake-Reed	Mr. & Mrs. Mole	Miss H. M. South
Mr. & Mrs. Bryant	Mr. K. Nichols	Mr. Taylor
Group Capt. & Mrs. Gilley	Lady G. S. Palmer	Miss N. M. Travenot
	Mr. J. Povey	Mr. & Mrs. Wilde
Mr. W. H. Gnodon		

Home arrivals from the West Indies in m.v. Willemstad (Captain W. Koningstein), Plymouth, February 17th :—

Mr. & Mrs. D'Abreu	Mrs. A. Longden	Mr. S. D. Persaud
Mrs. M. E. Firkins	Mr. K. Lowing	Mr. L. Thomas
Miss P. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. Paton	Mr. & Mrs. Tilley
Mrs. C. Jackman		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, January 28th :—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. M. M. Asbby	Mrs. E. M. Meares	Capt. & Mrs. T. Spalding
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Burgess	Major & Mrs. C. Peckitt	Mr. L. A. Toyne
Mrs. D. Cannon	Mrs. F. Rosen	Mrs. M. E. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Landale	Mr. & Mrs. L. de B. Secchi	Mrs. V. E. Wright
Mr. G. J. Lloyd		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. L. N. Bigg	Capt. & Mrs. G. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. D. Pritchard
Mr. J. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Hills	Miss M. A. Shephard
Mr. E. T. Davies	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. W. Wood	Mr. & Mrs. E. Squire
Mr. & Mrs. R. De Freitas		Mr. R. E. Trevor
Mrs. R. E. Delpeche	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pedlingham	Mrs. M. B. Walker
Mrs. D. M. Dickie	Miss C. M. Pedlingham	Mr. G. F. Whitfield
Mrs. I. S. Edden	Mr. J. B. Pratt	Mr. M. C. Williams
JAMAICA		
Mrs. L. E. Cliggott	Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Hale	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Cobban	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hogg	Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Lindsay
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Crosby	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Howes	Mr. & Mrs. E. Macfarlane
Mr. J. B. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Lane	Mr. L. B. Singheiner
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gilbert		
ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bell	Mr. C. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. J. Richards
Mr. & Mrs. I. Bollow	Mr. & Mrs. T. Hutebinson	Mr. J. Siltman
Brig. & Mrs. A. Brummell	Mrs. J. Leatbart	Mr. H. Yeats
Mr. & Mrs. D. Clarkson	Mr. & Mrs. E. Maiden	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, March 4th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. J. P. Cox	Mr. R. S. Falk	Major A. J. Parsous
Dr. & Mrs. F. P. Easby	Rev. & Mrs. R. Fowkes	Mr. J. V. Scicluna
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. A. de Pass	Mr. C. A. Gloumeau	Mrs. M. J. Wand-Tetley
	Mr. R. S. McDougall	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. A. G. Clarke	Miss J. M. Hardy	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pickering
Mr. G. D. Day	Miss J. R. Hitchcock	Mr. G. B. Pine
Dr. H. J. Diggory	Spencer	Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Forte	Miss F. A. Maddison	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. G. Taylor
Miss P. D. Forte	Mr. & Mrs. J. Nicholson	
Mr. J. Harbottle	Miss K. M. Nicholson	Mrs. M. D. Wakefield
Mr. & Mrs. K. W. Hardy	Mr. & Mrs. K. Parkinson	
JAMAICA		
Mrs. E. A. Davies	Miss A. S. Keill	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Pratt
Mrs. J. A. Donoey	Mr. & Mrs. H. Lewis	Mrs. J. F. Pntzier
Rev. & Mrs. W. Harns	Mr. J. D. McGillivray	Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Rees
Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Hay	Mr. S. A. Morrison	Mr. T. F. Stolberger
Mrs. Z. James	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Morrison	Miss H. J. Tate
ROUND VOYAGE		
Mrs. L. Cameron-Kirby	Mr. & Mrs. N. Dresser	Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Miller
Miss L. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Kay	Mr. & Mrs. N. S. Smith
Col & Mrs. J. F. Crompton-Inglefield	Mr. & Mrs. T. V. Keane	Mr. & Mrs. N. Sutton
	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Vacher

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy), Southampton, February 11th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Morgan	Mr. C. Murgatroyd	Miss K. M. Murgatroyd
Mrs. E. Morgan		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Ardall	Miss A. M. Forbes	Mr. D. Murdoch
Mr. & Mrs. W. Birrell	Miss I. P. Forbes	Mrs. T. Nicoll
Mr. C. E. Bristow	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hawes	Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Shaw
Miss C. P. Coolican	Mrs. W. D. Hiley-Jones	Mr. & Mrs. G. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Forbes	Dr. C. L. Laurent	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Barrett	Major H. H. James	Mrs. M. Salter
Mrs. F. Boston	Lord & Lady Macpherson	Major & Mrs. G. Sewell
Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dowdes	Mr. M. B. Morris	Mrs. E. M. Stockley
Mr. M. J. Dymock	Major A. J. Preston	Mrs. E. M. Thomas
Mr. F. Hadeed	Mr. J. Ritchie	Miss I. R. Toynton

ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. W. N. Buckley	Lady Claud Hamilton	Miss G. T. Phillips
Lt.-Cdr. & Mrs. J. A. Culmer	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. E. Pridmore
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Currie	Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Hughes	Lady Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. S. V. Deaton	Mr. & Mrs. I. Leigh	Mr. & Mrs. P. G. E. Blythe
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. P. N. Dingley	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. G. F. Pardington	Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Tyndal
	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Pater	Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Williams
Capt. & Mrs. E. W. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. K. D. Perkins	Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Willet

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Matina (Captain W. C. Lock), Liverpool, February 17th :—

Mr. A. W. Acworth	Mr. J. Bone	Miss Humpbrey's
Mr. P. Addison	Mr. J. Hickey	Miss G. Lodge
Mr. V. Bell	Mrs. Humpbrey's	Mr. & Mrs. Wortley

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfto (Captain J. Kinsley). Southampton, February 23rd :—

BARBADOS		
Mr & Mrs. M. Kingham	Mr & Mrs. B. Robinson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Woodburn-Bamberger
Mr & Mrs. R. Little	Mrs. E. Springer	Mr. T. Hewer
Capt. & Mrs. R. Marsden	Mr. W. Scott	
Mr. & Mrs. E. Pearson	Mrs. N. Scott	
TRINIDAD		
Miss E. Ayris	Mr. & Mrs. G. Halse	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pryor
Mr & Mrs. W. Edgar	Mrs. B. Johnstone	Mr. & Mrs. A. Robinson
Mr. R. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. L. Powe	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sinclair
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. J. Abraham	Major & Mrs. C. Leigh	Mr. M. Robertson
Mr. F. Barwell	Mr. G. Lloyd	Mr. F. Rousseau
Mr. & Mrs. L. Digg	Miss A. Malone	Capt. W. Stavert
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bradnum	Mr. D. Marchmont	Major P. Stocker
Mr. & Mrs. R. Buxton	Mrs. C. McNally	Mr. & Mrs. E. Squire
Mrs. H. Chamley	Mr. D. O'Meally	Mr. H. Vernon
Lt.-Col. W. Green	Sir Harold & Lady Parkinson	Mrs. A. Whalley
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. R. Price	Mr. & Mrs. T. Wilson
Mr. G. Dundas		Mr. W. Wilson
Mr. E. Forrest		

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain H. de Monicault), Plymouth, February 21st :—

Misses E. & I. Appleton	Mr. & Mrs. J. Holden	Mr. & Mrs. B. Seward
Mr. H. Ashwin	Mr. & Mrs. S. Howes	Mr. & Mrs. C. Sberwood
Mr. & Mrs. L. Austen	Mr. & Mrs. R. Jacobs	Mr. & Mrs. A. Shirlaw
Mr. & Mrs. E. Benjamin	Mr. & Mrs. E. Jobling	Mr. & Mrs. D. Siltzer
Mr. M. Berlin	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kemp	Mr. & Mrs. J. Struthers
Mrs. D. Berry		Mr. & Mrs. J. Thornton
Mr. & Mrs. C. Boulton	Mr. & Mrs. S. Kendall	Mr. & Mrs. F. White
Mr. H. Casimir	Mrs. K. Kerr	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wildblood
Mr. H. Cohen	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kersbaw	Mrs. D. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. F. Day	Mr. & Mrs. G. Knapman	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wyatt
Mr. & Mrs. R. Deakin	Mr. G. Lamb	Misses D. & M. Beattie
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dundas	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lipert	Mr. & Mrs. H. Clough
Mr. & Mrs. D. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. B. Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. D. Clairmonte
	Mr. & Mrs. N. Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. C. Dickenson
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lubell	Mr. & Mrs. G. Duncan
	Mr. & Mrs. S. Maley	Miss E. Ferreira
	Mr. & Mrs. I. Manning	Mr. & Mrs. W. Pollak
	Mr. & Mrs. A. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. A. Richardson
	Mr. & Mrs. A. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wild
	Miss C. Naylor	Mr. S. Barlow
	Mr. & Mrs. M. Parnes	Mr. & Mrs. E. Gauci
	Mr. & Mrs. F. Perkins	Mr. R. Fulton
	Mr. F. Pickles	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lathbury
	Mr. & Mrs. D. Rubenstein	Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomasson

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain H. de Monicault), Southampton, February 25th :—

Mr. & Mrs. E. Ambrose	Miss F. Fryer	Miss M. Price
Mrs. M. Barder	Miss E. Greaves	Mr. & Mrs. C. Rusby
Mr. & Mrs. M. Barling	Miss S. Greaves	Sir Heury & Lady Spurrier
Mrs. P. M. Brabner	Mr. & Mrs. F. Graicob	
Mr. & Mrs. R. Duckland	Mr. & Mrs. H. Gottstein-Glynn	Mr. & Mrs. R. Shackman
Rev. M. J. Brophy	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hilton	Mr. D. Sartin
Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Howlett	Mr. & Mrs. E. Skues
Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Carver	Mr. & Mrs. E. Huehn	Mr. & Mrs. D. Sloss
Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Cairns	Mrs. B. Johnstone	Mr. & Mrs. J. Squires
Miss D. Connell	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kooq	Mr. & Mrs. W. Scabright
Mr. & Mrs. T. Carrington	Mr. F. Kohrs	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sherrin
Mr. & Mrs. M. Culnie-Seymour	Mrs. E. Molias	Mrs. H. Silberman
Mr. & Mrs. W. Chamberlain	Mr. & Mrs. M. MacLean	Mr. J. Thynne
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Naismith	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson
	Brother A. O'Donnell	Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Wall
	Mr. S. Pemberton	Mr. R. Williams
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Priestman	Mr. & Mrs. E. Summers
	The Hon. Miriam Pease	Mrs. A. Walter-Saunel
	Mrs. W. Price	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Wilson

Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Jamaica.

New Appointments

- CLINKARD, Miss E. A., Physiotherapist, Medical Department, Jamaica.
- DICKINSON, A. H., Broadcasting Engineer, British Honduras.
- DIGUES-LA-TOUCHE, D. M., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Grade B (Public Health), Trinidad.
- DOMINEY, P. A., Assistant Quantity Surveyor, Housing Department, Jamaica.
- EASBY, F. P. D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Grade A, Government Hospital, Barbados.
- HOWES, Dr. H. W., Director of Education, British Honduras.
- JOYCE, A. A., Technical Officer, Telegraph Branch, British Guiana.
- LORDE, G. M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Assistant Medical Officer, St. Lucia.
- PATEL R. C., M.B., B.S., M.S., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer "B" (Surgeon), Health Department, Trinidad.
- PEARCE, A. W. J., Prison Officer, Bermuda.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following :—

- THE EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH (Administrative Secretary, Zanzibar), Administrator, St. Lucia.
- ADAMSON, A. R. (Executive Engineer, Works and Hydraulics Department, Trinidad), Assistant Director, Works and Hydraulics Department, British Guiana.
- ALLISON, C. H. (Secretary of Education Authority, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Jamaica.
- ARRINDELL, C. E. (Master, Queens Royal College, Trinidad), Education Officer, Kenya.
- BARBER, H. G. (Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica.
- CARNEGIE, O. V. (Assistant Accountant General, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- COLLINS, D. W. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- EDWARDS, L. C. (Chief Labour Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- ELLINGTON, A. C. (Assistant Government Chemist, Jamaica), Government Chemist, Jamaica.
- FOSTER, F. H. (Assistant Accountant General, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Jamaica.
- FOX, L. T. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- FRASER, J. I. (Deputy Commissioner for Co-operative Development, British Guiana), Commissioner for Co-operative Development, British Guiana.
- GAYLE, G. F. (Soil Conservation Officer, Jamaica), Chief Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.
- GILLETTE, G. S. (Crown Counsel, British Guiana), Assistant to the Attorney-General, British Guiana.
- HARRISON, H. L. (Accounting Officer, Grade I, Collector General's Department, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- HARRISON, W. L. (Senior Executive Officer, Accountant General's Department, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- JACOBS, C. A. (Accountant, St. Kitts Nevis), Accountant General, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla.
- KBNTISH, E. S. (Administrative Assistant, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- LEGH, P. R. F. (Senior Auditor, British Guiana), Principal Auditor, Gibraltar.
- LUMSDEN, A. B. D. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Works, Jamaica.
- MANAHAN, A. D. (Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Housing, Jamaica.
- MATTHEWS, R. P. (Administrative Assistant, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- McFARLANE, J. B. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- MILLER, R. W. (Senior Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour, Jamaica), Labour Commissioner, Antigua, Leeward Islands.
- MURRAY, O. H. (Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica.
- NICHOLSON, Miss V. S., M.R.C.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Officer of Health, Jamaica.
- PHILLIPS, G. I. (Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica), Assistant Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica.
- REID, A. L. (Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Plant Protection Officer, Jamaica.
- ROBINSON, L. B. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Chief Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.
- WALTERS, A. L. (Senior Executive Officer, Department of Housing, Jamaica), Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- WILLIAMS, C. B. (Assistant Secretary, Barbados), Permanent Secretary (Cabinet Secretary), Barbados.
- WRIGHT, A. G. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

The Markets

March 14th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Stock Name	Latest Quotation		Price March 7th, 1957	
		47	50	53	56sd
2½	Consols	47	50	53	56sd
3½	War Loan	63	66	73	76
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	12/6	15/-†	38/9	45/-
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	6/-	7/6‡	27/-	32/-
10	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	21/-	19/9	20/3
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	37/6	40/-	41/-	42/6
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	27/-	30/-	29/6	33/6
7½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	16/10‡	17/-	20/-	20/1‡
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	17/6	18/3	19/9	20/3
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	-7/4	1/1‡	1/4	1/9
14½	Caroui Ltd. 2/-	3/6	4/6	3/6	4/8
6	Caroui Ltd. 6% Pref.	16/6	18/6	16/-	18/-
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	5/3	6/3	5/9	6/9sd
15	Litamer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	23/9	26/3	30/-	32/6
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co	3/6	4/8	3/7‡	4/1‡
21	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	410/-	450/-	\$10/-	\$50/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	47/6	50/-	56/-	57/-
7	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	24/6	27/-	28/-	30/-
27½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	97/6	107/6	78/-	72/6
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	31/3	33/9	34/6	36/-
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	60/-	65/-	50/6	52/-
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	16/6	17/6	17/3	18/3
5	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7/6	8/6	4/9	5/9
7½	West Indies Sugar	28/10‡	29/4‡	26/3	28/9
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	65	75	80	85

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.

Cocoa. The market has been quieter and prices generally have declined; manufacturers in the United Kingdom and on the Continent show little buying interest in the finer grades. Good fermented Ghana for March-May shipment is now quoted by sellers at 337/6 per cwt. c.i.f.

The first marks of Trinidad plantation are quoted at 370/- per 50 kilos for March-April shipment and second marks at 350/-. Grenada fine estates is quoted at 390/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for March-April shipment, but it is reported that buyers are not showing interest at the moment.

Pimento. Offers of cheap parcels for shipment are scarce and quotations are nearing parity to the official Jamaica price of 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. and some business has been reported at this price.

Ginger. The market for both spot and forward shipment has continued quiet and prices have declined considerably with buyers still marking time in the hope of purchasing at lower levels. Jamaica No. 3 grade on the spot is quoted nominally at about 475/- per cwt. ex store terms London with sellers of this grade for shipment asking 420/- per cwt. c.i.f. for March-April.

Nutmegs. Grenada prices have been reduced and business has been reported at 12/6 per lb. f.o.b. for sound unassorted and at 9/- for defectives. There is more buying interest in Grenada nutmegs as a result of the troubled conditions in Indonesia.

Mace. The market continues quiet and quotations are unchanged for Grenada descriptions at: whole pale blade 22/- per lb. f.o.b., No. 1 broken 20/-, special broken 18/- and No. 2 broken 17/-. Some grades are in short supply at the present time.

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns showing the United Kingdom imports and exports for 1956 and 1957 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are as follows:—

Consumption	tons	Month of December		January-December	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Refined	...	1,036	22,986	1,936	45,713
Unrefined	...	200,774	221,918	2,586,087	2,778,782
Total	...	201,810	244,902	2,588,023	2,824,495
Stocks (end of December)					
Home-grown Beet	...	267,900	259,600		
Imported Refined	...	—	250		
Imported Unrefined	...	453,600	472,400		
Total	...	721,500	732,250		

Rum. The Board of Trade returns showing the United Kingdom imports and exports for 1956 and 1957 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are as follows:—

Consumption	proof gallons	Month of December		January-December	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Stocks (end of December)	—	9,717,000	11,378,000	1,532,418	1,421,179

Cocoa. The Board of Trade returns showing the United Kingdom imports and exports for 1956 and 1957 were published in last issue. The figures for consumption and stocks, now available, are as follows:—

Consumption	cwt.	Month of December		January-December	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Stocks (end of December)	...	125,000	109,290	1,588,849	2,101,814
	...	703,000	622,000		

(Continued from page 93)

association with several other companies, including the three bauxite companies, we have set up an accelerated training scheme, based at Montserrat and designed to produce trained men by means of six-monthly courses. The scheme is similar to those which have been run for 40 years or more by the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom for ex-service personnel and disabled men, and we have had much valuable advice and assistance from the Ministry of Labour both in preparing the scheme and in selecting the highly specialized instructors required. The scheme, which has already begun, will eventually train some 150 men a year. It has been warmly welcomed by the Jamaica Government and by the public generally. I wish this bold and imaginative venture every success.

"Jamaica is a country with a rapidly growing population. To support the increase it must create more wealth. This it is doing by expanding its bauxite mining, extending the tourist industry, encouraging secondary industries and in many other directions. What are the factors which affect an increase in sugar production? The essential one is consumption in those countries which give preference to Commonwealth sugar, that is to say the United Kingdom and Canada. Consumption is rising steadily in Canada. The distance is in our favour because it is a short haul even by comparison with the distance to the United Kingdom. The refiners in Eastern Canada are now anxious to receive their sugar entirely in bulk and many of the West Indian producers, particularly ourselves, are in a position to supply bulk cheaply and effectively. We also have suitable vessels for carrying bulk. Sugar Line, of which we are 25 per cent shareholders in partnership with Tate & Lyle and United Molasses, and which has completed a profitable year, will be carrying six cargoes to Montreal this year at the express wish of the refiners there.

"There is another factor regulating production in Jamaica. It is the International Sugar Agreement. All members of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are also members of the International Sugar Agreement under the terms of which the Commonwealth is collectively limited to exporting 2,500,000 tons in 1958. The annual consumption of Commonwealth importer members of the agreement has increased by 800,000 tons since 1952. The United Kingdom and Commonwealth members, therefore, will be entirely justified when the International Agreement comes up for re-negotiation this autumn in insisting on an increase of at least 50,000 tons each year, that is to say approximately two per cent per annum. An expansion at this rate should be well within the capacity of the industry to maintain. It would secure for the Commonwealth about one-third of the expanding market that it is itself providing and leave two-thirds for other sugar exporting countries of the world.

"Since my last statement there have been certain changes on the board. It is with very great regret that I have to announce that Mr. W. J. Blanchard, who has reached the age of 70 and who has recently retired from active duty as an executive director, for reasons of health does not wish to offer himself for re-election to the board. Mr. Blanchard is one of the original directors of the company which was formed in 1937. He has been intimately concerned with its growth and success for 21 years. It is our earnest wish that his well earned retirement will be long and happy. Mr. W. A. Coupland has relinquished his position as secretary of the company in order to devote his full attention to his duties as an executive director. Mr. J. C. Fairrie has been invited to join the board and has been appointed an executive director. He was formerly chief engineer at Tate & Lyle's Liverpool refinery and is a director of Tate & Lyle Technical Services, Ltd. His experience and drive will be of great help to the company. Mr. N. A. Birrell, formerly assistant secretary, has been appointed secretary of the company.

"Finally, I am sure that you would wish me to thank our general managers in Jamaica, Mr. Michelin and Mr. Cahusac, and all our staff and employees, both in Jamaica and in London, for all their efforts and to wish them every success in the 1958 crop."

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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APRIL, 1958

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April, 1958

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, London, W.C.2, on Thursday the 29th day of May, 1958, at noon.

By order,
A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary.*

AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1958, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1957, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Any other business.

Manhood

WHEN HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARGARET inaugurates the Federal Legislature at Port-of-Spain on April 22nd, the minds of many will turn hopefully and perhaps wistfully to the lines in the Psalm from which the motto of the West Indies has been taken—"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Here they will see the ideal, never in an imperfect world completely attainable. Yet they will reflect that already perhaps nowhere under the sun are there to be found communities where peoples of many racial origins live so harmoniously together as in the different parts of The West Indies. If there is still some distance to travel before even a workable harmony throughout the whole area becomes a reality, at least there is a sound foundation on which to build. Of one thing there can be no doubt—the motto is well chosen. To build a living Federation something more than a Constitution is required. Indeed, a distinguishing feature of the Constitution is the provision for the preservation of individual rights. If the Federation is to have life, there must be paramount a willingness on the part of each unit to put not her own but the common good in the forefront—a necessity which with the best will in the world those units which have outstripped

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others in particular directions in pre-Federation days will find particularly hard to accept, especially when it becomes a matter of breaking down the inter-island tariff walls that now exist.

The Federation will need friends. The basis of the West Indian economy is agriculture, and the Federation is in the delicate position that only a very small part of its agricultural products can find profitable markets outside the Commonwealth—so delicate, indeed, is the position that the abrogation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement alone would be sufficient to spread untold misery throughout the Federation. For West Indian produce special trading arrangements are essential. Fortunately there never was a time when members of all political parties, as the pages of *Hansard* amply testify, more clearly recognized or more strongly proclaimed their recognition of their responsibilities for the welfare of the peoples of dependent territories; and if in recent months there have been signs of cooling enthusiasm in cases where such territories have emerged to independence, today there are also signs that this is but a temporary aberration. Both the presence of Her Royal Highness on this great occasion and the presentation later of the Mace, will convey an assurance that nowhere in the world will this month's ceremonies be accorded more profound sympathy or attended by more fervent prayer for the future health and wealth of the Federation than in the Mother Country. Herein are seen the tokens of the existence of an even wider brotherhood than that envisaged in the Federation itself; a unity most precious. Other warm friends there are also, and equally may their friendship be valued at its great worth—the Federation's neighbours in Canada, whose recent magnificent gift of a steamer to help in the vital matter of communications is in keeping with the generous interest which the great Dominion has always shown in the islands and the mainland territories alike, while even those on the spot can hardly appreciate to the full the value of the aid so freely given by the United States of America.

The Federation indeed both needs friends and has them in generous measure; and if, even so, the way ahead cannot be free from hardships, at least in dealing with those hardships one new and great advantage has come to stay—the advantage of independence, already all but achieved in fact, if not in name. It is one thing to work in leading strings, however sympathetic may be the control—and it would be difficult to imagine anything more sympathetic than that exercised by successive Secretaries of State over many years—but there is nothing to compare with the heartening thrill

(Continued on page 102)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE coldest and most miserable Easter holiday of the twentieth century makes it both a pleasure and an exasperation to have one's thoughts turned, by the need to write these notes, to the Caribbean sunshine. It was colder than at Christmas; it was also wet for a good deal of the time; and a week later there is still snow on the ground, not merely in the North but in Kent. There was a heavy drop in motor traffic on the roads, and the amusement providers in the holiday resorts are loudly bewailing their loss of custom. I am rather surprised not to have seen any renewal of the demand for a fixed Easter which generally follows such treachery by the weather. There is an Act on the Statute Book which empowers the Government to fix Easter at the second week-end in April; but the various religious authorities have first to be consulted, and failing their agreement, which is not in sight, the power is unlikely to be used.

The opening episodes of West Indian Federation have roused a great deal of interest here, and all the more serious daily newspapers and weekly magazines have devoted leading articles to the general election. Good will towards the new State is universal, especially since it is realized that the Federation of communities separated by hundreds of miles of sea is an experiment unique in history, and the credit of the British Empire is involved in its success. The smallness of the poll has disappointed some of those who were most sanguine of the immediate development of popular interest in inter-island politics; and there has been adverse criticism of the reluctance of the established leaders, apart from Sir Grantley Adams, to transfer their activity from the island to the federal arena. But it is expected that the atmosphere of apparent lukewarmness will change as soon as some great controversial issue arises in the Federal Parliament.

Naturally the interest in the constitutional changes has been particularly keen in the City of London, whose connexion with the West Indies has been so long and intimate. Its monument on the map is the West India Docks; and we were reminded only two years ago, in a book by Mr. Tom Fallon, that a main purpose of their estab-

lishment, in 1802, was to protect the West Indian merchantmen from the disastrous ravages of river pirates from which they suffered so long as they had to anchor in the open Pool of London. Before that the River Police, the oldest professional police force in England, had been established for the same purpose as a private venture unknown to Parliament, under the supervision of the great police pioneer, Patrick Colquhoun J.P., and financed by the West India Committee.

The issue of the Government's fight against inflation may not improbably turn upon a wage crisis that is expected to come to head next month. The first episode was a claim by the London busmen for an all-round increase of about a pound a week. The industrial tribunal to which it was referred, having noted that previous increases of fares had been followed by diminished passenger-traffic in the buses, awarded 8s. 6d. to the men in inner London, who are subject to special strain, and nothing to the rest. The union denounced the award, which was unanimous, and a strike may take place at the beginning of May. Next, the railwaymen put forward their claim for a general increase on the grounds of the rise in the cost of living. The railways have for long run at a loss and, being nationalized, receive a subsidy from the taxpayers, subject to a statutory limit which is already in danger of being exceeded. In this case the tribunal, by a majority of two to one, the trade union nominee (a miner) dissenting, rejected the claim completely, on the ground that the railways have not got the money to pay it. This award also is furiously denounced by the union, and at the time of writing there is a strong probability that the two disputes will run together and produce a general transport strike. Fundamentally, the claim is that trade unionists shall be entitled to contract out of the straitening of circum-

stances which a rise in the cost of living means, at the expense of their unorganized fellow-countrymen who thereby have to pay for it twice over — by higher prices for themselves and by subsidizing uneconomic wages. If this demand is not resisted it may be the end of the fight against inflation.

The victory of Mr. Mark Bonham-Carter

(Continued on page 103)



Big Ben, which was 100 years old on April 10th. The famous flaw can be seen on the left.

Salute to Federation

BY THE RT. HON. A. CREECH JONES, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1946-50

TO establish a new Dominion based on modern economic and political outlooks and composed of many self-governing units widely distributed among islands covering a considerable area in the Caribbean has been an exercise of the greatest political difficulty. The emergence of The West Indies is however more than an experiment in constitution and nation making that gives gratification and satisfaction to the courageous leaders who pioneered it. The Federation is no longer an aspiration; it is a fact even if complete independence is not yet fully attained. It has a Government, a Parliament, a Governor-General, a capital, a purpose. The mainspring of this important political venture, said Mr. Norman Manley, was the common outlook of West Indians, their groping towards a sense of kinship, their shared hopes for the dignities, the responsibilities and the inspirations that the achievement of Dominion status and West Indian nationhood could bring. It has involved persistence and determination in surmounting physical, political and often unpredictable obstacles but the Caribbean Dominion has been brought into being and will advance I believe to its destiny as a free nation in the Commonwealth.

Closer Association

It is indeed the creation of the people of The West Indies, and whatever assistance may have been drawn from the United Kingdom it is not a structure of government imposed by an Imperial Power or by a skilful minority on the people of the ten or more territories concerned. The reality of it has come as its conception has been worked out over the past decade by the representatives of the people themselves. The Montego Bay conference in 1947 came about only after the legislatures of the colonies had been asked to think about the principle of closer association. It was not a new idea, for long before the facts of a changing world and human needs had been discussed by West Indian politicians and officials and notably by Lord Halifax and Oliver Stanley. I suppose the war emphasized the importance of close co-operation, made easier communications and brought the colonies into closer touch with one another for mutual discussion of many common problems. After the war it was felt that the moment was favourable for a practical effort in exploring the whole idea of closer union. A Royal Commission had laid bare the squalor, misery and poverty of the territories and the British Parliament had seen the necessity of providing funds and advisers for economic and social improvements. Already, in the new conditions, social and economic problems were drawing the officials and people's representatives into consultation and common effort particularly in respect of marketing West Indian products, enlarging the economies of the territories and establishing institutions of higher education. The pooling of experience and the felt need of services to promote development and welfare all paved the way

for considering some better governmental arrangements than those already existing.

When we met in conference in Jamaica in 1947 I said: "It is clearly impossible in the modern world for the present separate communities, small or isolated as most of them are, to achieve and maintain full self-government on their own. 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." But fine words are not enough to marry the ideal and the real, and of course, there were grave doubts about the feasibility of closer union: big brothers wondered how the smaller brethren could be sustained; whether communications could be bridged; how flexible in discussion the large and small units, the important and less important, could prove; how viability could be established and financial implications smoothed out; whether the mainland colonies could be persuaded to forget their suspicions and come in. The conception of federation won support because of the faith, the imagination and the courage of the natural leaders of the Islands and the pledge that the constitutional advances in the individual colonies would go on. In fact, the constituent units of such federation might retain complete control over all matters except those specifically assigned to the Federal Government. So a Standing Closer Association Committee was appointed to work out the details of a federal constitution. Conference has followed conference and step by step most of the complex problems have been solved, and at every stage, the details have been submitted to and approved by the legislatures in each of the territories.

Planning for Development

I dwell on this early effort because it is important to appreciate the quality of the present attainment, to understand the fundamental ideas and necessities that went to the making of the Federation and to emphasize how hard the conception of closer union was to formulate and work out. There may be as a result of historic causes something approaching a common outlook and feeling amongst the people of The West Indies but the difficulties of diversity in size, economy, geography and population had to be overcome. The colonies were not easily accessible to one another and great distances divided them. All of them had only limited resources and needed planned programmes of individual as well as collective development. It was this impetus which encouraged the movement to closer association—a realization that the satisfactions sought by men could hardly be obtained unless the islands could come into closer union and thereby augment their individual resources for attaining the higher standards essential to

good life. In any case, the war had profoundly changed the distribution of power in the world and brought mankind into an unfamiliar and new era of conflicting influences and of applied science. Small units with poor resources could be menaced by the modern forces released in the changed conditions: and without wider collaboration and constitutional adjustment might fare badly in the years ahead. The Federation thus became the symbol of a new status and responsibility, a vehicle for a more worthy future, an escape from the despairing limitations within which economic and social policy in the separate colonies was conducted.

The Constitution

It is unnecessary that I should set out the history of the work since Montego Bay, the Commissions which have been sitting, the special problems which had to be solved, the series of conferences which were necessary, the disappointments experienced, the give and take which had to be exercised by all representatives before the enactment in 1956 of the British Caribbean Federation Act providing for the constitution of the Federation and its embodiment in an Order-in-Council. It is noteworthy that the preamble of the constitution affirms the principles of freedom of religious worship and the greatest possible freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Federation. There remain problems to be worked out as, for instance, the economic, fiscal and technical matters involved in setting up a customs union, but all the territories except the Virgin Islands and the mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras are incorporated. The legislature is bicameral—a Senate representing each territory and a House of Representatives elected on an agreed proportionate basis by adult suffrage. No member of either chamber is eligible for election if he is in membership of the legislative or Executive Council of any of the territories. The Federation Legislature may deal with "exclusive" subjects such as defence, immigration and federal institutions, and "concurrent" subjects such as civil aviation, shipping, currency, customs, post, trade and industrial development as decided in the constitution, while territorial legislatures may legislate on "concurrent" subjects or matters not contained in either list. Legislation may be enacted for the Federation by Order-in-Council in respect of defence, external relations and financial stability. The Council of State is the "principal instrument of policy for the Federation" and the Governor-General is required to act in accordance with its advice or with that of the Prime Minister where in his judgment the public interest requires that he should consult the Prime Minister instead of the Council. In certain circumstances however he may act without or contrary to such advice, but only (except in cases of great urgency or minor importance) with the prior approval of the Secretary of State. The constitution will be reviewed in the light of experience after five years. In the first ten years the total of present grants-in-aid will be paid by the United Kingdom to the Federation Government for allocation to assist territorial Governments unable to balance their budgets and £1 million will be contributed by The United Kingdom towards the cost of setting up the Federal Capital. The constitution is left so that British Honduras or British Guiana may join when they are ready.

The new Federation was established on January 3rd and the elections have taken place. The Federal legislature will be inaugurated by Princess Margaret on April 22nd and then the provisions of the federal constitution become fully effective. It must be said that more experience and development are necessary before complete independence is obtained and that the new government has not been endowed with strong powers or substantial revenue. The degree of unity of purpose necessary for the life of a Dominion will be difficult to reach in a nation of such diversified and diffused elements. And whatever the advantages or drawbacks of dual membership in Federal and Territorial legislatures may be, the Federation is launched without the direct aid of some of the ablest and more experienced politicians who feel obliged to continue their work in their respective territories. It seems likely that the heavy responsibility of the first Premiership of the Federation will be borne by the distinguished leader Sir Grantley Adams who has worked consistently for Barbados, the West Indian colonies and the establishment of Federation. To him will come the burden of shaping a policy which will strengthen the association and obviate disintegrating tendencies. For in the process the stronger territories will be required to help the weaker and possibly to forgo some part of their potential economic and social advance. There is however a growing appraisal of political ideas among the people and already political parties are working out their destiny in federation politics. There must in the nature of things still be much trial and error and answers have yet to be found to many perplexing issues, such as viability, planned economic development, fiscal relations, immigration, population, trade and marketing and price policy and a sound co-operative agricultural policy. There are many more.

Challenge Facing Federation

I think the Federation will respond to this challenge. Norman Manley put it in graphic terms when he recently said:—

"How to marry expectation with reality, how to create a larger field for ambition, how to overcome the disadvantage of being too small to be heard in a world where silence means stagnation, how to make a real culture and a real unity out of all the richness of our diversity, how to show the world that differences of origin and colour can come together on a level of complete tolerance and oneness, how to overcome distance and poverty and win out against odds, these are the challenges that Federation faces and may meet to make a worthy end."

Yes: this is the challenge of the Federation. This post-war period has enriched the Commonwealth in its extensions. Disintegration of Empire has contributed to a new and different Commonwealth. Alongside the casualties of democracy—nations torn in the struggle by authoritarianism to submerge and destroy social democracy—the birth of new democratic states is of immense significance. The times are difficult for new nations which have to justify their creation, establish their unity and sense of purpose, but I am certain that the Caribbean Federation by its vitality, efficiency and probity, will contribute to the orderly life and progress of mankind.

Princess Margaret's Tour

By the time this issue is published, Princess Margaret will have left London Airport and arrived at Port-of-Spain to inaugurate the Federal Legislature on April 22nd.

On April 10th it was announced from Clarence House that the following would be in attendance on Her Royal Highness during her visit to Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana and British Honduras, details of which were published in last CIRCULAR:—

The Hon. Iris Peake, lady-in-waiting; Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, lady-in-waiting; Major the Hon. Francis Legh, private secretary; Major John Griffin, equerry; Wing Commander J. W. Garraway, medical officer; Group Captain A. D. Mitchell, for flying duties.

On the same day the Federal Information Officer announced that Major H. R. Daniel had been appointed honorary aide-de-camp to Princess Margaret for the duration of her visit to Trinidad and Tobago.

M.P.s to Visit West Indies

As reported in last CIRCULAR, four Members of Parliament, Mr. A. Blenkinsop, Mr. W. R. Blyton, Mr. Patrick Maitland, and Mr. D. F. Vosper, and Lord Hastings, an Independent member of the House of Lords, are to attend the opening of the Federal Legislature in Trinidad on April 22nd, and subsequently to make a tour of the West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras.

The delegation, which was to leave London on April 18th, was entertained to luncheon by the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, on April 1st at the Houses of Parliament, the Earl of Munster, deputy chairman of the branch, presiding. Among those present were Mr. Garnet Gordon, the Commissioner in London, Mr. Harold Wakeford, chairman of the West India Committee, and Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, an honorary treasurer of the Committee.

Federation Commemorative Stamps

Postage stamps to commemorate the Federation of The West Indies 1958 will be issued in all the islands in the Federation on April 22nd, except Barbados, where they will be issued on the 23rd.



They will be supplied in the three denominations of 3, 6 and 12 cents in all the territories except Trinidad, where they will be of 5, 6 and 12 cents and Jamaica, where they will be for 2d.,

5d. and 6d.

The design, shown in the accompanying illustration except for the name of the colony, will be common to all values and all islands.

The First Senators

As we go to press it is officially announced from Federal Headquarters, Port-of-Spain, that the Governor-General has made the following appointments to the Senate with effect from April 11th:—

ANTIGUA	Mr. Henry Darrell Carlton Moore and Mrs. Bertha Higgins.
BARBADOS	Hon. Sir Hampden Archibald Cuke, C.B.E., and Hon. Dr. Arnott Samuel Cato.
DOMINICA	Mr. John Baptiste Charles and Mr. George Austin Winston.
GRENADA	Mr. Theophilus Albert Martyshow, C.B.E., and Mr. John Byron Renwick, C.B.E.
JAMAICA	Mr. Allan George Richard Byfield and Hon. Douglas James Judah.
MONTSERRAT	Mr. James Henry Arnold Mcade.
ST. LUCIA	Mr. Allen Montgomery Lewis, Q.C., and Mr. James Charles.
ST. VINCENT	Hon. Edward Alexander Clavier Hughes and Mr. Herbert Fitz-Allan Bryan Davis, O.B.E.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Mrs. Marguerite Wyke and Dr. Deonarayan Omah Maharajh.
ST. CHRISTOPHER NEVIS ANGUILLA	Mr. James Winford Liburd and Mr. William Arnold Seaton.

The Federation Souvenir

THE Federal Information Service of the West Indies has produced, for distribution in connexion with the inauguration of the Federal Parliament of The West Indies by Princess Margaret on April 22nd, a souvenir booklet.

Written by Mr. W. A. Richardson, the Federal Information Officer, the souvenir provides a series of very readable essays on the physiography and history of the islands, the development of the island societies since the emancipation, the economic resources of the islands, the spread of education, the culture and traditions which have emerged from the complex of racial and tribal customs contributed to the general pool by peoples of varying origins, the recent developments which have eased both physical and cultural communication between the islands, and finally, the steps by which the federation of those islands has been fostered and brought to fruition.

Photographic reproductions in colour and black and white illustrate the various sections, there is a map of the Caribbean islands showing the relation of those which belong to the Federation to the rest, and the brochure is bound in covers which show in colour the Federation flag and a design by Carlyle Chang on the front and the Federation coat-of-arms on the back.

Designed and printed in England by Brown, Knight & Truscott, Ltd., of London, the souvenir is an elegant and interesting contribution to an historic occasion, which, as Lord Hailes, the first Governor-General of the Federation, points out in a foreword to the brochure, "is a turning point in the history of The West Indies."

The West India Committee

Telegram to the Governor-General

THE following telegram has been sent to the Governor-General of the West Indies, Lord Hailes:—

"The thoughts and prayers of members of the West India Committee are with those who this day undertake with you the high and heavy responsibility of guiding and inspiring the future destinies of the West Indies. We join in respect and gratitude to all those whose vision and determination have focussed the common ideals and purposes of the peoples of the islands into one nation. We share the general hope that their faith may be justified in full measure. May the West Indies flourish."

JOCK CAMPBELL, *President*
H. WAKEFORD, *Chairman*
A. E. V. BARTON, *Secretary*

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on March 18th, the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, presiding. The following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Proposer and Seconder</i>
MR. HUGH A. S. CLERK (Trinidad)	{ Mr. H. Wakeford Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. JOHN A. LEWIS (London)	{ Mr. C. S. J. Butterfield Mr. R. H. Faulkner
MR. LESLIE BICHNER (Country)	{ Mr. A. E. Harrer Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
MR. EDWIN NORMAN PELHAM (London)	{ Mr. A. M. Thomson Mr. W. A. du Buisson
MESSRS. EDWIN MCKENZIE (London)	{ Major R. G. Buchanan Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd.

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. A. Palache, of London, Miss P. J. Cowan, of Ballymena, Northern Ireland, and Mr. H. F. Sanguinetti, of Jamaica. [A memoir of Mr. Palache appeared in last issue.]

New Member of the Executive

Mr. Arthur A. Shenfield, on the proposal of Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray seconded by Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, was unanimously elected a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Shenfield has been economic director of the Federation of British Industries since 1955 and was Economic Adviser to the Government of Trinidad in 1949-50. Since January, 1956, he has been chairman of the finance committee of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

He has written numerous reports on West Indian economic problems, notably on inter-island shipping, the arrowroot industry of St. Vincent, the development legislation of British Honduras, the West Indian Sea Island cotton industry, and the industrial development of Grand Bahama.

Mr. Shenfield formerly taught economics at the Universities of London and Birmingham, and also conducted a busy practice at the Bar on the Midland Circuit. In 1955 he appeared for the Trinidad sugar and petroleum companies before commissions of inquiry into wage disputes in their industries.

Oil Drilling in the Bahamas

An Expensive Well

THE Bahamas California Oil Co. and the Bahamas Gulf Oil Co., in an announcement dated March 17th, state that the two companies will drill an exploratory test well on Cay Sal Bank, a small island approximately 180 miles south-west of Nassau, Bahamas.

Initial work at the site will begin in the near future and actual drilling operations are scheduled to start in April.

The well will be drilled under oil prospecting licences held by the two firms who are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company of California and the Gulf Oil Corporation respectively.

The site was selected after two years of extensive seismic work over Cay Sal Bank at a cost of over \$400,000. The well will cost nearly \$3,000,000 and will be one of the most expensive ever budgeted in the history of the petroleum industry. It will be drilled to a maximum depth of 15,000 feet from a self-contained platform located in 30 feet of water. The platform will be above anticipated wave crests and will contain all the necessary drilling equipment including derricks, engines and mud pumps, together with accommodation for the drilling crew.

The operations will also require the use of several small craft for transport of personnel and supplies.

The drilling is in no way connected with Mr. Howard Hughes, of Los Angeles, California, who gained control of the land portion of Cay Sal some months ago.

MANHOOD

(Continued from page 97)

of independent responsibility, the difference between boyhood and manhood, the difference which many have experienced to their great delight and advantage when after working for an employer they have turned to working on their own account. Federation, and the preparations that preceded it, had already brought a stimulus, with effects plainly to be seen not only throughout the whole domain but also quite clearly in the United Kingdom and doubtless in many other countries. In London, requests for information about The West Indies have been arriving in recent times at the offices of the West India Committee in numbers far beyond anything ever known before. This is not only a time of high hope, but also an occasion for deep gratitude to all those who, both before MR. CREECH JONES pressed the button at Montego Bay and since, have worked so loyally and planned so capably, to mention whom by name would be invidious, and to assess their relative contributions with fairness impossible. It will be the supreme task of The West Indies to ensure that they have not laboured in vain.

We join with those who this month will welcome the fulfilment of a long cherished dream; we pray that in Federation The West Indies may have a happy and glorious future—and, so far as the West India Committee is concerned, we offer the assurance of its devoted service.

Trinidad-Tobago Development The Commonwealth Institute

New Five-Year Programme

OUR Trinidad and Tobago correspondent, in a letter from Port-of-Spain dated April 5th, writes: "The Chief Minister in his introduction to a Government publication on the five-year development programme, 1958-62, describes the People's Charter for economic and social development. The development programme, he states, is a fulfilment of specific pledges made by the People's National Movement party in their election manifesto in September, 1956. It includes development in almost every sphere of agricultural, industrial and commercial activity as well as providing improved services for the population. The publication reports that there is a 2 per cent increase in the labour force each year and that another 35,000 jobs need to be created during the next five years. A table of comparisons of the labour force under various heads in 1931 and 1956 shows that employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing has gone down by 13,800 persons in this quarter century. Employment in all other activities has increased with the net result that 56,800 more people are at work to-day than there were 25 years ago.

"Expenditure envisaged during the next five years totals \$191,388,364. Of this \$32,000,000 are to be devoted to roads and bridges; \$26,000,000 to electricity; \$22,000,000 to water mains; \$13,000,000 to education; \$12,000,000 to tourism and \$8,000,000 to agriculture. The Government claims to be confident that the total programme is within the physical capacity of the country; that the country can bear the cost of such a programme and states that this money is to come as far as possible from revenue and as little as possible from loans. They feel that the introduction of the pay-as-you-earn system of income tax will reduce evasion and default to a considerable extent whilst the other taxes decided upon will contribute to revenue, reduce consumer spending and help to counter inflation."

Corona Club Dinner

The Secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside at this year's annual dinner—the 48th in the series—of the Corona Club. It will be held on Thursday, June 19th, at 7.15 p.m. for 7.45 p.m. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Full particulars of the dinner and of the club, which is open to all serving and retired members of the Overseas Civil Service and of the Colonial Office, may be obtained from the honorary secretary of the club, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

(Continued from page 99)

grandson of Lord Oxford and Asquith, in a by-election at Torrington, marks a new stage in the current revival of the Liberal Party. It will no doubt give the impetus to the running of a great number of Liberal candidates in the next general election, though whether that is likely to produce an effective party in the House of Commons, or merely to hand over a large number of doubtful votes to the Labour Party in a split vote, is debatable.

Change of Name for Imperial Institute

THE CIRCULAR has already reported the intention to introduce legislation to permit the transfer of the Imperial Institute to another site,* and this legislation took the form of a Bill (the Commonwealth Institute Bill 1958) which received the Royal Assent on March 13th, 1958. By clause I of this Act the name of the Institute has been changed from "Imperial" to "Commonwealth" Institute. The purpose of the Institute, to advance the interests of the Commonwealth by promoting an understanding of its nature and of the life and activities of its countries and peoples through the medium of public instruction and information, remains unchanged.

The change of name was first formally proposed in the report of the committee of inquiry presided over by Lord Tweedsmuir issued in 1952. The need to move the Institute resulted from the Government decision to expand the Imperial College of Science and Technology over the greater part of the South Kensington site, first announced in the House of Commons on January 29th, 1953, though the decision to move the Institute was not announced until three years later (in the House of Lords on January 25th, 1956). After a search a suitable site of approximately three-and-a-quarter acres was found in Holland Park, on which it is intended to erect a building which will provide the Institute with approximately equivalent space to that now available to it—that is, 102,000 square feet net and about 125,000 square feet gross. The new Act provides for the vesting of the site in the Trustees of the Institute and for the erection of the new building.

With minor exceptions, the new Act does not amend the Imperial Institute Act, 1925, in respect of the general pattern of responsibility for governing and managing the Institute. There are only two simple constitutional changes. The first is in the composition of the trustees, where the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies replace the Prime Minister, the Lord President of the Council and the President of the Board of Trade. The second is that the present requirement for prior consultation with the Governor of the Bank of England and the president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, when appointing the private trustees, is being dropped.

A provision enables objects to be disposed of or lent, and there is a small alteration of procedure for running expenses. An Order in Council can be made under the procedure of Section 8 of the Imperial Institute Act, 1925, to give any new member government acceding to the Commonwealth the right to appoint members of the governing body.

Copies of the following new books by West Indian authors have been received by the CIRCULAR: *The Suffrage of Elvira* by V. S. Naipaul (Andre Deutsch, 15s.); *The Faces of Love* by John Hearne (Faber & Faber, 15s.); and *Black Midas* by Jan Carew (Martin Secker & Warburg, 16s.).

* See CIRCULAR, January, 1957, page 13.

Election Victory for Federal Labour Party

26 Seats in House of Representatives

THE elections held throughout The West Indies on March 25th for the 45 seats in the House of Representatives resulted in a win for the Federal Labour Party who secured 26 of the seats against the 19 won by the Democratic Labour Party. As is generally known the chief supporters of the Federal party are Mr. Norman Manley, Dr. Eric Williams and Sir Grantley Adams, while the Democratic party includes Sir Alexander Bustamante, Mr. Albert Gomes and Mr. Ashford Sinanan among its leaders.

It is expected that Sir Grantley Adams, at present Premier of Barbados, will be elected as first Prime Minister of The West Indies.

The table below, showing the election results in full, has been supplied by the Federal Information Officer, Mr. W. A. Richardson—with the exception of the final column ("Federal Party") which has been inserted by the CIRCULAR according to the latest information. As will be seen from a footnote to the table the Cornwall, Jamaica, seat may be the subject of a further recount.

Constituency and Candidate	Local Party	Votes	Federal Party
BARBADOS—5 seats			
SIR GRANTLEY ADAMS ...	B.L.P.	17,679	F.L.P.
Hon. D. H. L. WARD ...	B.L.P.	11,686	F.L.P.
H. F. G. ROCHEFORD ...	B.L.P.	11,184	F.L.P.
V. B. VAUGHAN ...	B.L.P.	10,970	F.L.P.
Hon. Mrs. N. G. DAYSH ...	B.N.P.	10,933	F.L.P.
G. E. Straughan ...	B.L.P.	10,535	F.L.P.
F. L. Walcott ...	Ind.	10,551	—
E. W. Barrow ...	B.D.L.P.	9,494	D.L.P.
C. Tudor ...	B.D.L.P.	6,329	D.L.P.
J. Dear ...	B.N.P.	5,798	D.L.P.
A. E. S. Lewis ...	B.D.L.P.	4,976	D.L.P.
C. E. Talma ...	B.D.L.P.	4,449	D.L.P.
ANTIGUA—2 seats			
Hon. B. T. CARROTT ...	A.L.P.	5,322	F.L.P.
Hon. N. H. RICHARDS ...	A.L.P.	5,290	F.L.P.
J. H. Rowan ...	A.N.P.	978	D.L.P.
ST. KITTS—2 seats			
Hon. R. L. BRADSHAW ...	S.K.N.T.L.U.	5,647	F.L.P.
D. LLOYD ...	S.K.N.T.L.U.	4,709	F.L.P.
B. Samuel ...	D.L.P.	560	D.L.P.
W. Hodge ...	Ind.	568	—
MONTSERRAT—1 seat			
Hon. W. H. BRAMBLE ...	M.L.P.	4,210	F.L.P.
J. N. EDWARDS† ...	M.L.P.	3,068	F.L.P.
R. E. D. Osborne ...	D.L.P.	1,097	D.L.P.
W. Jeffers ...	D.L.P.	780	D.L.P.
C. Browne ...	Ind.	503	—
R. Griffith ...	Ind.	539	—
DOMINICA—2 seats			
Mrs. PHYLLIS ALFREY ...	D'ca.L.P.	10,303	F.L.P.
E. O. LE BIANC ...	D'ca.L.P.	9,913	F.L.P.
R. H. Lockhart ...	D.U.P.P.	1,575	D.L.P.
F. Royer ...	D.U.P.P.	1,039	D.L.P.
A. A. Bellot ...	Ind.	1,861	—
S. Lestrale ...	Ind.	1,139	—
ST. LUCIA—2 seats			
Hon. C. LA CORBINIERE ...	S.L.L.P.	9,907	F.L.P.
J. M. D. BOUSQUET ...	S.L.L.P.	8,437	F.L.P.
W. G. Mallet ...	P.P.P.	4,176	D.L.P.
D. B. James ...	Ind.	2,446	—

Constituency and Candidate	Local Party	Votes	Federal Party
GRENADA—2 seats			
Hon. JOSEPH GIBBS ...	G.U.L.P.	9,313	F.L.P.
Dr. LINCOLN RADIX ...	G.U.L.P.	9,861	F.L.P.
Benson Douglas ...	G.N.P.	3,803	D.L.P.
Fisher Archibald ...	G.N.P.	2,105	D.L.P.
Derek Knight ...	Ind.	1,785	—
Edwin Harford ...	Ind.	140	—
Cecil Campbell ...	P.U.L.P.	117	—
JAMAICA—17 seats			
Surrey			
KEN HILL ...	J.L.P.	81,819	D.L.P.
B. Barnswell ...	P.N.P.	72,410	F.L.P.
Cornwall			
VIVIAN BLAKE ...	P.N.P.	*46,332	F.L.P.
E. W. Wakeland ...	J.L.P.	*46,143	D.L.P.
Middlesex			
ARCHDEACON L. A. LENNON ...	J.L.P.	74,449	D.L.P.
Mrs. E. Dalton James ...	P.N.P.	59,472	F.L.P.
Kingston			
RALPH BROWN ...	P.N.P.	20,737	F.L.P.
George McFarlane ...	J.L.P.	18,741	D.L.P.
St. Andrew			
ALEXANDER HECTOR ...	J.L.P.	37,695	D.L.P.
Leacroft Robinson ...	P.N.P.	35,001	F.L.P.
St. James			
HOWARD COOKE ...	P.N.P.	10,338	F.L.P.
Dr. Herbert Eldemire ...	J.L.P.	8,533	D.L.P.
Hanover			
SYDNEY B. STONE ...	J.L.P.	*6,104	D.L.P.
E. W. McHayle ...	P.N.P.	4,054	F.L.P.
Lascelles Murray ...	P.F.M.	779	—
Clarendon			
Dr. F. R. DUANEY ...	J.L.P.	*27,213	D.L.P.
D. E. Webb ...	P.N.P.	*12,139	F.L.P.
Rev. L. P. Fountain ...	Ind.	*945	—
Manchester			
L. P. DELAPENNA ...	P.N.P.	*13,882	F.L.P.
Victor Bailey ...	J.L.P.	*12,428	D.L.P.
St. Ann			
F. B. RICKETT ...	P.N.P.	14,394	F.L.P.
S. H. Lambie ...	J.L.P.	10,486	D.L.P.
Westmoreland			
W. C. SWABY ...	J.L.P.	12,779	D.L.P.
D. Thompson ...	P.N.P.	11,987	F.L.P.
Trelawny			
URIAH BELINFANTI ...	P.N.P.	8,011	F.L.P.
E. H. Wakeland ...	J.L.P.	7,718	D.L.P.
St. Mary			
M. CARGILL ...	J.L.P.	*17,984	D.L.P.
Ivan Cameron ...	P.N.P.	*14,896	F.L.P.
Portland			
G. T. AFFELICK ...	J.L.P.	11,106	D.L.P.
K. G. Wright ...	P.N.P.	9,432	F.L.P.
St. Thomas			
R. LIGHTBOURNE ...	J.L.P.	*15,327	D.L.P.
A. G. McQueen ...	P.N.P.	*8,305	F.L.P.
St. Catherine			
W. B. WILLIAMS ...	J.L.P.	26,452	D.L.P.
Dr. L. C. Leslie ...	P.N.P.	14,538	F.L.P.
St. Elizabeth			
L. DENSHAM ...	J.L.P.	*12,053	D.L.P.
Dr. Aubrey Russell ...	P.N.P.	*10,170	F.L.P.

Constituency and Candidate	Local Party	Votes	Federal Party
ST. VINCENT—2 seats			
LEROY ADAMS...	P.P.P.	5,697	D.L.P.
A. C. G. ALLEN	P.P.P.	5,515	D.L.P.
Milton Cato	S.V.L.P.	5,475	F.L.P.
Hudson Tannis	S.V.L.P.	4,985	F.L.P.
Ebenezer Duncan	Ind.	347	—
M. Browne	Ind.	1,075	—
Norton Bess	Ind.	112	—
TRINIDAD—10 seats			
Port-of-Spain West			
RONALD WILLIAMS	P.N.M.	13,636	F.L.P.
Louis Rostant	D.L.P.	8,481	D.L.P.
Port-of-Spain East			
DONALD PIERRE	P.N.M.	14,993	F.L.P.
Herman Scott	D.L.P.	4,437	D.L.P.
St. Anns			
W. ANDREW ROSE	P.N.M.	18,842	F.L.P.
Donald Nelson	D.L.P.	7,386	D.L.P.
St. George East			
ALBERT GOMES	D.L.P.	15,515	D.L.P.
Matthew Ramcharan	P.N.M.	13,560	F.L.P.
Eastern Counties			
VICTOR BRYAN	D.L.P.	*12,254	D.L.P.
J. Hamilton Maurice	P.N.M.	*6,723	F.L.P.
Caroni			
PAT MATHURA	D.L.P.	18,480	D.L.P.
Chunilal Saith	P.N.M.	9,178	F.L.P.
Pastor Campbell-Bryce	Ind.	392	—
San Fernando-Naparima			
ROY A. JOSEPH	D.L.P.	17,883	D.L.P.
Saied Mohammed	P.N.M.	14,478	F.L.P.
St. Patrick			
M. H. SHAH	D.L.P.	14,433	D.L.P.
T. U. B. Butler	Ind.	12,255	—
Dr. M. Sampath	P.N.M.	7,937	F.L.P.
Victoria			
ASHFORD SINANAN	D.L.P.	14,023	D.L.P.
De Wilton Rogers	P.N.M.	9,586	F.L.P.
J. D. Deborah	Ind.	155	—
Tobago			
A. N. R. ROBINSON	P.N.M.	6,625	F.L.P.
A. P. T. James	D.L.P.	3,904	D.L.P.

* After recount.
 † Alternate Member to Mr. Bramble.
 ‡ Another recount has been requested.

Abbreviations used in the table are as follows: F.L.P.—Federal Labour Party. D.L.P.—Democratic Labour Party. P.N.M.—Peoples National Movement. Ind.—Independent. B.L.P.—Barbados Labour Party. B.D.L.P.—Barbados Democratic Labour Party. B.N.P.—Barbados National Party. A.I.P.—Antigua Labour Party. S.K.N.T.I.U.—St. Kitts-Nevis Trade and Labour Union. M.I.P.—Montserrat Labour Party. G.U.L.P.—Grenada United Labour Party. G.N.P.—Grenada National Party. D'ca.L.P.—Dominica Labour Party. D.U.P.P.—Dominica United People's Party. S.L.L.P.—St. Lucia Labour Party. P.P.P.—Peoples Progressive Party. S.V.L.P.—St. Vincent Labour Party. J.L.P.—Jamaica Labour Party. P.N.P.—Peoples National Party. P.F.M.—People's Freedom Movement.

Among the guests who have been invited to attend the inauguration of the Federal Legislature on April 22nd are Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, 1950-55, and a former chairman of the British Caribbean Standing Closer Association Committee, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Professor Arthur Lewis, of St. Lucia, Professor E. C. Amoroso, Mr. C. L. R. James, the historian and journalist, and Dr. Gerald Spencer, president of the Caribbean League of America, and, as reported in last issue, Mr. Harold Wakeford, chairman of the West India Committee.

The Grace Line

New West Indies—U.S.A. Link

THE HON. WILLS O. ISAACS, Minister of Trade and Industry, Jamaica, and Mr. Lewis A. Lapham, president of the Grace Line, stated in a recent joint announcement that arrangements had been made to begin a weekly passenger-and-cargo service from Kingston to Baltimore and New York with the Grace Line's combination cargo-passenger ships, *Santa Clara*, *Santa Monica*, and *Santa Sofia*. The service was due to start with the arrival of the *Santa Clara* in Kingston on March 26th. Prior to Kingston, the popular 52-passenger air-conditioned *Santas* will call at Aruba; Maracaibo, Venezuela; and Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia. Leaving Kingston each Wednesday the ships will call weekly on Sundays or Mondays at Baltimore and on Wednesdays at New York.

Mr. Lapham, commenting on the new service, said: "It is a great pleasure after all these years to have Kingston once again on the schedule as a Grace Line port of call. In restoring a regular ocean passenger service between Jamaica and the United States Atlantic seaboard, we are able also to offer to cruise passengers a full day of sightseeing and shopping at this great Caribbean island resort. Jamaican industry and agriculture, as well as American importers, with particular reference to those who need refrigerated space, can now look to a direct service and a transit time of five days, providing the island's products with immediate access to the Middle and North Atlantic markets of the United States. Grace Line is deeply appreciative of the active and continuing interest the Jamaican Government has shown toward this new service.

The Grace Line's agents in Jamaica will be Grace Kennedy & Co., 64, Harbour Street, Kingston, with terminal facilities at the Hanover Street wharf.

Cocoa Production in 1957-58

F.A.O. Estimates

THE Cocoa Study Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization recently issued estimates of world cocoa production for the period October 1st, 1957 to September 30th, 1958. These show a substantial fall in estimated production from 901,000 metric tons in 1956-57 to 747,000 metric tons. Substantially smaller crops are expected in Brazil (144,000 metric tons against 160,000 metric tons in 1956-57), Ghana (205,000 metric tons against 267,900 metric tons in 1956-57), Nigeria and the Cameroons (86,000 metric tons against 137,200 metric tons in 1956-57), French West Africa (47,000 metric tons against 73,000 metric tons in 1956-57) and the French Cameroons (55,000 metric tons against 60,000 metric tons in 1956-57).

Estimates of world cocoa grindings—admittedly subject to considerable margin of error—indicate a figure of 813,000 metric tons against 882,000 metric tons in 1956-57. This fall is largely accounted for by the United States, France and Brazil, with figures for other countries fairly constant.

Canadian Aid for West Indies

Ship for Inter-Island Service

THE generous action of the Canadian Government in promising a new ship as a gift to The West Indies for its inter-island service has been warmly welcomed throughout the area. The gift was announced in a recent letter from the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker, to the Governor-General of the West Indies, Lord Hailes. Mr. Diefenbaker wrote—

"Following the discussion between the representatives of The West Indies and of the Canadian Government my colleagues and I have had an opportunity to consider the needs of The West Indies for assistance in carrying out the economic development plans of the Federation and how Canada could help most effectively. A few weeks ago interim arrangements were made to provide The West Indies with the services of some Canadian experts. We now have had an opportunity to consider further the Canadian aid programme for The West Indies. We recognize that an inter-island shipping service to move goods and people between the various islands is one of the most acute needs of your new Federation. This is a need which Canada is able and willing to meet and I am happy to be able to inform you that the Government has decided to recommend to Parliament that it authorize the Government to provide The West Indies with a ship to be used in your inter-island service.

"Over the next few months there will be opportunities for consideration to be given to the design and the other matters respecting this vessel. Further discussions regarding capital aid and technical assistance from Canada could best take place, I suggest, at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference to be held in Montreal in September.

"With this message I send my warm personal greetings to you and the Advisory Council and I assure you that the emergence of a new Commonwealth nation in the western hemisphere has the warm sympathy and support of the people of Canada. We are looking forward to increasing and strengthening the traditional ties between the Canadian people and the people of The West Indies."

Lord Hailes replied as follows:—

"Your very welcome message has been handed to me. I need hardly say that its terms will be deeply appreciated by the people of The West Indies, who will be fully aware of the great value and importance of this most generous gift of a ship.

"As you say, there will be opportunities over the next few months for consideration of matters arising out of this gift and we shall greatly look forward to the further discussions regarding capital aid and technical assistance from Canada to The West Indies which will take place at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal later in the year.

"I am most grateful for your personal greetings to myself and to the members of my Advisory Council; and for your expression of the warm sympathy and support of the people of Canada for the people of The West Indies. I know that West Indians for their part will always be most anxious to do all they can to

strengthen and increase the traditional ties which already exist between the two peoples."

Statement by Mr. Lennox-Boyd

The matter was raised in the House of Commons on March 17th, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written reply to a question by Sir Roland Robinson, stated: "The Canadian Government have decided, subject to the approval of the Canadian Parliament, to provide the West Indies with a ship to be used in the inter-island service. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are most appreciative of this very generous offer, which has already been warmly welcomed by the Governor-General of the Federation.

"In the light of this offer and of the working of the present interim arrangements, the West Indian Shipping Board will make recommendations later this year to the Federal Government about long-term plans for the service."

References have been made in recent issues of the CIRCULAR to the two ships—the *Oluf Sven* and the *Hermann Langreder* which have been chartered for use on the inter-island service. The vessels are now in service and the following report, dated April 1st, on their inaugural voyages has been received from the Federal Information Officer, Mr. W. A. Richardson:—

"The *Oluf Sven*, the first ship to enter the new service, made a very successful inaugural intra-Caribbean trip on March 12th last. She arrived in Jamaica ahead of schedule and was able to take a shipment of salt at Turks Island for Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana on her way back."

"The *Hermann Langreder* arrived in Trinidad this afternoon from Hamburg to operate the Federal Shipping Service in conjunction with the *Oluf Sven*. She will make a short trip, with passengers only, to Grenada and St. Vincent during the Easter holidays and will then proceed direct to Jamaica from Trinidad, touching at the islands on her way back. She is due to return from this northern trip on April 26th."

United States Customs

New Valuation Procedure

The issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 28th, 1958, gives extracts from the United States Bureau of Customs *International Newsletter* for February, in which reference is made to a new customs valuation procedure for certain articles which became effective on February 27th. The new law eliminates "Foreign Value" as a basis for determining value in the majority of United States importations.

Appraisalment for duty purposes is now based on either export value, United States value, constructed value or American selling price. General explanations of these bases are given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, and for information in regard to the articles affected or not affected exporters are referred to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372-3).

The Pakistan Cricket Tour

West Indies Win Fourth Test and Series

THE West Indies, playing against Pakistan at Georgetown from March 14th-19th, clinched the series by winning the fourth Test. There was close scoring in the first innings with the tourists scoring 408 (S. Ahmad 150, H. Mohammad 79), and the home team 410 (C. Walcott 145, G. Sobers 125). In their second innings, Pakistan scored 318 (W. Mohammad 97 not out, A. Kardar 56, Gibbs 5 for 80).

The West Indies then batted again and scored 317 for two wickets (C. Hunte 114, G. Sobers 109 not out). The home side thus won by 8 wickets.

The fifth and final Test match of the Pakistan tour of the West Indies was played at Port-of-Spain from March 26th-31st.

The home side, batting first, scored 268, with O. G. Smith making 86, and F. Mahmood taking 6 wickets for 83 runs. In their first innings, the tourists scored 496 (W. Mohammad 189, S. Ahmad 97, Taylor 5 for 109), in reply to which the West Indies could only score 227 (C. Walcott 62); thus the Pakistanis won by an innings and one run.

Of the five Tests played in the series, the West Indies won three, Pakistan one, and the other was drawn.

West Indies Team To Tour India

It was announced recently from Trinidad that Frank Worrell will captain the West Indies team on the 1958-59 tour of India. F. Alexander will be vice-captain. The team will be as follows:—

BARBADOS, F. M. Worrell, E. A. Atkinson, R. Bynoe, C. Hunte, G. Sobers. JAMAICA, F. Alexander, R. Gilchrist, J. Henricks, O. G. Smith. BRITISH GUIANA, B. Butcher, L. Gibbs, R. Kanhai, J. Solomon. TRINIDAD, S. Ramadhin, W. Rodriguez, J. Taylor.

Large Order for Jamaica Hats

THE Industrial Development Corporation of Jamaica recently negotiated the colony's largest single sale of straw goods when it arranged to supply 80,000 hats to a firm of advertising specialists in New York. It is hoped that the order will be increased to approximately 250,000 during the next few months.

The hats have been ordered on behalf of the Ford Motor Co., and a full range of them will be displayed in the 7,000 showrooms of Ford dealers across the United States. For a small charge, visitors to the showrooms will be able to select a hat from the range and receive it by direct mail from Jamaica. The cardboard boxes in which the hats will be displayed will also be made in the colony.

The Jamaica Tourist Board co-operated in the negotiations and a special poster will be displayed in each of the 7,000 showrooms; and the boxes in which the hats are mailed will bear a colourful map featuring the island's tourist attractions.

The two organizations which have undertaken to produce the hats are the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission and Caribbean Cottage Craft.

The Bishop Anstey Memorial

Appeal for Funds

DURING her short but very busy stay in Trinidad, Countess Mountbatten found time to open Trinity College, the new secondary school for boys built in Port-of-Spain by the Anglican Church. This school, together with the one being built in Princes Town, also by the Anglican Church, will help to fill in some small measure the great demand there is for secondary education.

This demand, which has steadily increased with the passing of the years, is now much greater than ever, due to the fact that the Federal capital is sited in Trinidad. The need for additional secondary schools for boys is acute and the Anglican Church is, therefore, to be commended on its foresight and faith in establishing these schools at this moment of the birth of a new nation whose success will depend so much on the quality of its leaders. These schools, in which the emphasis will be on character training, will undoubtedly produce many such leaders, as great care is being taken to recruit qualified Christian teachers.

The schools, in whole or in part, will be dedicated to the memory of the late Bishop Anstey who, during his long sojourn in the West Indies, did so much for education in those colonies in general, and Trinidad in particular. If they are to fulfil the purposes envisaged for them by those responsible for their establishment, much more money will have to be found and it is hoped contributions will continue to come in from all who have the interests of the West Indies at heart and who realize the great asset Church schools are to the colony and nation.

1957 Cocoa Conference

Full Report Now Available

A SUMMARY of the proceedings of the tenth conference on raw cocoa to be held in London since the second world war was placed on record in the CIRCULAR after the close of the conference.* The full report, which incorporates the full text of the papers presented to the conference, together with a summary of the discussions, has now been published by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, 11, Green Street, London, W.1.

Apart from its great value as a contribution to the literature on cocoa, this report emphasizes the enormous development of cocoa research which has taken place in the last few years. The letterpress alone extends to 326 quarto pages (more than double the number in the previous report), and there are 35 plates and a large soil map of a cocoa area in central Trinidad. A useful item which is often omitted from reports of this nature is an index, and workers interested in cocoa will be grateful for this addition.

Copies of the report are obtainable from the Alliance at the above address, price 63s. including inland postage.

* See CIRCULAR, October, 1957, page 291 and November, 1957, page 315.

U.K. Fresh Fruit Imports

Commonwealth Share Increases

THE February issue of *Fruit Intelligence*, the monthly summary of United Kingdom trade in fruit and vegetables, published by the Intelligence Branch of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, gives statistics of imports for the full calendar year 1957.

The total imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom in 1957 amounted to 21,564,000 cwt., which was a little more than 1 per cent above the 1956 level; the declared value of these imports, however, was £79,138,000, showing an increase of 8 per cent. While orange supplies returned to a more normal level, following the relatively light imports in 1956, there were considerably smaller receipts of apples, grapes and pears, while bananas showed some decrease for the first time since 1950. In the early part of the year there was a marked deficiency of Spanish oranges, imports of which up to June were little more than two-thirds of those of 1956 and less than one-third of those in 1955 in the same period; at the same time there was only a very limited quota for United States oranges. Receipts from Israel, however, were very heavy, while summer and autumn supplies from South Africa were at record levels. Lemon imports also recovered from the low 1956 level, with larger contributions from Italy and the United States, but there were relatively small receipts of grapefruit, the reduction compared with the previous year being chiefly in purchases from the United States. The lower level of banana imports followed upon a further decline in purchases from the Canary Islands and Brazil, which more than offset the continued rise in total deliveries from Commonwealth sources.

Imports of fresh fruit from Commonwealth countries accounted for 56 per cent of total imported supplies in 1957 in comparison with 54 per cent in the previous year. The Commonwealth share of citrus imports rose from over 36 per cent to nearly 38 per cent, while that of the banana imports was over 86 per cent as against nearly 81 per cent: for deciduous and other fruits its share also increased.

The following is a summary, by weight and declared value, of the United Kingdom imports for 1956 and 1957—

	Weight—000 cwt.		Value—£000	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Oranges	6,620	7,452	19,158	23,225
of which Commonwealth	2,464	2,839	7,974	9,443
Foreign...	4,156	4,613	11,183	13,782
Grapefruit	966	938	3,001	3,297
Lemons and other citrus	552	630	2,034	2,059
Bananas	6,300	6,277	19,985	21,455
of which Commonwealth	5,062	5,402	16,753	19,006
Foreign...	1,238	874	3,232	2,448
Apples	3,779	3,601	14,216	14,416
of which Commonwealth	2,237	2,078	9,843	9,983
Foreign...	1,542	1,523	4,374	4,433
Pears	1,190	1,084	4,940	4,847
Grapes	970	761	5,682	5,766
Peaches	107	124	745	870
Apricots	109	95	532	461
Plums	107	129	542	717
Other kinds...	535	473	1,930	2,025
Total	21,235	21,564	72,765	79,138

The relative importance of the various countries from which sweet oranges, grapefruit and bananas are imported is shown in the following imports statistics:—

Sweet Oranges.	Cwt.	
	1956	1957
Cyprus	391,507	398,958
South Africa	2,010,671	2,385,587
Other Commonwealth	14,616	16,192
Irish Republic	32,757	27,831
Argentina	14,371	10,561
Brazil	260,204	357,867
Greece	375	16,445
Israel	2,003,062	2,275,450
Italy	11,404	6,997
Netherlands	18,801	18,167
Portuguese East Africa	16,976	4,516
South Morocco	18,785	41,006
Spain	1,056,496	1,147,512
United States	238,558	40,499
Other foreign	27,354	22,115
Total	6,115,937	6,769,703

Grapefruit		
British Honduras	12,226	—
British West Indies	103,846	129,882
Cyprus	92,758	98,013
South Africa	165,001	188,343
Other Commonwealth	2,441	3,898
Argentina	7,696	11,810
Cuba	—	11,429
Israel	359,209	382,457
Paraguay	11,398	21,617
Portuguese East Africa	28,574	10,275
Spain	14,695	10,299
United States	152,056	45,279
Other foreign	15,385	24,835
Total	*966,039	938,137

Bananas.		
Ghana	13,015	17,951
Nigeria	1,341,628	1,374,775
Jamaica	2,914,098	2,915,780
Trinidad	64,346	143,518
Other British West Indies	728,409	949,262
Other Commonwealth	734	1,122
Brazil	336,476	201,474
Canary Islands	708,728	403,624
Madeira	37,556	13,410
French Cameroons	—	22,360
Spanish West Africa	154,611	225,464
Cuba	769	8,112
Total	6,300,370	6,276,852

* Amended total; details of amendment by type and/or country not available.

The imports of bananas in 1957 from the various British West Indian sources, which are recorded by bunches, were as follows: Jamaica, 11,232,467; Windward Islands, 3,971,998; Trinidad, 286,230; Total, 15,490,695.

Investment in British Guiana. In the House of Commons on April 1st, Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the amount of new investment from outside interests in British Guiana during the last six months; and what effect such investment had had upon reducing unemployment in British Guiana. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written reply, stated that figures for the last six months were not available. The estimates of private investment in 1957 from outside interests was £7,000,000. The ultimate effect of that upon the employment situation could not yet be assessed, but it was estimated that the construction and exploratory work involved had produced employment for over 2,000 people.

Canned Grapefruit from U.S.A.

Reference was made in the February issue of the CIRCULAR (pages 41 and 58) to the arrangements made under the United States Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law No. 480) for import into this country, during 1958, of fresh and canned deciduous and citrus fruit to the value of \$7,950,000; also to the fact that of that total the sum of \$1,000,000 was in respect of canned grapefruit segments.

The following particulars in regard to the issue of licences under the new quota for canned grapefruit segments were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 28th:—

Licences under the new quota will be issued on application on the following basis:—

(a) Half of the quota will be allocated to traders who received licences to import canned grapefruit from the United States of America under the arrangements announced in Notice to Importers No. 829 and will be proportional to those licences.

(b) Licences for the other half will be issued to traders who, during either the year ended October 31st, 1957, or the year ended November 30th, 1957, carried on a general import business in substantial quantities of canned or bottled fruit. Allocations out of this half of the quota will be made to traders:—

(i) who imported at least three varieties of canned or bottled fruit, and

(ii) who either imported canned or bottled fruit to a minimum value of £10,000 c.i.f. from each of two or more of the following areas:—

(A) Australia and New Zealand. (B) Africa.
(C) The West Indies, Central and South America. (D) North America. (E) The Far East. (F) Europe and the Near East.

or imported canned or bottled fruit to a minimum value of £30,000 c.i.f. from either Australia or South Africa.

It may be necessary to exclude applicants whose licences, calculated as above, would be of only a very small value.

Vegetation of Jamaica

Three useful additions to the literature dealing with the flora of Jamaica have recently issued from the University College of the West Indies.

All have resulted from the work of Dr. G. F. Asprey, lately Professor of Botany at the college, and his colleagues. The first, written in collaboration with R. G. Robbins, is a general description and analysis of the vegetation of the island. The second, prepared jointly with Phyllis Thornton of the Vomiting Sickness Survey, and reprinted from the *West Indian Medical Journal*, is an account of the medicinal plants of Jamaica. The third, compiled by A. R. Loveless and G. F. Asprey, deals with the dry evergreen formations of Jamaica which occur in the limestone hills of the south coast.

Commonwealth Music Festival

Award Won by Young Jamaican Pianist

THE 1958 Music Festival of Commonwealth Youth, which is presented annually by the music circle of the Over-Seas League, was held this year at Over-Seas House, London, and took the form of four concerts, held on March 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th. Young musicians representing various Commonwealth countries took part in the festival, and at the final concert, at which all the artists performed, the Commonwealth Award, 1958, was won by Miss Audrey Cooper, a 22-year old pianist from Jamaica, who is studying in London at the Royal College of Music under Mr. Kendal Taylor. Miss Cooper played three *Poems of the Sea*, by Bloch. Mr. Malcolm Arnold, the well-known composer, adjudicated and also presented Miss Cooper with her award.

The token awards given by the Commonwealth High Commissioners in London to the artists representing their respective countries were presented by Lady Pamela Mountbatten.

The object behind the Festival of Commonwealth Youth is to demonstrate the aims of both the Over-Seas League and of the music circle—by encouraging Commonwealth talent and by giving much-needed opportunity to the younger section of Commonwealth musicians. The music circle has set out to give a platform to a few of the outstanding young musicians of the British Commonwealth who are in London and, by so doing, to reaffirm its belief that only when full opportunity is provided to young and relatively unknown musicians can the artist of potential claim to international status hope for ultimate recognition.

The Arnold Bax Commonwealth Medal, 1958

The Arnold Bax Commonwealth Medal, which is presented each year at the Music Festival of Commonwealth Youth by Miss Harriet Cohen, the distinguished pianist, was won this year by Mr. Nigel Cox (pianoforte), who was also born in Jamaica, in 1932. Mr. Cox, who is at present studying with Ilona Kabos, has recently appeared as soloist with the London Symphony Orchestra in Dublin, and with the London Philharmonic Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall in London.

As Miss Harriet Cohen was unable to be present at this year's Music Festival, owing to concert engagements on the Continent, the medal was presented to Mr. Cox on her behalf by Jessica, Lady Forres, president of the Over-Seas League music circle.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of February production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 255,634 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended March 3rd was 713,555 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for February was 885,061 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for January was 413,499 barrels, and for February, 366,857 barrels.

Mace for Federal Legislature

Gift from Commons Ready in October

THE Mace which the House of Commons is to present to the House of Representatives of The West Indies is now being made and is expected to be ready for formal presentation in October.

It will be recalled that in the House of Commons on December 3rd, Mr. R. A. Butler, Secretary of State for the Home Department, proposed that Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House, should offer the Mace as "a token of our good will and welcome to the new Legislature." (See CIRCULAR for December, p. 339).

The matter was considered in Committee on March 25th when Mr. Butler moved—

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will give directions that there be presented, on behalf of this House, a Mace to the House of Representatives of the West Indies, and assuring Her Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same.

The proposal received hearty approval from both sides of the House and several speakers expressed good wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of the people of the West Indies.

On April 2nd, the House was informed that Her Majesty's answer to the Address was as follows—

I have received your Address praying that I will give directions for the presentation on behalf of your House of a Mace to the House of Representatives of the West Indies, and assuring Me that you will make good the expenses attending the same. It gave Me the greatest pleasure to learn that your House desires to make such a presentation and I will gladly give directions for carrying your proposal into effect.

Thirteen designs for the Mace were submitted in limited competition organized by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. The winning design, which was selected by a panel of judges including the Sergeant at Arms, was entered by Mr. A. G. Styles, of Garrard & Co. Ltd. The design, which is based on that of the House of Commons Mace, will embody the Coat of Arms of The West Indies and motifs distinctive of the territories which are entering into Federation. The execution of the Mace, which will be of silver gilt, has been entrusted to Garrard & Co. Ltd. through whose courtesy we are able to publish a photographic reproduction of Mr. Styles's design.

The following is a full description of the design:—

The Orb and Cross surmounting the Crown are of sturdy construction and, with moulded arches of the Crown, are richly gilt. The latter are attached to the head of the Mace slightly behind the circlet of Cross Patée and fleurs-de-lis. These also are of bold section and again are richly gilt, as are the Royal Arms, fully chased and centrally placed beneath the arches. They are brought on to the "cushion," panelled with twenty facets, and surrounded by a pierced and engraved border, the "cushion" itself being of silver finish. The Arms of the Federation and the Royal Cypher which alternate in pairs round the head are boldly chased, pierced gilt and brought on. The calyx beneath the head, of Lattice and Tudor Rose design, is likewise treated.

The head is supported by four Pelicans, modelled,

chased and richly gilt, mounted upon the silver shaft with a flat chased entwining design above the first knob. This knob is one of two and is ten sided with gilt mounts of "cut card" decoration, moulded wires and a wavy motif about the centre. The Mace is made to break hereabouts and is connected together by a sturdy screw fitting. The shaft is decorated with a flat chased "cross gartering" design within whose quarters are engraved representations of local activities, fourteen in number. Punctuating the intersections of the gartering are richly gilt Tudor Roses, each mounted separately and screwed into place. At the foot of the Mace is situated a group or "pride" of Imperial Lions about a central silver pillar decorated with flat chased palm leaves. Below this is repeated the lattice and rose motif that appears beneath the head of the Mace, and a strong steel button at the centre of a ring of fully chased cocoa beans terminates the Mace.

Jamaica and Her Senators

Sharp Criticism by *Daily Gleaner*

THE following is an extract from a leading article which appeared in the *Daily Gleaner*, of April 12th—

"Jamaica will not feel itself adequately represented on the Council of State if the Federalists place their lone Jamaican Senator there. Mr. Byfield may well in later years prove a strong and capable representative but he can hardly at the crucial start be more than a Mass symbol in place of the Senatorial nominee who was ditched for him by the P.N.P. So many things have gone wrong. In full expectation of the right to suggest two Senators, Mr. Manley and his colleagues put forward Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Byfield, a striking pair who compassed Jamaica's history and polarities. The former has been the chief negotiator for years in our struggles over prices and markets for sugar and citrus. Without him in the Senate, Jamaica may well lose the leadership in West Indian trade negotiation. Indeed, one wonders what shall be the material in terms of expertise and experience which Jamaica can furnish for the Council of State when Sir Grantley Adams sets up a cabinet for the West Indies.

"Jamaica, in federal terms, is today a house divided against itself. It is thus perhaps a pity—even if judgment is based on hindsight—that Lord Hailes had not asked the two West Indian Parties jointly to propose pairs in Jamaica and Trinidad acceptable to them both. This would have enabled the best talent to have been named, and yet would give each Party the necessary material to place in the Council of State, whatever ensued in the choice of Prime Minister and party alignments in the Federal government. But had there been a plot against Jamaica it could hardly have entered the Federal Legislature under greater handicaps than Sir Grantley will find in giving this island—the major area and peoples—a share in shaping the destiny of the West Indies. . . ."

[The CIRCULAR warns that there is general regret in Jamaica that Mr. Robert Kirkwood has not been nominated as a Senator. He has for many years played a leading part on behalf of the West Indies in general and Jamaica in particular in trade negotiations in at least three continents and it is a loss to all concerned that his experience, knowledge and drive will not be available to the first Senate. Ed.]



THE PRINCESS MARGARET, WHO IS TO OPEN THE NEW LEGISLATURE



LORD HAILES, G.B.E.
Governor-General of The West Indies

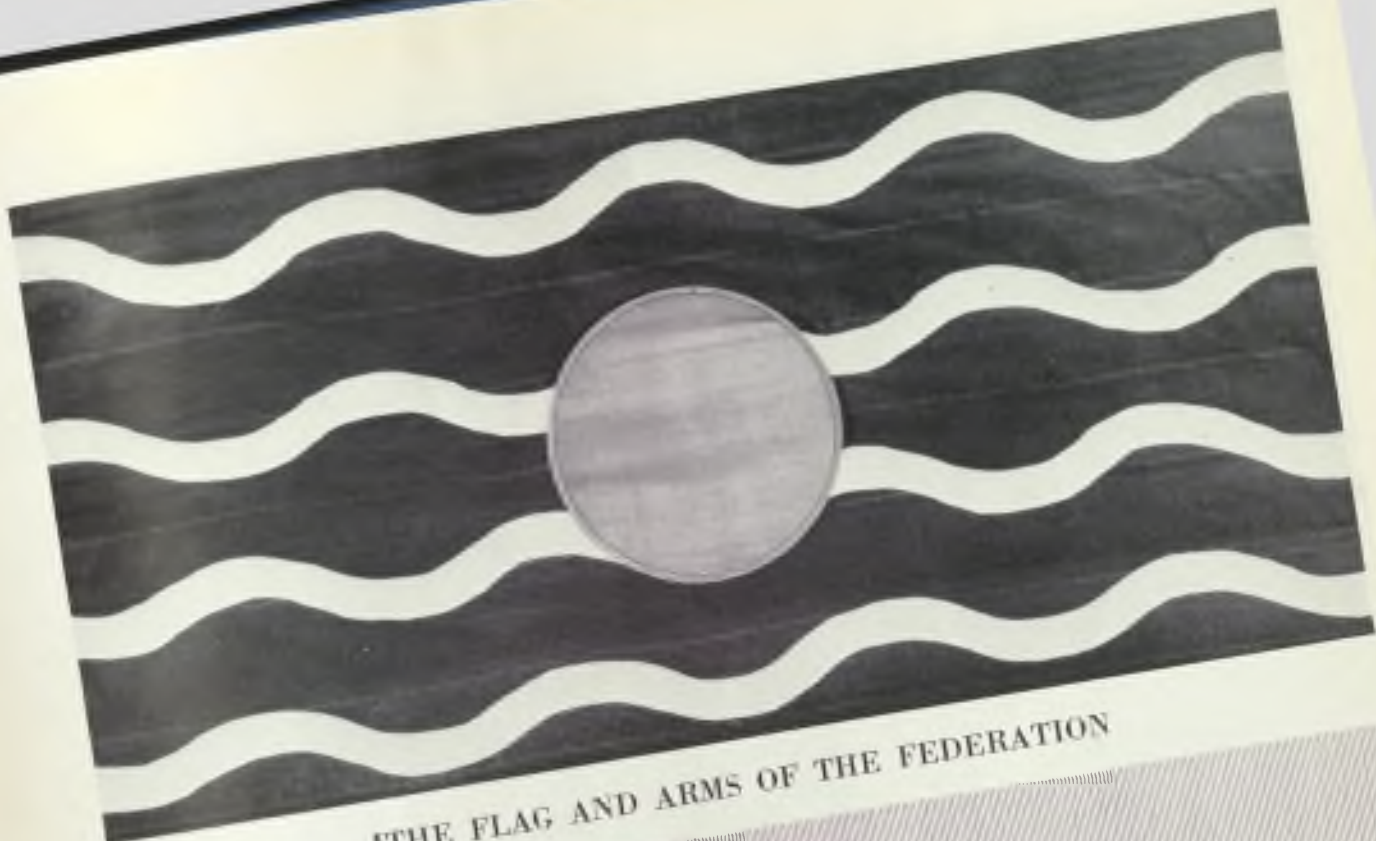


The Mace which is to be presented by the House
of Commons to the House of Representatives

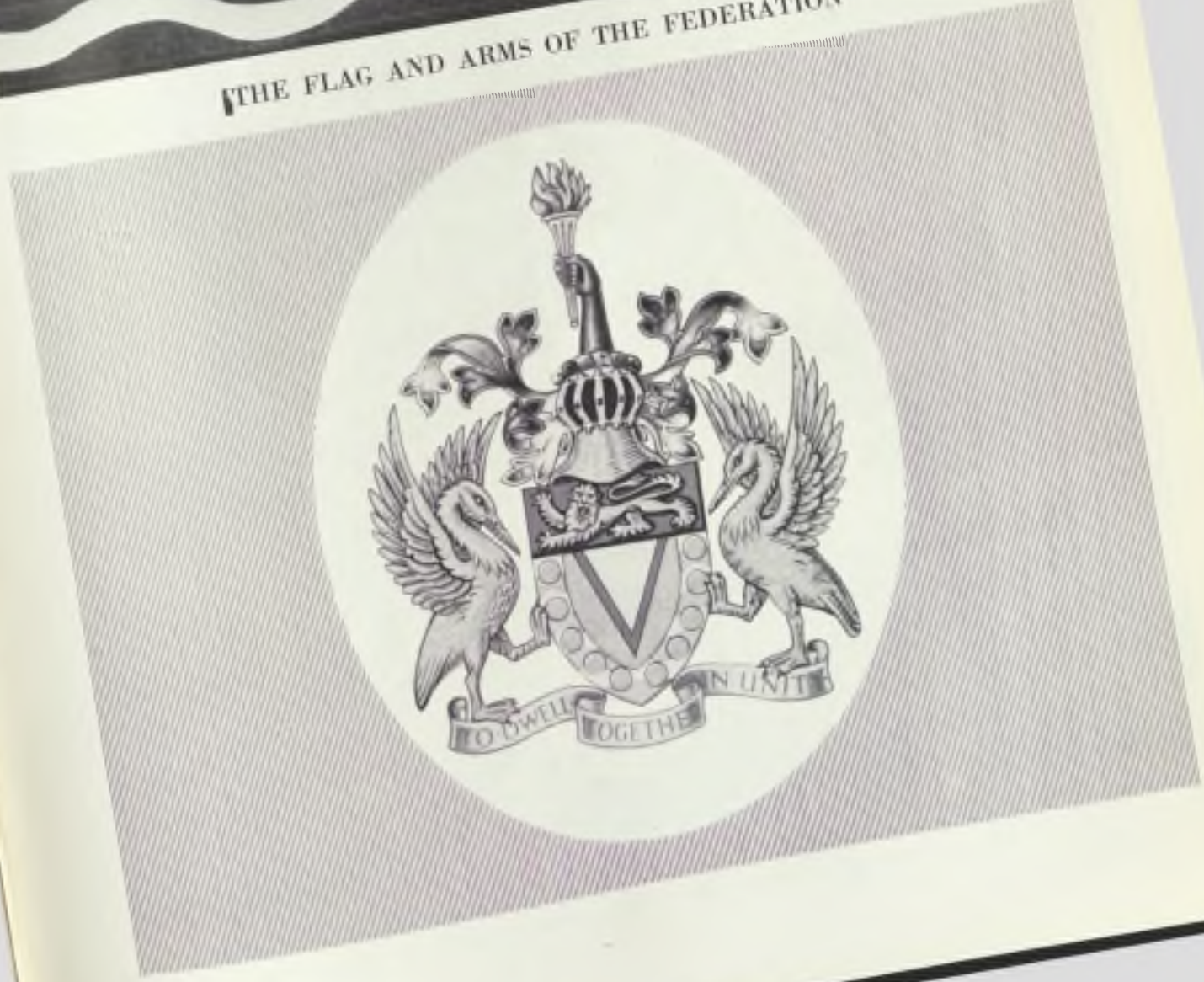
[See page 110]



SIR GRANTLEY ADAMS, C.M.G., Q.C.



THE FLAG AND ARMS OF THE FEDERATION



Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN nebber know de use a water till de tank dry."

* * *

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. have opened a new office at Kwakwani, Berbice, British Guiana.

* * *

PRINCESS MARGARET has accepted from the publishers, Oxford University Press, a specially bound presentation copy of *Songs from Trinidad*, compiled by Edric Connor, of Trinidad.

* * *

THE B.B.C. Caribbean Service will broadcast a special report of the annual general meeting of the West India Committee at 23.15 G.M.T. on May 29th. The frequencies are 16.84, 19.85 and 19.91.

* * *

MR. RAYMOND A. C. ALSTON, of Trinidad, and Mr. John A. Lewis, of London, have become life members of the West India Committee. This brings the total number of members who have taken up life membership to 409.

* * *

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, arrived at Southampton in the *Camilo* on April 13th, after her visit to Jamaica. During her visit Princess Alice was accompanied by her sister-in-law, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who also returned in the same ship.

* * *

It was recently announced from Port-of-Spain that Mr. Donald Bain had been appointed general manager of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, which, on January 1st, became a statutory body as the result of a Bill passed by the Legislative Council on September 6th last. Mr. Bain was for several years secretary of the colony's Tourist Board which now has official status.

* * *

WITH effect from March 1st, Mr. Oliver S. Burke has been appointed secretary of the Board. He has been acting Officer-in-Charge Licensing in the Department of Industry and Commerce and on several occasions acted as secretary of the old Tourist Board. He is the younger brother of Mr. C. Burke, at present the colony's acting Accountant General.

* * *

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, returned to London on April 14th after spending a week in the Bahamas for discussions with the local Government. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. J. T. A. Howard-Drake, and by Mr. P. Rogers, Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office.

* * *

FIVE West Indies cricketers left Jamaica for Southampton on April 3rd in the s.s. *Camilo*. Four of them—G. Sobers, O. G. Smith, C. Hunte and R. Gilchrist—will play in Lancashire and Central Lancashire League cricket; the fifth, R. Kanhai, will assist Aberdeen. T. Dewdney has also arrived and is to play for Darwin, in the Northern League.

* * *

CLYDE WALCOTT, who was vice-captain of the West Indies team which toured this country last year,

announced recently his retirement from Test cricket. He has made this decision as his back, which was injured some time ago, is still causing him trouble. He is accepting a coaching position with the Barbados Government. He said that he would continue to play for British Guiana if chosen.

* * *

THE aides-de-camp appointed to be in attendance, with Major Herbert, the aide-de-camp to the Governor, at all Royal functions during the visit of Princess Margaret to British Guiana, are Group Captain P. H. Gibbings, O.B.E., and Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.

* * *

ADDITIONAL aides-de-camp, who will have specific duties and will not be in attendance on the Royal Party, are: Mr. G. F. Baldwin, Mr. D. Chalmers, Mr. R. E. Close, Mr. R. Driver, Mr. G. Forrest, Lieutenant B. A. Foster, Mr. H. J. Griffith, Mr. T. F. K. Lee, Mr. S. S. Naraine, Lieutenant J. P. O'Dowd, Captain C. A. L. Price, Lieutenant J. A. Raatgever, Captain I. R. B. Robinson, Mr. A. N. V. Slinger and Mr. R. K. Steele.

* * *

THE arrival of the *Antilles* at Plymouth on March 28th, concluded the French Line special winter voyage programme to The West Indies. *Antilles* sailed again from Southampton on April 2nd on her regular West Indies run, and will operate with the *Colombie* a two-three weeks service from Southampton. The schedule of the *Colombie* has been revised to give a more extensive coverage, and in addition to Barbados and Trinidad, calls will also be made at Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and Grenada.

* * *

MR. ARTHUR R. F. DICKSON, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court, Lagos, was born at Lucea, Jamaica, in January, 1913. He was educated at the Rusea Secondary School and Cornwall College and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1938. He joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1941, and has served in Jamaica, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Barbados and British Guiana, and went to Nigeria in 1952, serving successively as Magistrate, Grade I, and Chief Magistrate. He was appointed Chief Registrar, High Court, Lagos, in 1956.

The University College

Resignation of Principal

A RECENT issue of the *U.C.W.I. Newsletter* announced that Dr. W. W. Grave, Principal of the University College of the West Indies, has accepted an invitation to become Head of Fitzwilliam House in the University of Cambridge. The College Council have accepted his resignation with effect from December 31st, 1958.

Dr. Grave, who was formerly Registry of Cambridge University and is a Life Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, succeeded the late Sir Thomas Taylor as Principal of the University College of the West Indies on January 1st, 1953.

Mr. L. J. Seidensticker

IT was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mr. L. J. Seidensticker, president of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Montreal, from 1926 until 1957 when he retired from that office but continued as a consultant and director.

He was born at Meridan, Connecticut, in November, 1877, and graduated in chemistry from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898. He worked in sugar factories in Cuba for several years—becoming administrator of a sugar combine there—and in 1907 returned to the United States to become chief chemist to Arbuckle & Co.

Mr. Seidensticker joined the Atlantic company in 1913 as refining manager at St. John, N.B., and six years later was transferred to Montreal as general superintendent. He was a former director of the Sugar Research Foundation of New York and was a life member of the American Chemical Society.

The CIRCULAR has received the following tribute:—

"The death of Mr. L. J. Seidensticker will have brought a sharp stab of grief to many Commonwealth sugar producers, and particularly to those associated with the West Indies.

"He began his long and full career in the raw sugar industry in Cuba in 1899, and when in 1907 he transferred his interests to sugar refining, he carried with him a broad understanding of the producers' problems and a sympathy which coloured all his dealings with us.

"Those of us who have visited Montreal from time to time have gained much from our contacts with him and from his shrewd and far seeing counsels. A visit to Eastern Canada never seemed complete unless we could have the privilege of spending some time in his company. He possessed in rare combination a courtly manner and a fierce but kindly sincerity which not only enabled him to speak his mind, but to do so in such a way as never hurt anyone's feelings. His letters were typical of him, as typical—and as genuine—as the way he closed them 'with affectionate greetings.'

"With the passing of this great gentleman and great friend of the West Indies, many of us feel that we have lost a bit of ourselves. As he would have wished, he remained active and in harness until the day he died."

Research at U.C.W.I.

Bush Tea and Liver Disease

INVESTIGATIONS carried out at the University College of the West Indies have proved conclusively that veno-occlusive disease of the liver can be caused by drinking "bush tea," made in Jamaica from the plant *Crotolaria fulva* which is known under various names including that of "white-back leaf." In Barbados a similar species, *Crotolaria retusa*, is known as "shack-shack."

The U.C.W.I. Newsletter of March 17th reports that it had been thought wise to advise the Chief Medical Officer of Jamaica of these findings so that the public should be urged to cease using the bush, and that with the same aim a press release had been distributed to newspapers throughout the Caribbean.

Boys' Brigade Anniversary

International Camp in Jamaica

AS this issue closes for press, the Boys' Brigade international camp is in full swing at Kingston, Jamaica. It was to be opened on April 10th by the Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley. The camp is part of the worldwide celebrations to mark the 75th anniversary of the "B.B."

A United Kingdom contingent of 50 boys and 27 officers have joined with members from Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand, Bahamas, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica, Haiti, St. Kitts, Nevis, Tortola, Trinidad and Jamaica, a total of about 600.

After the close of the camp on April 18th, the United Kingdom contingent will stay in the colony for another 12 days as guests of the local Boys' Brigade.

The Brigade has received valuable help from the Government of Jamaica and from the Governor, Sir Kenneth Blackburne, chairman of the organizing committee, who was the inspecting officer on "Visitors Day" at the camp.

A small luncheon party was given in London on March 31st for Mr. W. H. McVicker, overseas secretary of the Boys' Brigade, prior to his departure for Jamaica and a tour of the West Indies. Major-General D. J. Wilson-Haffenden presided and among the guests were the Rev. Wilfred Easton, of the Methodist Missionary Society, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon and Mr. A. E. V. Barton. Mr. McVicker, in a brief speech, explained the purposes of his tour, and Mr. Easton and Mr. Garnet Gordon replied.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1956 and 1957 sugar production and estimated production in 1958, with local consumption in 1957 and estimated local consumption in 1958, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1956	1957	Estimate 1958	1957	Estimate 1958
Antigua	28,478	31,670	25,000	1,598	2,000
Barbados*	151,171	204,525	175,000	10,035	10,500
British Guiana	283,333	284,973	295,000	18,612	18,250
Jamaica	362,490	370,975	394,750	57,337	62,000
St. Kitts	49,850	44,376	42,000	2,286	4,500
St. Lucia	10,874	9,314	9,120	1,750	1,920
Trinidad	160,230	167,805	177,900	25,993	30,000
	1,026,326	1,113,638	1,118,770	117,661	129,170
St. Vincent... ..	3,938	3,557	4,000	2,751	2,600

* Figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton of sugar.

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 £18 18s.

Colonial Research

(Continued from last issue)

The note on research carried out by the Agricultural Department in Jamaica refers to the "Topper" technique for the vegetative propagation of cocoa,* and states that this technique "has been accepted as an alternative to the 'rooted cutting' technique which has hitherto been practised." Citrus rootstock trials, in their eighth year, indicated that rough lemon, French lime and Langpur lime rootstocks impart the greatest vigour to scions under Jamaican conditions. Investigation of the "Brown Stem" disfigurement of the stem-end of oranges indicated a physical cause, no pathogen being found. Trials were instituted with the hope of establishing some correlation between the incidence of "Brown Stem" and various methods of reaping and post-harvest treatment of the fruit, in conjunction with studies on nutrition of the trees and observations on the effect of various environmental conditions on the fruit.

Cattle Breeding in Jamaica

Investigations were carried out on two diseases of coconuts; the "Unknown" or "Lethal Yellowing" disease, and the condition known as "FronD Drop," which causes the falling off of leaves and fruit bunches and results either in death of the plant within a year or development of a lingering unthrifty condition. In the former case an insect survey was instituted in the hope of detecting possible carriers of the virus; in the latter spraying with Bordeaux mixture and an insecticide, and application of nitrogen and potash fertilizers, all gave negative results, while no indication of a fungus was found. Chemical analysis of leaves and spathes suggested that deficiencies of phosphate and iron might contribute to the condition. The expansion of irrigation schemes in the island necessitated physical studies of the major soil types, and a comprehensive programme of investigations was begun, to provide information on which advisory work on the application of irrigation water can be based. Research work on the four breeds of cattle being developed in Jamaica continued during the year. Results with the Jamaica Hope dairy breed were particularly encouraging. The average yields of cows of the second and third generation are above those of the first generation animals. Culling on the basis of production became possible at the end of 1956, and it is now possible to maintain the coefficient of inbreeding for the whole breed at 2 per cent per generation. The highest yielding dairy cow produced over 20,881 lb. of milk at 4.6 per cent butter fat in 365 days. Several Jamaica Red steers reached 1,000-1,100 lb. live weight before 24 months of age. The demand for breeding stock of this breed for export was greater than the available supply. The pasture experiments with introduced grasses showed that the production in live weight gain of cattle on the improved grasses was 2½ times that on "commons grass." It was also shown that Jamaica Red steers after weaning at 8 to 9 months could be finished off at 24 months of age with an average dressed weight of 581 lb. when kept on fertilized plots of Pangola grass (*Digilaria decumbens*) carrying 1.8 to 2 animals to the acre. (The "commons grass" of the island could

only carry between 0.4 and 0.8 grazing steers per acre.)

The Agricultural Department of St. Vincent conducted long-term investigations in connexion with sugar-cane, bananas and arrowroot, but no results are quoted in the report.

Research activities of the Agricultural Department of Trinidad and Tobago included hybridization work and selection of progeny with heavy bearing and witches' broom resistant cocoa clones, low volume spraying of both water and oil based fungicides for control of Black Pod disease of cocoa, selection of pure lines of paddy and distribution of desirable seed to farmers, and pasture management and grazing trials. In the soil survey of Southern Trinidad more than 40,500 acres were completed. A sixteen-week experiment to compare the effect of feeding bananas plus fish meal *ad lib.* and a standard ration feed to pigs showed that only in the last four weeks were the results significant—bananas and fish meal being significantly better than the standard ration in producing weight gains. Growth increment studies in naturally regenerated forests continued.

Miscellaneous Caribbean Products

Certain matters of Caribbean interest were dealt with at the Colonial Products Laboratory. The laboratory kept in touch with the Adviser on Food Standards, Jamaica, in connexion with the drafting of processed fruit and vegetable regulations for the colony. Help was given to St. Vincent in connexion with an experimental consignment of fresh mangoes to Covent Garden. Samples of castor grown in Antigua were reported on as of good quality, with satisfactory oil content, and to be readily marketable in the United Kingdom at then current prices. There is a hint that territories with ample supplies of good quality coconuts might give serious consideration to the production of desiccated coconut, in view of the falling quality of supplies from Ceylon. The laboratory co-operated with the Government Chemist, Jamaica, in regard to the possibility of extracting vitamin C for medicinal use from the West Indian cherry (acerola). While the synthetic product holds the field there, the inquiry suggested the suitability of this fruit for production of syrups and concentrates for "vitamin" beverages. Particulars are given of the constitution of sugar-cane wax from Barbados, as determined in the laboratory. Tests of British Guiana rice processed by a wet brushing technique proved the superiority of normally milled parboiled rice. Tests were made of starch prepared in St. Lucia from *Canna edulis*, and it was found to have a higher viscosity than that from true arrowroot. Also, its viscosity continued to increase when the starch paste was held at a temperature of 92.5°C. Waste materials which were tested for value as animal feeding stuffs included arrowroot waste from St. Vincent, lobster meal from Jamaica and shrimp meal from British Guiana. The arrowroot waste showed possibilities as a source of carbohydrate, but the lobster and shrimp meals were not favourably reported upon. Cigarette tobaccos from Jamaica, British Honduras and Antigua were examined and reported on. Pulping trials with British Honduras slash pine (*Pinus caribaea*) gave results very different from those obtained with American slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) and the investigation of these differences was taken up.

At the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute the

* See CIRCULAR, November, 1957, page 316.

controlled curing of cocoa beans in "microfermentaries" was superseded by "an extremely simple small-scale method" which scored as high as commercial controls in flavour assessment. This method was put into test with clonal material. It had been thought that the death of the cocoa beans in a commercial fermentation was due to the combined action of heat and acid. From germination tests it would appear that acidity rather than temperature was the major lethal factor in a normal curing. The nature of the enzyme system concerned in the anaerobic conversion of the pigments during curing was elucidated. The report states that a rationalization of the commercial practice can be based on the findings. Chemical studies of plant polyphenols were conducted in collaboration with the Chemistry Department of the University College of the West Indies. The Institute commenced a long-term, routine screening of tropical soils for organisms which produce antibiotics active against plant pathogenic fungi, and made a number of *ad hoc* investigations on behalf of various institutions and industries.

During the year under review Mr. W. S. Wise was appointed director of the British West Indies Sugar Research Scheme in succession to Professor L. F. Wiggins, who left Trinidad in October. The factory was not operated during the year, though further improvements were made to its equipment. Investigation of the physical chemistry of the process of clarification continued. A report that lecithin had been found in cane juice was checked by investigation, but with no conclusive result. Experiments were conducted on the staling of cane. Changes found were loss of solids (after the eighth day), decrease in percentage of sucrose and increase in that of reducing sugars, and increased amino-acid content. It was found that sodium citrate was as effective as Versene for removing evaporator scale consisting of calcium phosphate and sulphate with moderate amounts of silica. The economic feasibility of the process remained to be examined. A type of paint was found which appeared satisfactory for protecting tanks against hot acid or alkaline Versene solutions during regeneration. Mixtures of ammoniated bagasse pith and molasses were successfully fed to cows, a 50/50 mixture being the most acceptable. The chemistry of bagasse and molasses ammoniation was investigated. Other matters which received attention at the Sugar Technological Laboratory were the preparation of a superior hardboard from bagasse and the pilot plant production of laevulinic acid from molasses. It began to appear that production of laevulinic acid from molasses was unlikely to be economic. This was also the indication in the case of detergents.

At the University College of the West Indies further progress was made on the production, isolation and chemistry of monamycin, and arrangements made for Mr. K. E. Magnus to continue the work at University College, Swansea, under Professor Hassall.

Colonial Social Science Research Council

Issues for social science research, to the end of the year, against the allocation of £525,000, totalled £204,309. Decisions having already been taken in the year 1955-56 on the more important projects, few new large grants were made during the year.

Work was begun on the study of family attitudes in

Jamaica, undertaken by the Conservation Foundation of New York, towards which the council contributed £7,000 in the previous year.† Dr. Huggins, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University College of the West Indies, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship during tenure of which he would spend the academic year 1957-58 in the United States, continuing his studies of capital expansion and economic growth in underdeveloped areas.

Dr. Fitzroy Augier completed his manuscript on Crown Colony government in Jamaica, and was awarded the degree of Ph.D. of St. Andrews University. He was then expected to edit one of the volumes of the large scale *History of the West Indies* planned by the University College of the West Indies under the general editorship of Professor J. H. Parry. Dr. Audrey Butt arrived in British Guiana at the end of the period under review, on a second visit to study the Amerindians. Dr. S. Collins, whose paper on social mobility in Jamaica was published during the year, received a further grant to enable him to complete a study on "the Teacher and Community in Jamaica." Mr. Francis X. Mark completed his study of the working class movement in the British West Indies and was engaged on the writing-up of his research. A Linguistic Survey being carried out by the University College of the West Indies with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation was assisted by Dr. J. Berry, Reader in West African languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies, who visited Jamaica in 1956, financed with funds provided by the British Council.

The annual report of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, is appended to the Council's report.

Colonial Medical Research Committee

The fostering of research by grants to certain departments of universities in Britain or colonial territories that are undertaking basic research relevant to the problems of tropical medicine continued to be prominent in the planning and financial recommendations of the committee. With one exception the various fields of research remained the same. Work on the highly specialized subject of the physiology of hot climates had to be terminated as the investigator concerned was selected for another important appointment in Britain. A recommendation of the committee that a modest block grant should be placed at the disposal of each of the three regional organizations for medical research (in East Africa, West Africa and the British Caribbean), from which each could make small immediate grants to provide some additional research facility for individual research workers, was approved subject to annual retrospective scrutiny of disbursements. The regional organizations welcomed the block grant. In the West Indies a small sub-committee was appointed by the Standing Advisory Committee to assist the chairman in administration of the grant.

Research at the Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory continued to centre round epidemiological investigation of Illheus virus infections. Serum surveys were made in Grenada and in the Rupununi Savannah region of British Guiana. In the former case laboratory tests

(Continued on page 124)

† See CIRCULAR, April, 1957, page 95.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

BARBUDA Airstrip Opened. Writing from St. John's on March 19th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, states: "Barbuda now enjoys air transport. The Governor, Sir Arthur Williams, and Lady Williams, flew to the island recently and His Excellency 'opened' the new airstrip. Two of the oldest inhabitants were taken for a drive to celebrate the event.

Visit of Rodeo. "A novel experience for Antiguans was the recent visit of the Cherokee Rodeo, which gave performances on the Recreation Grounds for four successive nights and two matinees. The trick riding and rope-throwing were very popular, especially with the children—more so than the lassoing of the bull!"

BRITISH GUIANA

The following extracts have been taken from the *Guiana Diary* for March 21st issued by the Government Information Services:—

Constitution under Discussion. "Dr. the Hon. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, at a meeting of the Legislative Council on March 20th, stated that he had begun discussions about changes in British Guiana's constitution with the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, and that further talks would be held in due course. Dr. Jagan added that in these future talks, consideration would be given to the question: 'in what respects the present constitution should be in consonance with the wishes and aspirations of the Guianese people.' Dr. Jagan made this disclosure when the Legislative Council was considering in committee stage a Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

New Venezuelan Consul. "To take up an appointment as Venezuelan Consul General in British Guiana, Senor Germain C. Navarro, former Venezuelan Consul General in Jamaica, arrived in British Guiana on March 18th. He has succeeded Senor Herman l'ermir-Bermudez who assumed duty here in October, 1956.

Mining and Engineering Companies. "Two new companies were registered at the Deeds Registry on March 20th. They will be known respectively as Roraima Mining, Ltd., and Pauling & Co. (Overseas), Ltd. Roraima Mining, Ltd., will prospect for metals, minerals and ores in British Guiana. The company has a share capital of \$5,000,000 divided into shares of \$1 each. The directors of the company are Mr. Gordon Waldie and Mr. Douglas G. Milne, both of Toronto, Canada. Pauling & Co. (Overseas), Ltd., a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, was registered with a share of capital of £10,000 divided into shares of £1 each. This company will carry on the business of civil engineers, building and public works constructors.

Primary Education. "The British Guiana Government cannot, at this time, take steps to revert to the former policy of compulsory primary education from

the age of five years. So said the Hon. Brindley Benn, Minister of Community Development and Education, at a meeting of the Legislative Council on March 20th. The Minister was replying to a motion moved by the Member for South Georgetown, Mr. Jai Narine Singh, which called for the reintroduction of the compulsory primary school age of five years. The Minister stated that the Government would have to find large sums of money to spend on the building of schools to accommodate the additional number of children between the ages of five and seven; and pointed out that even in advanced countries like Australia, Argentina, France and India the admission age was seven.

Praise for Teachers. "The liveliness, vitality and professional interest of teachers in British Guiana were very highly praised by Sir Christopher Cox, Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a Press conference on March 17th. He also stated that British Guiana had the best organized broadcasts to schools programmes that he had come across. Summing up his impressions on primary and secondary education gained during his nine-day visit, Sir Christopher stated that the public free library service and the annual music festival programme were doing a great deal towards moulding a rich, varied and cultural life throughout British Guiana. Sir Christopher also commented on the school building programme, the short and intensive course for 30 additional teachers which was started recently and on the very high standard of work done in secondary schools in British Guiana. He left for Trinidad *en route* to the Leeward and Windward Islands on March 17th.

Breaches in Sea Wall. "A high spring tide of 19.6 feet experienced on March 5th, caused serious breaches in several places in the concrete sea defence wall at Enmore on the east coast of Demerara. These breaches in the wall totalled 700 feet.

"In a statement issued on March 13th, the chairman of the Sea Defence Board, Mr. F. A. Seaford, stated that the whole position in regard to the flooding of lands behind the defences had been kept under control only as a result of the incalculable assistance given to the Public Works Department and the Sea Defence Board by the administrative manager, Mr. E. T. Warwick, the staff and employees of Enmore Estates, Ltd., and by the loan of manpower and machinery by the Res-souvenir Estates, Ltd. 'Many of these men remained at posts for 72 hours at a stretch and displayed outstanding qualities and perseverance,' said the chairman, who went on to add that since the breach, more than 300 men had been working around the clock constructing a second line of sea defence. This line will be held until it is possible to construct a new permanent wall behind the old defences.

"Mr. Seaford stated that it would now appear that the cultivated area damaged by flood water was less than 100 acres, and material damage had been done to very little property. It will be some time before an

accurate estimate of the cost of the necessary reclamation and construction works can be given."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Visit of Princess Margaret. Our correspondent, writing from Belize on March 29th, states: "Arrangements to give Princess Margaret a welcome worthy of the highest traditions of British Honduras hospitality are well in hand and already there is plenty of evidence to show that British Honduras will be second to none in demonstrating their high regard for the Princess and their loyalty to the Crown. Welcome arches are being constructed along the royal route and all are cleaning and painting their residences and premises for the great occasion. An outstanding feature has been that although the Princess will not be visiting the out-districts, all are sending representatives and doing everything they possibly can to associate themselves with the welcome.

Legislative Assembly. "In his address to the Legislative Assembly at the opening of the first session of 1958, the Governor, Sir Colin Thornley, stated that Her Majesty's Government had agreed to make a grant-in-aid for 1958 amounting to \$1,250,000 (B.H.). This was the same amount as for 1957, but as Her Majesty's Government had not sought to take advantage of expected extra revenue it meant that British Honduras would have \$600,000 (B.H.) more to spend this year than last. During a general review of this year's programme, His Excellency said that the Government would concentrate its economic effort on a limited range of important objectives with the main emphasis on a few selected crops such as cacao, sugar, citrus and on livestock for self sufficiency plus export and on forestry and external communications, to stimulate production.

"His Excellency referred to the failure of the first delegation to the United Kingdom and spoke of the formidable task which the second faced. He said that this delegation had acquitted itself well and had been greatly assisted by the People's United Party announcement of November 30th that it did not support the claims of Guatemalan sovereignty over this country and also by the terms of the loyal resolution passed by the Assembly. He invited the attention of Guatemala to this announcement and resolution and said that he hoped less would be heard in the future of claims by any other country to sovereignty over British Honduras.

Speech by Guatemalan President. "In a public speech in Guatemala, President Ydigoras Fuentes declared that he intended to visit Belize in an effort to carry out his Government's pledge for the integration of Belize with Guatemala.

Split in Party. "After continual rumours of dissension in the top ranks of the People's United Party with constant denials, Mr. Nicholas Pollard, a high-ranking member of that party and general secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, which is allied to the P.U.P., was expelled from the party after writing a letter to the P.U.P. council charging that the P.U.P. leader, Mr. George Price, intended to betray this country into the hands of Guatemala. With the news of his expulsion also came a statement of resignation from the P.U.P. by the Hon. Enrique De Paz, Member for

Natural Resources, who took Mr. Price's place in the last London delegation.

"With the Hon. Denbigh Jeffery already expelled from the party this means that the P.U.P., who held a majority of three in the Legislative Assembly of 15, have lost this majority. Other elected Members of the P.U.P. seem to be awaiting the final outcome of this split before coming to any definite decision, but it would be interesting to know how they can reconcile the varying and contradictory ramblings of their leader.

"In one speech he says that the allegation of his wish for association with Guatemala is all a plot against him; in the next he talks about obtaining self-government so that they could get \$15,000,000 from Guatemala. He is campaigning for 'Self-Government Now,' but fails to say where the money is coming from—except from Guatemala. Can anyone really believe that Guatemala would just hand over the money and forget the policy so recently advocated by their President? It is obvious that Mr. Price's flow of speech—first hot, then cold—is tap controlled from somewhere. The question is— who controls the tap? There is very little doubt in the minds of thinking and responsible people that Mr. Price is out for power at any cost and is completely sold on the Guatemalan idea.

New Roman Catholic Bishop. "It was officially announced on March 13th that the Rev. Robert L. Hodapp, S.J., had been appointed to succeed the Rt. Rev. David F. Hickey, S.J., D.D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Belize.

Supreme Court. "Mr. Ned Nixon Davis, American businessman and former economic and financial adviser to the Hon. George Price, leader of the P.U.P., was committed to the April session of the Supreme Court for trial on a charge that he obtained \$34,817 (U.S.) by false pretences and that he fraudulently converted \$125,000 (U.S.) to his own use.

Appointment. "Mr. E. L. Marshall, Senior Collector of Customs, Fiji, has been appointed Comptroller of Customs, British Honduras. He is expected to take up his duties in April.

Visitors. "Recent visitors to the colony have included Mr. I. Stourton, Inspector General of Colonial Police; Mr. Maxwell S. Strong, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner; Mr. William Courtney, journalist and traveller; and Mr. R. Ringwalt, U.S. Consul-General in Jamaica.

Sedition Charge. "According to the *Belize Billboard*, Mr. George Price has been charged by the police with (a) using words with seditious intent to bring Her Majesty the Queen into hatred and contempt, and (b) publicizing insulting matters about Her Majesty. At a preliminary inquiry held on March 28th, the police alleged that Mr. Price made the seditious remarks at a mass meeting held by the People's United Party in Belize on March 21st."

JAMAICA

Federal Elections. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Kingston dated March 26th, states: "The swing away from the People's National Party revealed by the Democratic Labour Party's winning of 12 seats in Jamaica for the Federal House as against five won by the Federal Labour Party seems to have been un-

expected by either side. The *Daily Gleaner* said that part of the truth 'must be that the island is apprehensive about Federation.' The paper went on to say: 'The voting of the electorate yesterday establishes that the government of the day and the people are not *en rapport*' adding that it did not necessarily mean that the electorate in domestic policies had reached a final decision to reject the party in office, but it should be a salutary warning that Jamaica did not feel itself pledged to follow the leadership of the People's National Party.

Visit of Governor-General. "Lord Hailes, Governor-General of the West Indies, and Lady Hailes paid their postponed visit to Jamaica at the end of February. Lady Hailes performed her first official function, she said, in opening Mary Seacole Hall, the women's hall of residence at the University College of the West Indies.

Industry. "Although Jamaica is industrializing rapidly one industry is closing down. This is the match factory which, after 25 years of operation, closes down on March 31st. Some 250 workers will be thrown out of employment, the Ministry of Labour saying that no plans have been made for absorbing these workers in other industry. As from April 1st the Government will reduce the import duty on matches and control the retail price of imported matches—1½d. per box of approximately 50 matches. The *Daily Gleaner*, commenting, said that the closing down of this factory was no setback to industrial development as the industry had continued with old-fashioned methods instead of adopting mechanized methods. Some years ago—1955—the commission of inquiry set up by the Government to inquire into the match industry reported that the methods of manufacture were out of date and uneconomical and that the factory 'had been run as a form of unemployed relief which the Government has contracted out to a private company for a fixed return on its invested capital.' Excise duties had to be refunded by the Government to enable the company to make its guaranteed rate of profit. The commission recommended that the company should be allowed to mechanize the equipment in the factory; instead the company has preferred to close down. It is said that a company with interests in the Trinidad match industry is likely to start operations in Jamaica with modern machinery.

Tourist Trade. "Another large hotel is planned for the Ocho Rios area. This will include a \$5,000,000 co-operative apartment homes scheme at Sylvia Lawn, now re-christened Sylvan Springs. Active promotion of the scheme is being carried out in Toronto.

"In Montego Bay a 100-apartment project with an air-conditioned movie theatre, commissary, swimming pool and shops is being planned to cost \$1,500,000, Canadian capital.

"In Kingston three applications to build hotels on the Palisadoes strip have been received by the Palisadoes Development Committee.

"Speaking to farmers in the parish of Westmoreland, the Hon. John Pringle, M.L.C. and managing director of Round Hill, said that hotelkeepers would be glad to buy farm produce locally but the quality, standards and volume produced in Jamaica were not enough. He said regretfully that Jamaican farmers had no

pride in presentation and the Jamaicans did not understand quality. He invited a deputation to visit his hotel and see the farm produce imported from the U.S.A.

Citrus. "Citrus Growers, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Citrus Growers' Association, have purchased the Caribbean Preserving Co., one of the largest and most efficient grapefruit segmenting plants in the West Indies, which also does big export trade in marmalade. With this purchase the association now owns canning and processing facilities covering the whole range of such operations in citrus.

"New Zealand has laid down restrictive orders prohibiting the import of Jamaican grapefruit, oranges and ugli fruit this year, while the import of Jamaican oranges will be cut to 75 per cent. of the 1957 shipments. The order is said to be part of the effort to balance her import and export trade, her sale of meat to the United Kingdom having dwindled. The total shipments of citrus therefore expected to be made to New Zealand this year will be about 70,000 boxes. Three years ago 130,000 boxes were shipped.

Gladioli. "A new horticultural crop may be found for Jamaica, that of gladiolus blooms and bulbs. A 10-acre plot at Caymanas estate in St. Catherine has been planted in gladioli as a pilot project. The scheme is a joint one with Caymanas estate and Imperial Flowers, Ltd., of Canada, which does business amounting to \$1,000,000 in Canada alone. Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the U.S.A., and a director and partner in Imperial Flowers, Ltd., recently flew to Jamaica to have conferences with Mr. O. M. Hensell, of Caymanas, the Industrial Development Corporation and the Government. Frost is said to have destroyed hundreds of acres of bulbs planted in Florida by Imperial Flowers and this project is an endeavour to find frost-free location for planting. If the present project is a success it is expected that the acreage will be increased to hundreds and eventually thousands, with exports valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. To begin with bulbs and blooms will be flown to U.S.A. and Canada but eventually exports may be made by ship.

Education. "For the first time in Jamaica a common entrance examination is being held for all secondary schools. This is in two parts, a preliminary test on March 26th and a final test in July. Scholarships given by the government will be awarded on the results of these tests. The government is considering a recommendation whereby selectors will be sent to the United Kingdom to recruit teachers to fill the needs of secondary schools.

Housing. "On March 5th the House of Representatives approved the Mona Housing Scheme in which 193 acres adjoining the University College have been made into a housing scheme for middle income persons, with 720 houses each to cost £2,900. Although approving the project the Opposition claimed that private interests were being benefited by the Government having sold this land to them at a very low price. When the Bill for this housing project was approved by the Legislative Council, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood said that there had been a lot of criticism about the Matalons who were financially interested in the project (the Opposition in the Lower House had pointed out that members of the family were on no fewer than 14 Government

boards) but this, he said, was because of jealousy, others in the commercial world not being as quick or alive as the Matalons to seize business opportunities. 'As far as I am concerned,' he said, 'we need a lot of millionaires in Jamaica. The more the better. I am not in favour of faint-hearted capitalism.' He congratulated the Matalons for 'gingering up' Jamaican industry and commerce.

Budget. "The Budget was presented to the House of Representatives on March 19th, but debate on it was postponed to April 1st. The Opposition walked out in protest at this postponement of the debate saying that it was impossible for them to deal critically with the Budget before the Federal elections, and that if debate was not to be allowed the presentation should similarly have been postponed. The net expenditure budgeted for is £33,764,300, over £4,000,000 more than the previous year. Of the total, nearly £8,000,000 is for Development. Proposals included the establishment of a Central Bank and a Development Finance Corporation with share capital of £250,000 and loan capital of £250,000. £900,000 will be spent on revising salaries in certain classes of the public service.

Milk Production. "Figures issued by Jamaica Milk Products, Ltd., show that for the 12 months ending December 31st, 1957, suppliers turned in a total of over 10,500,000 quarts of milk to the condensery at a value of £356,832. These figures represent an increase of 856,677 quarts and £41,418 over the previous year and are said to be a direct result of the Milk Incentive Scheme and would have been greater had not the drought in 1957 decreased supplies.

University College. "Commenting on the announced resignation last month of Dr. Walter Grave, Principal of the University College of the West Indies [see page 111], the *Daily Gleaner* in a leading article of March 14th said that the new Principal should be an educationist with a mission and implied that the West Indies should not insist on 'an indigenous person as Principal.' The leader concluded, 'A mediocre man (especially if he is a West Indian) could become an incubus, because no other college is likely to invite him away.'

General News. "Mr. D. T. M. Girvan, general secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, has been seconded to take up an appointment as Community Development Expert with the Technical Assistance arm of the United Nations Organisation. He leaves Jamaica early in April to work in Ecuador.

"The feasibility of an air-cargo service between Canada and Jamaica is being studied, representatives of Trans-Canada Airlines having visited Jamaica to have interviews with likely users of such a service.

"A grant of £200,000 from the United Kingdom to the new Technology Institute which will open in April has been announced by the Ministry of Education.

"According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics the population of Jamaica at the end of 1957 was estimated at 1,608,407. Of this total Kingston and St. Andrew accounted for 354,269.

"During 1957, 615 acres of inland water were put into fish farming. Just over 200 acres only were farmed previously so that the total acreage is now 817 acres.

"During the month a fire destroyed the Hospital

at Savanna-la-mar for a loss of several thousand pounds. All of the 170 patients had to be evacuated and housed in Mannings School.

"The report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives recommends an increase of members in the House from 32 to 45. The report will be debated in the Spring Session.

"On March 3rd a Pilotage Authority took over the pilot service of Kingston Harbour. Pilotage will now be on a roster basis with all earnings pooled for distribution at the end of each month."

ST. LUCIA

Federal Elections. In a newsletter from Castries dated March 31st, our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, states: "The most important event here this month, as in most territories in the British Caribbean, was the campaigning leading up to the Federal elections. Like most territories, too, the crowd response was lukewarm and this attitude expressed itself in the fact that only approximately 36.8 per cent of the 39,060 registered electors in the country turned out on March 25th to elect their first legislators to the Federal House of Representatives. The polling brought success again to the St. Lucia Labour Party, affiliated to the West Indies Federal Labour Party whose Hon. Carl La Corbiniere and Mr. J. M. D. Bousquet were returned. Mr. W. George Mallet, of the People's Progressive Party, the local unit of the Democratic Labour Party of the West Indies, came in third, while fourth place went to Mr. Donald James, who from 1955-57 was Chairman of the Castries Town Council. With the Federal elections over the people of Castries are likely to face a by-election as the Castries seat was held by Mr. La Corbiniere. [Full details of the Federal elections are on page 104.]

Trade Unions. "Some five years ago, arising out of misunderstandings between Mr. J. M. D. Bousquet, a former member of the Legislative Council, and the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Trade Union of which he was a President-General, a labour union organization named the St. Lucia United Workers' Union was formed. This new union comprised members from all parts of the colony, but eventually it became restricted in scope to Soufriere. With Mr. Bousquet's return to his former fold it soon became apparent that the two unions could not continue to be run independent of each other and so this month a formal merger was made in the presence of Mr. Osmond Dyce, of the C.A.D.O.R.I.T. and the Plantation Workers' International Federation to bring to an end 'now and forever the division of Labour in St. Lucia.'

Revenue. "Ways and means are being sought to increase St. Lucia's revenue and in accordance with statements made when this year's Budget was being presented, a committee, headed by Col. the Hon. Arthur Tubb, Financial Secretary, has been appointed to discover how this can be done. St. Lucia received a grant-in-aid amounting to \$790,533 from the British Treasury to meet this year's spending.

Arts Festival. "This colony, which has provided the writer for the epic drama of the West Indies Festival of Arts, in the person of Derek Walcott, will not be participating in this event, and plans to contribute two plays have fallen through. The decision to stay

out of the festival was taken when an *ad hoc* committee charged with responsibility for this island's participation broke up over the banning of 'Banjo Man,' one of the two plays, by the Roman Catholic authorities and a directive that none of the members of its congregation should take part in the play's production. It is claimed that certain parts of the play are immoral and not in keeping with the views of the church.

Visitors. "Among this month's visitors were Sir George and Lady Dunnett. During his three-day stay, Sir George, who is chairman of the United Kingdom Sugar Board, was able to see something of this colony's production. Brigadier M. Hotine, Surveys Adviser and Director of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys, also came in during the course of this month and was able to give some information of the new St. Lucia map which is expected to be ready within the next two months. The map is being printed in three sheets, on a scale of 1:25,000 or about two and a half inches to the mile."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Federal Elections. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated April 5th, our correspondent states: "The Federal election passed off on March 25th without any untoward incidents and, contrary to many expectations, the Democratic Labour Party of The West Indies secured a substantial number of seats. In both Trinidad and Jamaica this party secured a majority over the candidates of the Federal Labour Party, but the results in Barbados and the smaller islands secured a small majority for that party."

Wage Increase. "An increase of 32 cents a day on all existing wage rates to Government daily paid employees has been announced with retrospective effect from January 1st. Other benefits include pay for public holidays, double pay for public holidays on which a workman is required to work and improved sick leave conditions. All of these concessions are expected to cost \$2,000,000 a year."

Wages Councils. "The Government is actively pursuing a policy for the formation of wages councils for all industries and commercial undertakings which are not adequately covered by one or more trade unions. The Catering Undertakings Wages Council have just issued their schedule for wages to be paid and four new councils covering agricultural undertakings other than sugar; gas stations, transport and hotels, and restaurants are about to be appointed."

Hotel Project. "It is reported that United Kingdom hotel operators are planning to build a 200-room luxury hotel at Tyrico Bay, which is immediately to the east of Maracas Bay on the North Coast. The hotel is to have a swimming pool and a night club and a private beach. A start has already been made on the projected North Coast road and the section which runs behind the beach at Maracas Bay is already well under way. The hotel operators propose to run a fleet of cars for the benefit of tourists wanting to visit Port-of-Spain, or for a trip around the island. Motor launches and fishing boats will also be available."

Population. "The estimated population of the two islands rose by nearly 100,000 between years 1951 and 1956 according to the Statistical Digest just published."

The report shows that in the middle of 1956 the population stood at 742,500 with an almost equal division between males and females. What is significant is that the greatest number of persons are in the 1-4 age group with only slightly less in the 5-9 age group.

North Coast Road. "Preliminary work on the construction of the section of the projected North Coast road from Maracas Bay to Las Cuevas was started early in March. A sum of \$2,500,000 has been allocated in this year's estimates for the construction of this section of the road and putting in bridges. It is estimated that the bridges alone will cost \$500,000."

Caroni Swamp. "Experts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have estimated that it would cost \$15,000,000 to drain and irrigate the Caroni Swamp and the Oropouche Lagoon. The advice of the F.A.O. was sought by the Government of Trinidad in connexion with problems concerned with increasing rice production in the territories."

Government Offices. "The Government is negotiating to purchase five properties in Port-of-Spain to provide better office accommodation for Government departments as the present position is regarded as being most unsatisfactory. The cost of acquiring these buildings is put at \$750,000."

Tick Invasion. "The south-east corner of the island is being invaded by millions of dark-brown ticks which feed upon human blood. They are centred on the coconut estates around the coast at Mayaro and are threatening to spread over the entire south-eastern corner. They attack human beings and burrow their way into the flesh. The District Medical Officers have visited the area together with entomologists in the hope that they can identify the species and work out a plan to exterminate them."

Port-of-Spain Fire. "Five of Port-of-Spain's largest dry goods stores situated on Frederick and Henry Streets and Marine Square were completely destroyed in a disastrous fire on March 23rd, which at one time threatened to spread to the whole of Port-of-Spain's retail shopping centre. Losses are estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000 and some 500 persons are out of work as a consequence. This was the largest fire in Trinidad for many years and some of Port-of-Spain's oldest business houses have been lost. The extent of the flames can be gauged by the fact that they leapt completely across the width of Henry Street—roadway and pavements—to set fire to the stores on the opposite side."

Concert Halls. "An appeal for \$200,000 has been made by the Concert Halls Joint Appeal Committee for the equipment to community centre concert halls in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. The Petroleum Association of Trinidad have already donated \$5,000 to this project."

It was with great regret that we learned of the sudden death on April 13th of Mr. Fred Vincent Sparks, A.M.I.Mech.E., of Robert Hudson, Ltd., of Leeds. He had been a director since 1943 and subsequently succeeded the late Mr. Edward Hudson as export sales director. Mr Sparks, who was only 51 years old, had many friends in The West Indies.

West Indies at Westminster

Jamaica Industry and Agriculture. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 20th how many limited liability companies had been registered in Jamaica during the past year with a capital of £5,000 and more; how many established companies of similar size had increased their capital during the same period; and whether he would continue to support the Government of Jamaica in its plans for industrial and agricultural expansion.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said: "Sixty-eight companies. A further 37 increased their capital to £5,000 or more during 1957. The answer to the last part of the question is 'yes' so far as our capacity and other commitments allow us to do so."

Sir Roland then asked Mr. Profumo if he could say how much that industrial expansion had been brought about by the Jamaican Pioncer Industries legislation; to which Mr. Profumo replied: "To a considerable degree."

Anti-dumping Duties. Mr. Hurd asked the President of the Board of Trade in how many cases anti-dumping duties had so far been imposed under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957; which commodities were concerned; and in how many more cases inquiries were being pursued on evidence of complaint.

In a written answer of March 18th, Sir David Eccles stated: "One, on silicone fluids manufactured by a particular firm in France."

"Applications for duties in respect of lighter flints from Germany and Austria, aluminium from the Soviet Union and butter from Finland, Sweden, the Irish Republic and Austria have been advertised and are being examined."

"Nine other applications for anti-dumping or countervailing duties are under preliminary examination, but it would not be appropriate to give details of them at this stage."

U.K. Imports from Cuba. Asked by Mr. Lipton on March 18th by what amount in dollars the 1958 import quotas from Cuba had been increased, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles, said: "Five hundred and twenty-two thousand, Sir." (See January CIRCULAR, page 7.)

Mr. Lipton then asked: "Having exported less to and imported £10,000,000 more from Cuba in 1957 than in 1956, how can we earn more dollars by trebling, as the last agreement does, these imports, and multiplying by five times the import of citrus fruits? What is the explanation of this mystery, which baffles the Empire Industries Association and many others concerned with Commonwealth trade? If Lord Beaverbrook were dead—which happily is not the case—it would make him turn in his grave."

Sir David Eccles replied: "No doubt the hon. Member knows that the bulk of our imports from Cuba consists of sugar, which we refine and re-export. We believe that this very small increase in the quotas will assist the two-way trade."

Unemployment in British Guiana. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 20th what schemes were being proceeded with in British Guiana to assist in overcoming unemployment.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that a large part of the Government's development programme was designed to provide and encourage increased opportunities for employment in peasant farming, through land development schemes, and in various other ways. More jobs were also being provided as a result of new investments in mining, new factories and local industries.

Mr. Slater then asked: "Does not the Minister agree that if a positive policy were pursued in regard to the highway system and lines of communication within British Guiana it might provide a means of accommodating much of the unemployment which exists there? Further, does not he agree that greater initiative in regard to further development should be taken in the Mara and Skeldon areas of British Guiana?"

Mr. Profumo said he was satisfied that the Government of British Guiana were aware of the problem and would do everything possible to make new opportunities for employment.

On the same day, Mr. Slater also asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what system is in operation in British Guiana for the registration of unemployed; and what liaison exists between such organization and industry.

Mr. Profumo, who again replied, said that registration was

voluntary. There were employment exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. The Commissioner was advised by two committees, the Employment Exchanges Standing Committee and the Juvenile Employment Committee, comprising representatives of employers and trade unions and social organizations.

Technical Assistance. In a written answer of March 4th, to a question by Mr. Brockway, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. John Profumo, supplied a table showing the number of United Nations experts serving in British dependent territories under the expanded programme of technical assistance. The West Indian items in this table are reproduced below. In his answer, Mr. Profumo states that the figures in the third column show the number of World Health Organization experts provided for in the approved Technical Assistance Board Programme for 1958, some of whom are not yet in post.

Territory	Agencies other than	
	W.H.O. Experts in post	W.H.O. Appointments approved
British Guiana	1	—
British Honduras	1	—
Barbados	—	1
Jamaica	5	—
West Indies (Regional)	—	6

Family Allowances. Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 17th if he would cancel the six months' disqualification for the payment of family allowances to British citizens who had returned to this country after service in British colonial territories.

Mr. Royd-Carpenter replied: "No, sir. I am afraid it is not possible to deal specially with the class of person whom the hon. Member has in mind."

Mr. Brockway then asked: "Is it not rather anomalous that an Englishman who has served for a period in the colonies should be in a worse position than an Englishman who has gone to a continental country? Is it not, therefore, very desirable to start social services in colonial territories so that it can be a reciprocal arrangement?"

Mr. Royd-Carpenter replied: "The second part of the hon. Gentleman's supplementary question is not, of course, a matter for me. As to the first part, it is part and parcel of the general arrangements in respect of these benefits, which it is a little difficult to discuss separately."

Degree in Agriculture. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 20th what had been the duration of the discussions between the University College of the West Indies and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on the question of providing a first degree in agriculture in the Caribbean; and when it was hoped to conclude those discussions and announce a decision.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said that he knew Sir Roland understood that discussion between those two institutions was not a matter that fell within the Secretary of State's direct responsibility. Mr. Profumo said he believed, however, that the discussions to which Sir Roland referred started several years ago. On the second part of the question, he had nothing to add to the reply which the Secretary of State gave Sir Roland on February 13th. [See last CIRCULAR, page 89.]

Sir Roland Robinson then asked Mr. Profumo if, in view of the fact that those discussions had been going on for so long, he would use whatever influence he had in the matter in order to expedite the announcement of a decision.

Mr. Profumo said he did not think that it needed the use of his influence. He knew that those concerned understood the position as clearly as Sir Roland did.

Teachers in Bermuda. Mr. Frank Allaun asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 13th the wages paid monthly to white and coloured teachers in the schools controlled by the Bermuda Government; what qualifications were required by teachers; and what facilities existed in Bermuda for coloured students to obtain the necessary qualifications to obtain equal financial status with white teachers.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said:

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, March 14th:—

Miss D. Anthony	Mr. H. C. Fison	Mr. C. G. McGhie
Mrs. J. Bacchus	Miss G. Hill	Rev. & Mrs. A. S. Russell
Mr. D. Boodhoo	Miss V. Hing	Miss D. R. Watson

Sailings to British Guiana in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, March 24th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Beattie	Mr. & Mrs. J. Greathead	Mr. F. F. Moss
Mr. L. M. Dawson	Miss I. V. Lowe	Mrs. M. L. Rodrigues

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tindle), London, March 7th:—

Mr. W. A. Bailey	Mr. Z. Laing	Mr. F. A. Warren
Mrs. E. Z. Hurlson	Miss V. C. Murray	

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, March 11th:—

Mr. R. Crini Ewing	Mr. R. Rait	Lt. Col. & Mrs. T. Whittingham
Mrs. W. Doran	Mrs. C. Rait	
Miss H. W. Doran	Baroness P. W. Van Ittersum	Mr. & Mrs. S. Winder
Mr. S. C. McCleak		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, March 20th:—

Mr. J. K. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. M. D. King	Mrs. E. E. Shilston
Miss M. H. Golton	Miss M. I. Mullins	Mrs. Somers Dehaene
Mr. D. A. Hoo	Miss P. E. O'Gorinan	

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. North Star (Captain T. Lokna), London, March 23rd:—

Mrs. K. Craig	Miss D. Radcliffe	Miss D. Vaughan
Miss K. H. Craig	Mrs. G. Vaughan	Miss F. Waackerman
Dr. & Mrs. A. Hughes	Miss F. Vaughan	Mr. O. R. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. G. Martin		

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, March 30th:—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Downes	Mrs. L. Hammond	Mrs. O. Sharp
Mrs. N. Davidson	Mr. E. Levey	Miss O. Sharp
Miss S. Foot	Mrs. C. Miller	Miss F. Sharp
Miss S. Greenleaves	Miss S. Richardson	

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, April 2nd:—

Mr. W. Backas	Miss B. Kemp-Drysdale	Miss H. L. Wade
Mrs. J. R. Foster	Miss P. C. Lander	Miss T. J. Weir
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hawthorn	Mrs. J. Patterson	

Sailings to Jamaica in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, April 10th:—

Dr. J. Angus	Miss P. B. Gregory	Miss E. E. Lawrence
Mrs. M. Broach	Mr. K. O. Lawrence	Mrs. O. H. Miller
Mr. & Mrs. D. Burchell		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Mandre (Captain M. G. Croisile), Southampton, February 5th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Arnold	Admiral Sir Eric & Lady Fullerton	Earl and Countess of Mansfield
Brig. & Mrs. A. Anstruther	Mr. & Mrs. G. Fry	Mr. & Mrs. K. Macassay
Mr. & Mrs. H. Allen	Mr. A. Gomes	Mr. C. MacTaggart
Countess of Oxford	Mr. & Mrs. J. Goodenday	Mrs. M. Morgau
and Asquith and family	Miss V. Grove	Mr. J. Myles
Mr. & Mrs. K. Berwick	Mr. E. Grace	Mr. & Mrs. Meighan
Mr. A. Blackler	Mr. & Mrs. B. Gylling	Mr. & Mrs. Pern
Mrs. F. Black	Mr. & Mrs. P. Gowing	Mrs. N. Planer
Mr. & Mrs. C. Belling	Mrs. T. Goldwater	Mr. & Mrs. K. Poland
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brooke	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hewett	Brig. & Mrs. J. Ritchie
Mr. & Mrs. Blumeenthal	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hartley	Mr. & Mrs. D. Rimmer
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bradley	Miss L. Hartley	Mrs. M. Rush
Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hollauby	Mr. & Mrs. E. Sheldou
Mr. & Mrs. H. Barrand	Rev. & The Hon. Mrs. J. Hamilton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Stott
Mrs. R. Cohen	Sir James & Lady Hunter-Blair	Mrs. E. Spencer-Nairn
Mr. E. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. F. Hanson	Mrs. T. Spencer-Nairn
Mr. R. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. Hallinan	Mrs. M. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cornforth	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ingram	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sanford
Mr. A. Cowan	Mr. & Mrs. R. Johns	Dr. & Mrs. A. Scott
Miss I. Coppard	Mr. & Mrs. R. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. D. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. M. Cater	Mr. & Mrs. T. Jenkins	Mr. & Mrs. C. Vauclain
Miss M. Cater	Mr. & Mrs. S. Jacobs	Hon. J. Weir
Miss H. Clough	Maj. & Mrs. W. Keimion	Mr. & Mrs. R. Welby
Mr. P. Clough	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lister	Mr. & Mrs. A. Winton
Mrs. E. Dodd	Mrs. F. Lockhart	Mr. & Mrs. H. Whitefield
Cmdr. & Mrs. H. Egerton	Mr. & Mrs. C. Millard	Mr. & Mrs. A. Workman
Mrs. E. Evans	Miss K. Millard	Mr. & Mrs. J. Waddell
Miss E. Evans	Maj. & Mrs. L. Morris	Mrs. J. Weston
Mr. F. Farley	Lady M. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. N. Williams
Mr. D. Flint		

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain De Monicault), March 19th:—

Mr. H. Akal	Mr. & Mrs. A. Dottin	Mr. T. Poinpey
Miss P. Amies	Miss G. Dottin	Mrs. V. Reed
Miss K. Augustus	Miss H. Dottin	Mr. E. Riley
Mrs. J. Bayley	Mr. T. Dodd	Mrs. P. Seegobin
Mr. A. Boella	Dr. & Mrs. D. Fenwick	Mr. & Mrs. E. Siebs
Wing-Comdr. G. Braithwaite	Miss J. Fenwick	Mrs. A. Smith
	Mr. & Mrs. C. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. S. Starkie
Mr. P. Britton	Mr. B. St. C. Hunt	Mr. J. Stevens
Mr. K. Carrerar	Mrs. M. Lilly	Mr. & Mrs. A. Symes
Mrs. J. Chang	Mr. S. Mahammed	Mr. D. Synes
Mr. C. Choy	Mr. & Mrs. A. McCosh	Maj. & Mrs. C. Thompson
Mr. F. Close	Mrs. M. Noriega	Miss D. Vasconcellos
Mr. A. Creavalle	Sir George Pickering	

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. S. Garrett), Liverpool, March 25th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. D. Au-Yong	Mr. B. Johnson	Mr. H. Rainpersaud
Miss Y. Au-Yong	Mr. C. Kendall	Mr. S. Roberts
Miss D. Archer	Mrs. E. Kendall	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stevens
Mr. F. Ayers	Miss J. Kendall	Mr. & Mrs. J. Stevenson
Mr. H. Ah Wee	Miss E. Karmody	Mrs. E. Swanston
Miss J. Barrampaul	Miss U. Lawson	Miss V. Santiago
Miss M. Barrampaul	Miss E. Mason	Mr. V. Secharan
Mr. W. Boville	Miss J. McLetchie	Mr. A. Soochan
Mrs. M. Charles	Miss B. Mahadeo	Mr. B. Shepherd
Mrs. A. Constable	Mr. A. Millar	Mr. A. Saunders
Mrs. A. Copsey	Miss T. Nelson	Mrs. E. Shand
Mr. & Mrs. E. Donaldson	Mr. J. O'Keefe	Mr. J. Scipio
Miss L. Donaldson	Mr. L. Primit	Mr. J. Thomas
Miss M. Fitzgerald	Mrs. M. Phillips	Miss H. Tracey
Mr. & Mrs. N. Farmer	Miss I. Phillips	Mr. A. Turton
Mr. M. Gaznabbi	Miss D. Phillips	Mrs. L. Wilson
Mr. E. Gaznabbi	Miss R. Phillips	Miss J. Wilson
Mr. E. Gilbert	Miss F. Prescott	Miss E. Williams
Miss P. Heath	Miss Y. Pasrama	Miss D. Xavier
Mrs. L. Johnson		

BARBADOS

Mrs. D. Arthur	Miss G. Dawe	Miss E. Morris
Miss S. Austin	Miss M. Elliot	Mr. F. Phillips
Miss E. Bayley	Miss C. Ellis	Miss D. Pile
Mr. A. Best	Miss M. Fagan	Miss T. Pile
Miss C. Blackman	Miss A. Haynes	Mr. N. Portillo
Miss S. Brathwaite	Miss C. Haynes	Miss M. Prescott
Mr. G. Brewster	Miss T. Headley	Mr. & Mrs. J. Rhoads
Miss L. Bushell	Miss F. Hewitt	Miss U. Robinson
Mrs. E. Callender	Mrs. J. Higson	Mr. & Mrs. L. St. Quintin
Miss G. Catlin	Miss D. Hinkson	Mr. L. Shadrack
Mrs. M. Clarke	Miss K. Howard	Mrs. C. Springer
Miss P. Clarke	Miss E. Hurdie	Mrs. S. Stuart
	Miss I. Jones	Mr. A. Swainwright
Miss D. Cook	Mr. L. Leacock	Miss G. Watthe
Mrs. D. Cook	Miss M. Linton	Miss C. Watts
Mrs. P. Cooper	Mr. W. Meade	Miss U. Yearwood
Mrs. L. Culpepper		

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, April 1st:—

BARBADOS		
Rev. W. W. Ardagh	Mrs. O. Hoad	Mr. F. E. Pearce
Miss A. E. Boyle	Miss G. E. Hoad	Mr. J. N. Pilgrim
Mr. K. G. Brown	Mr. L. H. Judd	Capt. & Mrs. E. J. Reilly
Miss E. L. Dabreo	Mrs. E. G. Lashley	Miss M. L. Reilly
Mr. E. Da Griffith	Miss G. Layne	Miss S. J. Reilly
Miss S. E. Griffith	Mr. L. A. Newton	Mr. H. Watthe
TRINIDAD		
Mr. E. E. Hideshi	Rev. R. M. Harrington	Mrs. C. M. Pierre
Mrs. M. Drew	Mr. V. Harris	Mr. P. St. John
Mr. O. Corriden	Mrs. E. T. Joseph	Mr. N. B. Sandy
Mr. P. G. Creed	Miss W. M. Joseph	Mr. J. C. Senford
Mr. D. Dowden	Miss W. M. Joseph	Mrs. B. Syme
Mr. F. Ence	Mr. A. M. King	Mr. W. A. Taitt
Mr. E. J. Field	Mr. A. Lashley	Mr. & Mrs. T. I. Thomas
Mrs. M. H. Fisher	Mr. J. Lettrey	Mr. K. Walker
Mrs. C. M. Frederick	Mr. C. J. Lewis	Mr. M. Wallace
Mr. C. Gaskin	Mrs. H. Z. McCandlish	Mr. L. Wharwood
Mr. J. Gaskin	Miss H. M. McCandlish	Mr. C. E. Wilkinson
Mr. I. P. George	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Mills	Mr. F. Wilson
Mrs. F. S. Greenwidge	Mr. C. Nelson	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Oranjestad (Captain J. Wols), Plymouth, March 19th:—

Mr. W. J. Allen	Miss B. N. Glasgow	Mr. L. Mohabeer
Mrs. M. J. Andry	Mr. F. A. Gomes	Miss L. E. Sinall
Mr. & Mrs. I. Burrows	Mr. L. K. Granger	Miss M. P. Soobrian
Miss M. I. Currington	Mrs. S. Haynes	Mr. W. H. Spencer
Mrs. E. Cohen	Mr. E. R. Johnson	Miss M. Sue Wah Sing
Mr. & Mrs. Fonseca	Mr. & Mrs. C. Ledoux	Miss B. Williams
Mr. H. W. de Freitas	Mrs. M. A. Medas	

Saguenay Shipping

Sailings to the West Indies in m.v. Sunbeam (Captain T. Reinertsen), London, March 19th :—

Mrs. M. L. McCoy Mrs. J. Mackenzie Mr. D. Elliott-Smith
Miss S. E. McCoy Mrs. M. L. Mayday Mrs. J. Scott

Sailings to the West Indies in m.v. Fridtjof Nansen (Captain K. Hjeljestad), London, February 28th :—

Mr. H. Harvey Mr. S. Silley

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. Sunny Girl (Captain I. Gaithmark), Liverpool, February 28th :—

Mr. T. L. Lee

Sailings to Trinidad in m.v. Ravnaas (Captain O. Christensen), Liverpool, March 26th :—

Mr. C. L. Anderson Mr. R. Bell

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E.), Southampton, March 9th :—

	BARBADOS	
Mr. & Mrs. P. Abrabams	Mrs. M. M. Asbby	Mrs. D. Cannon
	TRINIDAD	
Mrs. M. D. Adie	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. W. Lockwood	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Smart-Dalgleish
Mr. & Mrs. E. Crossley	Miss L. M. Richardson	Mr. R. E. Trevor
Mrs. G. Dodd	Mr. & Mrs. N. F. Ross	Mr. G. F. Whitfield
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hodnett		
	JAMAICA	
Mrs. F. Bastid	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Hogg	Miss E. A. Samuels
Mr. P. G. Bundell	Mrs. A. H. Kelly	Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Crosby	Miss M. C. Leicester	Mr. F. L. Stenhouse
Mr. & Mrs. J. Drysdale	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Lindsay	Lord and Lady Tovey
Mr. T. J. Foley	Mr. B. Lucas	Mrs. R. C. Tucker
Mrs. F. M. Frederick	Mr. & Mrs. E. Macfarlane	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Watson
Miss N. E. Gillespie	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. MacTaggart	Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Wilson
Mrs. M. C. Harris		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E.), Southampton, March 18th :—

	BARBADOS	
Mrs. M. A. Hinds-Howell	Mr. & Mrs. V. Lauritsen	Mr. P. H. Smith
Mrs. V. Houghton	Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Price	
	TRINIDAD	
Miss K. A. Boucaud	Mr. & Mrs. I. Hadden	Mr. B. K. Shenolikar
Dr. & Mrs. J. Cornwell	Dr. & Mrs. F. D. Harper	Mr. & Mrs. A. Tomlinson
Mr. & Mrs. D. de Neel	Mr. & Mrs. L. Hawkins	Mr. & Mrs. M. Valladares
Mr. P. Duno	Mrs. W. M. Laughland	Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Flouch	Mr. R. F. Robertson	
	JAMAICA	
Mr. & Mrs. A. Coleman	Miss A. L. Dickinson	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Hall
Mr. & Mrs. T. Corrie	Mr. V. A. Duncan	Mrs. L. M. Jackson
Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Delevante	Miss D. Glen-Campbell	Mrs. M. M. Sorton
Mr. & Mrs. A. Dickinson	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. N. Goodwyn	Miss J. L. White
	ROUND VOYAGE	
Miss H. L. Carswell	Mr. V. H. Doree	Miss J. R. Macfarlane
Mr. F. Chapman	Mrs. H. B. Fion	Mrs. M. J. Marshall
Mrs. Chapman	Mrs. B. Harman	Mrs. M. Phipps-Hornby
Sir John & Lady Denholm	Mr. R. T. Houchin	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Stanley
	Mrs. Houchin	Mrs. M. Van Hornigb

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Matina (Capain W. G. Lock), Liverpool, March 22nd :—

Mr. L. Bowen	Mr. A. Hampden-Smith	Mr. A. Manning
Mrs. R. Cooper	Mr. H. Hay	Mr. J. McAndrew
Mrs. J. Glass	Mr. S. Ledger	Mrs. L. Page
Mrs. D. Grainger		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, March 30th :—

	BARBADOS	
Miss M. Doughty	Mrs. E. Morgan	Col. & Mrs. R. Roylande
Miss K. Garner	Mr. C. Murgatroyd	Mr. N. Sharp
Mrs. M. McKenzie	Miss K. Murgatroyd	Maj. & Mrs. S. Tulloch
Mr. & Mrs. S. Morgan	Mrs. F. Rosen	
	TRINIDAD	
Rev. & Mrs. B. Crosby	Mr. & Mrs. G. Harris	Miss M. Price
Maj. & Mrs. C. Carrington	Mrs. D. Jardioe	Mr. & Mrs. O. Parratt
Mrs. I. Edden	Mr. & Mrs. F. London	Miss M. Rebbeck
Lady Margaret Gibb	Miss S. Metcalfe	Maj. & Mrs. W. Vivian
Mr. & Mrs. L. Harding	Miss E. Osborne	
	JAMAICA	
Mr. & Mrs. B. Barrett	Mr. & Mrs. R. Freeman	Mrs. D. Saunders
Mrs. E. Boston	Mrs. G. James	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. P. Sheppard
Mrs. B. Boulton	The Rt. Hon. Lord Macpherson	
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. Cbayton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Manning	Mr. J. Sinclair
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cook	Mrs. A. Noble	Mrs. H. Stockley
Mrs. E. Cran	Maj. W. Polson	Rev. & Mrs. T. Taylor
Mr. G. Dear	Mrs. H. Salter	Mrs. E. Thomas
Miss D. Dixon		Sir Henry Turner
	ROUND VOYAGE	
Mrs. L. Cameron-Kurby	Mr. & Mrs. N. Dresser	Mr. & Mrs. V. Miller
Miss L. Cook	Mr. & Mrs. R. Kay	Mr. & Mrs. M. Smith
Col. J. & Mrs. Crompton-Inglefield	Mr. & Mrs. T. Kean	Mr. & Mrs. L. Sutton
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. E. Vacher

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service include the following :—

ADAMSON, A. R. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Trinidad), Assistant Director, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

ALLEN, Mrs. E. B. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

CHABROL, E. S. M. (Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise, British Guiana), Comptroller of Customs and Excise, British Guiana.

CRIB, C. S. (Conservator of Forests, British Honduras), Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika.

GROVES, Miss J. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

HYNAM, C. A. S. (Agricultural Education Officer, British Honduras), Chief Agricultural Extension Officer, Barbados.

KELSHALL, A. K. T. (Assistant Secretary, Trinidad), Establishment Officer, Trinidad.

KERR, J. S. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

MAJOR, R. M. (Administrative Officer Class II B, Fiji (Seconded as Development Commissioner, British Honduras)), Administrative Officer Class II A, Fiji.

MALCOLM, V. O. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

MYRIE, B. L. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

PHIPPS, F. M. G. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

WASON, A. T. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Barbados), Superintendent of Public Works, Public Works Department, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

WYNNE, H. O. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Legal Clerk, Supreme Court, Jamaica.

New Appointments

BARRETT, Miss D. E. M., Mistress of Physical Education, British Guiana.

BRAHMAN, A. P., M.B., B.S. (Madras), Medical Officer, British Guiana.

BRAMLEY, K., Geologist, British Guiana.

CLARKE, A. G., Broadcasting Assistant, Federal Information Service, The West Indies.

DIGORY, H. J. P., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., Medical Officer, Grade "C," Trinidad.

DONNELLY, J. P., L.R.C.P. & S.I., Medical Officer, Grade "B," Institutions, Trinidad.

FENWICK, Dr. D. W., Nematologist, Trinidad.

GOLDING, N. H., Warden of Prisons, Bermuda.

JACKSON, Col. R. G., General Manager, Jamaica Government Railways, Jamaica.

LOWES, T., Town Planning Officer, Bahamas.

MOITRA, N. G., M.D., D.M.R.E., Radiologist, Trinidad.

TAYLOR, G. R. D., Road and Bridge Engineer, Trinidad.

The Barbados Director of Agriculture, in his report for February, refers as follows to the sugar industry : " Harvesting of the mature crop was the principal work of all the estates and factories throughout the island. On the shallow lands and sandy soils, the crop has suffered severely, as a result of the prevailing weather. Under these conditions, it is easily observed that the crop has lost all its vigour and that a high proportion of the canes in the stools have dry tops. The juice quality and purity from these areas is disappointing. In other areas, field tonnages of canes per acre are at present reasonably good. In the drier districts, it is expected that an average of 30-33 tons of cane per acre will be realized, and in the higher rainfall district, an average of 38-40 tons of cane per acre is expected."

The Markets

April 11th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price April 8th, 1957	
2½	Consols	49½	52½	32 55
3½	War Loan	66	69	73 76
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	12/6	15/-†	42/6 47/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	6/-	7/6‡	25/- 30/-
*10	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	21/-	19/9 20/3
*40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	37/6	39/4½	45/- 46/6
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	27/-	30/-	30/5 31/6
*7½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	18/6	18/10‡	19/10‡ 20/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	17/9	18/6	19/7‡ 19/10‡
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2½/-	-/9	1/3	1/3 1/3½
11½	Caroni Ltd. 2½/-	3/6	4/8	3/3 4/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	16/6	18/6	16/- 18/-
*6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	5/3	6/3	5/3 6/3
12½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	29/4½	31/10‡	31/3 33/9
21	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/-	4/-	4/- 4/6
*15	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	410/-	450/-	540/- 580/-
*7	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	47/6	50/-	56/- 57/-
*7	St. Madeleine Sugar	24/6	27/-	28/6 30/6
*27½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	97/6	107/6	103/1½ 107/4
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	31/10‡	33/9	42/3 43/9
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	58/9	68/3	65/- 67/6
6	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	16/9	17/9	17/3 18/3
*6½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	7/6	8/6	5/6 6/6
*6½	West Indies Sugar	26/3	28/9	26/3 28/9
*3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	65	75	80 85

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.

Cocoa. The market during the month has been dull and manufacturers in the United Kingdom and on the Continent have shown little interest. Prices generally show little change and good fermented Ghana continues to be quoted at 337/6 per cwt. c.i.f. for April-June shipment.

The first marks of Trinidad Plantation are unchanged at 370/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. with second marks a little higher at 355/- Grenada Fine Estates is a little lower at 380/- to 385/- for 50 kilos f.o.b.

Pimento. The official price of 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. is unchanged.

Ginger. On the month the market shows a heavy decline and it is reported that there are sellers of No. 3 grade Jamaica at 340/- per cwt. c.i.f. for April-May shipment; sellers on the spot of No. 3 grade are asking about 395/- to 400/- per cwt. ex-store terms.

Nutmegs. Quiet conditions prevail in the market and prices of Grenada descriptions are unchanged at 12/6 per lb. f.o.b. for sound unassorted and 9/- for defectives.

Mace. The market has continued quiet and quotations for forward shipment are unchanged at: whole pale blade 22/- per lb. f.o.b., No. 1 broken 20/-, special broken 18/- and No. 2 broken 17/-.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of February		January-February	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone	...	4,000	10,000	12,949	15,000
Ghana	...	160,413	239,038	267,225	488,042
Nigeria	...	148,857	169,978	276,409	381,751
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	...	5,840	—	13,140	—
Jamaica	...	1,055	999	1,055	2,294
Windward Islands	...	4,430	4,493	5,836	6,193
Trinidad	...	3,079	881	5,239	5,358
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	9,842	—	9,842	—
French West Africa	...	—	—	3,455	50,303
Brazil	...	—	—	3,532	1,971
Other foreign countries	...	3,504	1,196	—	—
Total		341,020	426,579	598,682	950,910
Exports		8,598	8,835	18,520	21,911
Consumption		328,310	392,226		
Stocks (end of January)		627,000	606,000		

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of February		January-February	
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Exports	...	168,907	173,971	323,215	336,136
	...	70,161	41,176	125,157	114,951
Consumption		Month of January			
Stocks (end of January)		95,678	93,291	8,868,000	11,339,000

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of February		January-February	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa	...	—	10,040	21,850	27,699
Maunatia	...	55,889	16,065	117,697	54,623
Australia	...	46,565	47,321	118,758	99,290
Fiji	...	—	10,165	18,618	28,312
Jamaica	...	13,723	18,247	23,622	34,391
Leeward Islands	...	—	—	—	—
Windward Islands	...	200	—	200	—
Barbados	...	625	81	3,475	267
Trinidad	...	13,266	20,312	13,272	20,312
British Guiana	...	10,189	4,683	32,610	42,597
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	—	2,204	—	2,204
Cuba	...	37,819	60,101	66,270	68,551
Dominican Republic	...	48,464	40,870	70,342	50,040
Peru	...	4,500	5,500	5,500	7,469
Brazil	...	—	10,945	—	21,420
Other foreign countries	...	—	17	—	12
Total		231,242	246,531	492,214	457,187
Exports (Refined, including candy)		56,224	34,811	102,417	66,805
Consumption		Month of January			
Refined	...	351	3,648		
Unrefined	...	195,808	216,389		
Total		196,159	220,037		
Stocks (end of January)					
Home Grown Beet	...	341,450	259,550		
Imported Refined	...	50	250		
Imported Unrefined	...	499,100	460,950		
Total		840,600	720,750		

(Continued from page 114)

were nearly completed, and evidence obtained that while dengue must have been widespread in the coastal areas of Grenada, infections with yellow fever, Ilheus and St. Louis viruses were either uncommon or absent. The Mayaro virus was successfully transmitted through an insect (*Aedes scapularis*) for the first time.

The new ward and laboratories at the Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, Jamaica, were opened in October, 1956. From then to the end of the year 40 patients were admitted. Research was concerned mainly with protein malnutrition in infants. The Applied Nutrition Research Unit of the Government of Jamaica worked in close relation with the Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, and carried out surveys and analytical tests to acquire data on protein in Jamaica dietaries and foodstuffs. Dr. J. Patrick of the Faculty of Physiology at the University College of the West Indies continued his investigations on the "ackee" toxin, hypoglycin.† Much work remained to be done, but the general conclusion from that completed was that the pharmacological action of hypoglycin was confined to its effects on carbohydrate metabolism, mainly interference with carbohydrate production by the liver.

(To be continued)

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

† See CIRCULAR, April, 1957, page 96.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXXIII

MAY, 1958

No. 1325

Telephone:
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CARIB, ESTRAND. LONDON

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

May, 1958

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, London, W.C.2, on Thursday the 29th day of May, 1958, at noon.

By order,
A. E. V. BARTON, Secretary.

AGENDA

(i) To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ended April 30th, 1958, the audited statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31st, 1957, and the Balance Sheet.

(ii) 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 R. G. Buchanan, T.D., Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt., Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, D.S.C., the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C., Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., D.L., Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previt , O.B.E., Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., Mr. N. P. Sherlock, the Right Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E.

(iii) Any other business.

FULL Steam Ahead

"We believe . . . that Federation provides the means by which the economy of the region can be strengthened and the standard of living of its people be raised, but none of these objectives will be achieved without the most vigorous efforts on our part."

—Sir Grantley Adams.

THERE must be few in this country who have not seen with pleasure, admiration and gratitude something of the scenes of rapturous welcome, recorded for television, that attended the visit to Port-of-Spain of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS MARGARET to inaugurate with dignity and enchantment the Federal Legislature of The West Indies. Here in the United Kingdom, as in The West Indies, there is recognition far and wide of an immeasurable debt to Her Royal Highness. To many of those who so wholeheartedly rejoiced in Port-of-Spain there surely came a deeper realization of the relationship of the peoples of The West Indies, not only to those of this country, but through

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them to all of the great brotherhood which is the Commonwealth—and perhaps for the first time to some a feeling that they personally were intimately concerned. When they spoke of "Our Princess" they spoke from their hearts, well knowing that the Royal Lady represented the Crown, to which they would in the near future pledge allegiance with new meaning, when, independent, The West Indies becomes one of the "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

When great events are afoot, there must always be some without the fullness of vision or of faith that the times demand. Indeed, what is a glorious adventure to some may seem folly to the less discerning. West Indians are no exception to the general rule. Yet there is no doubt that, born of the realization of nationhood, a new air of expectancy today rides high over all else throughout The West Indies, a widespread and exhilarating feeling of newborn strength. Time and again in the history of the nations it has been some emotional upsurge such as this which has changed the whole outlook of a people. The prayer of the faithful will be that The West Indies will justify completely their assurance that generously working together in unity will prove to be not only for the common good, but also will render the fullest returns in moral and material welfare to every part of the Nation as well as to the whole.

Emotion and faith—both are there. No one can foretell with complete certainty what material benefits will follow upon the most skilfully planned and thoroughgoing combined operation—whether they will even amount in total to what might be achieved by independent action by each unit. The fact remains that Federation was designed to enable units "to speak with one voice"; that the people of The West Indies have elected "To Dwell Together In Unity," and surely those who are now disposed to doubt should suspend judgment until all possibilities in the economic as well as in the social and political fields have at least been fully put to the test.

However, emotion is not enough, and faith without works was condemned out of hand long ago by one who knew the meaning of both. It is a comforting thought that in The West Indies work will not have to start from scratch. Co-operation in the unit territories has already done great service in many spheres of activity, of which the Regional Economic Committee was an outstanding example, while one of the most hopeful signs in recent

(Continued at foot of page 130)

From a Londoner's Notebook

PRINCESS MARGARET has returned from the Caribbean with a new radiance in her aspect—surely not wholly due to her changed style of hair-dressing—and a new ring of authority in her voice. She was the guest of honour at a brilliant party given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and spoke in terms of great hope of the prospects of the new nation, held together, in spite of its many-patterned diversity, by a silver thread running through its tapestry, the thread of “a common tradition and intense individual loyalty to the Crown.” “An example of how well travelled I am becoming,” she said, “is that when people now talk to me of Scarborough my mind turns less naturally to the North Riding than to Tobago.”

* * *

Next day—unhappily one of those chilly though dry days that early May so often brings to England—an interesting visitor arrived in London in the person of Signor Gronchi, President of the Italian Republic. This is the first official contact of the United Kingdom with Italy since the fall of Fascism and the Savoy monarchy; but, in fact, after the post-war controversy over Trieste had been settled, our relations with Italy settled down on a friendly basis, and there has for a long time been no issue in dispute between the two countries. The Queen herself went to Victoria station to meet the President and Signora Gronchi, who had been escorted from Dover by the Duke of Gloucester; and they then drove through decorated streets to Buckingham Palace, with all the traditional glow and glitter of the Household Cavalry in attendance, and cheered all the way by the crowds. There was a pleasant feeling that the old friendship of England for the Italy of Mazzini and Garibaldi was re-emerging from the clouds of war.

* * *

The background to these happy scenes of royal hospitality is a considerable wave of industrial troubles. Something of the kind had been foreseen since last year, when the Government embarked in earnest on its campaign to put a stop to inflation by restricting credit (through the 7 per cent bank rate, which has now been brought down to 6 per cent) and compelling industry, private or nationalized, to live within its means. The country, having been forewarned, is taking the present period of friction with great equanimity. There is a strike of meat porters at Smithfield; there is a “go slow” movement in the General Post Office, which is particularly worrying the newspapers, whose dispatches are seriously delayed; and a large-scale strike on the railways is hourly threatened, though the prolonged negotiations are still in progress as I write. But that which most affects London is the complete suspension of the bus service, now in its second week with no indication of change in the attitude of either side. The men are striking against the award of the court of arbitration, and the Government are adamant that in these circumstances they will not come to the rescue at the taxpayer's expense.

Naturally the underground railways are packed like sardine-tins, and many hundreds of thousands are grimly trudging to work on foot every day. But columns of private cars are mitigating the hardships by offering lifts, and so far there are few cries of distress to be heard. To those of us at least who live near the centre the chief impression is of the extraordinary and attractive sense of spaciousness in the London streets without buses; we had become so accustomed to the serried ranks of these tall red monsters that we had forgotten how much they interrupted the view. Now our line of sight begins about six feet lower down, and we are conscious of new vistas. Already it has been urged in the Press that the buses shall never be allowed back into central London. If only the tube railways could cope with double traffic, it would be an attractive solution.

* * *

The enormously vaunted musical comedy version of Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, called *My Fair Lady*, has opened at Drury Lane after its vast triumph in New York. The critics were prepared, for their professional honour, to pick holes, and some have in fact made their reservations. But most of them and all the early audiences have succumbed, and there seems no reason why the show should not run for years. One curious sequel to the production is that the tunes, jealously guarded by copyright throughout the American run, are now being publicly performed—and broadcast—everywhere. But, in fact, we all knew them by heart long ago, for the reason that almost every visitor to New York for years has continued to smuggle one or two *My Fair Lady* records home in his return luggage. An odd commentary on excessive secretiveness.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Course

The seventh parliamentary course organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association opened at Westminster Hall on April 21st, when Lord Munster, deputy chairman of the United Kingdom branch, gave details of the course to the 26 representatives of 14 Commonwealth countries who have come to London to take part in the month's activities. They include politicians from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Singapore, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Uganda, Jamaica, British Guiana, Antigua, and Sarawak.

After a tour of Westminster and lectures on parliamentary government and the agenda for Parliament, members were entertained at tea by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. W. S. Morrison. Later lectures will include one on the problems of new legislatures, by Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., the party system and the whips, by Mr. Redmayne, Government Deputy Chief Whip, and Mr. Popplewell, an Opposition Whip, the federal system of government, by Mr. Gordon-Walker, M.P., and the Cabinet, by Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

Inauguration of Federal Legislature

Great Welcome for Princess Margaret

PRINCESS MARGARET, who left London Airport on April 19th for Trinidad, to inaugurate the Federal Legislature of The West Indies, subsequently visited Tobago, British Guiana and British Honduras and returned to the same airport on May 7th as arranged. The visit of Her Royal Highness, as is generally known, was a great personal success, and was an occasion of joy throughout the West Indian territories.

Her brief tour has been widely reported in newspapers and magazines in the West Indies and at home, and in addition to many radio descriptions people in the United Kingdom, through the medium of television, have been kept in close touch with the highlights of her visit.

Her Royal Highness arrived at Piarco Airport, Trinidad, on Sunday, April 20th, and was met by Lord Hailes, the Governor-General, Sir Edward Beetham, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Grantley Adams, the Federal Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, Chief Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, and many other dignitaries. The Princess then drove with Lord and Lady Hailes to Governor-General's House, and received a warm-hearted greeting from the thousands of people who lined the route. In the evening, Her Royal Highness went to Holy Trinity Cathedral in Port-of-Spain, where she attended evening service.

The following day was spent restfully on the island of Huevos, a few miles off the coast of Trinidad.

April 22nd was the great day of the Princess's visit, when, in the Red House at Port-of-Spain, she inaugurated the Federal Legislature of The West Indies with the following speech:—

"Mr. President and Members of the Senate, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

"By a Royal Command from The Queen, I have come here to inaugurate the Legislature of the Federation of the West Indies on behalf of Her Majesty. I need hardly tell you how happy I am to have been chosen to do this.

"Three years ago I made my first acquaintance with the lovely islands and seas of the West Indies, and had my first opportunity to meet the West Indian people at home.

"Of that visit I have the happiest memories. I have not forgotten, and never shall forget, the warmth and courtesy of your welcome—I was greatly touched by it. So you can imagine what pleasure it gives me to be among you again today.

"This is a great political occasion. In 1955, it had not been finally decided that there should be a Federation of the territories of the British West Indies. For nearly 10 years many of you had been discussing this scheme, and even before then, far-sighted men both here and in the United Kingdom had accepted the challenging vision of a West Indian Federation and had understood its practical advantages.

"It was not until after the second world war that a growing sense of unity and common interest led West

Indians to seek a closer and more formal association with each other. This had been stimulated by the great improvements in air communications and the progress in regional development, of which the institution of the University College of the West Indies was a shining example.

"It had thus gradually come to be realized that only by means of such an association could the territories as a whole acquire that strength and prestige which could give reality to the dream of full West Indian nationhood within the Commonwealth.

"Since 1955 events have moved fast. Early in 1956, in London, leaders from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago, took the final decision to ask that these Territories should be bound together in Federation. That decision set in motion the chain of events which has brought me here today.

"Later in 1956, the British Caribbean Federation Act was passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and enabled a Federal Constitution to be drawn up. In 1957 this Constitution was set out in an Order of The Queen in Council.

"Early this year, the Governor-General of The West Indies took office and the interim provisions of the Constitution came into operation.

"Since then a Senate has been appointed with representatives from each territory; and elections have been held throughout the islands to choose members of the House of Representatives.

"Today, with this ceremony, the Legislature becomes a fact, and the Federation of The West Indies—for so long a dream—a living reality.

"On behalf of my sister, The Queen, I am about to inaugurate the Federal Legislature.

"Upon you, Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, lies the great responsibility of ensuring that the Federation grows in strength and purpose, so as to enhance the prosperity of its own peoples and thus of all countries in this part of the world. I know that you will not falter in this task.

"You yourselves are already aware of the work that lies ahead to forge this newly fashioned Federation into an effective political and economic unit—into a new nation of the Commonwealth.

"You will, no doubt, be confronted by many problems and difficulties. Your path may not be easy and you may have many obstacles to surmount. But at least you will know that the burden you bear is an honourable one; for what you are seeking is the well-being of your fellow-countrymen in the Caribbean.

"And you will be watched with friendly sympathy by well wishers in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and many other lands, who will be proud to hail your achievements.

"Mr. President and Members of the Senate, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives,

I now declare the Federal Legislature of The West Indies to be inaugurated.

"I will now read the Message of Her Majesty The Queen."

"On this happy day, when the inauguration of this Legislature brings to completion the establishment of the Federation of The West Indies, I send warm greetings to all my people in its territories. I congratulate them on the achievement of this closer association with each other on which they have decided, and which holds so much promise for the future.

"To the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, now in being, I send my good wishes that the wisdom of their deliberations, and the justness of their decisions, may lead The West Indies towards that increasing strength, prosperity and happiness, which is my earnest hope and expectation for the Federation. May the people of The West Indies indeed 'dwell together in unity.'

"I pray the Blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your deliberations."

(Loud applause.)

Sir Grantley Adams, in reply, said:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness to accept the thanks of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of The West Indies for the gracious speech with which you have been pleased to inaugurate our Legislature on Her Majesty's behalf.

"The Federation is deeply honoured by Your Royal Highness's presence here on this momentous occasion.

"We are grateful beyond measure that you have been pleased to make the journey to Trinidad to take the leading role at this high moment of our history.

"In you we welcome one who is already well-known and greatly beloved throughout The West Indies. We recall with admiration the lengthy and exacting tour of the area which you made in 1955. Indeed, those of us who were privileged to see you then will forever treasure the memory of your triumphant progress through our midst.

"The people of The West Indies have through their varied history steadfastly maintained a warm and devoted attachment to the Throne. We cherish an enduring loyalty to Her Majesty The Queen, and we the newly appointed and elected representatives of the scattered communities of the Federating Islands eagerly seize this opportunity to reaffirm that devotion and that loyalty.

Moving Words

"Your Royal Highness's presence, and the gracious and moving words with which you have addressed us, invest with incomparable dignity a moment of time without parallel in the long history of the British Caribbean communities.

"Today's ceremony is in the truest sense both a climax and a starting point. It is the climax of the hopes and aspirations of many generations of men and women in all our communities who have been inspired by the vision of a West Indies united by mutual interest and need and bound together by the ties of language and culture, of constitutional principle and practice of a common legal system of respect for the democratic way of life, and of pride in their membership of the British Commonwealth of nations.

"The geographical barriers against unity were formidable, and perhaps insuperable before the advent of the air age. The Montego Bay conference of 1947

recognized, however, that geographical isolation was no longer an obstacle to closer political association, despite the prodigious stretches of sea that separate us, and today sees the culmination of more than ten years of patient study, negotiation, conference, debate and action.

"The attainment of Federation is, I think, a remarkable constructive achievement in which many have played their part. But this morning we look to the future rather than the past.

"We set our steps on the new road in sober confidence and with high hopes. We believe that through Federation the people of the West Indies can most speedily and effectively fulfil their national aspirations, and that they can look for a standing and an authority in the Commonwealth and in the world that would be denied to them as isolated units.

Resources

"We believe, too, that Federation provides the means by which the economy of the region can be strengthened and the standard of living of its people be raised, but none of these objectives will be achieved without the most vigorous efforts on our part.

"We make our start with limited constitutional powers, and even more limited financial resources. We shall need at every stage of the road the help and encouragement of the British Government, and we know that our progress will be watched with close interest and practical sympathy throughout the Commonwealth and outside, and in particular by the people of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

"The gathering here today of so many distinguished representatives of Governments is an earnest of that interest and sympathy.

"And now once again on behalf of both Houses I thank Your Royal Highness for the great honour you have done the people of The West Indies, express our joy at seeing you again, and wish you a very happy and memorable stay with us."

OTHER FUNCTIONS

In the evening of the 22nd there was a dinner given by the Governor-General, the distinguished guests including Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr. Sydney Smith, and the Minister of Trade, Mr. Gordon Churchill, Mr. H. Wakeford, chairman of the West India Committee, and the Governors, Administrators, the Chief Ministers and political leaders from all the Federal territories. This was followed by a firework display on the Savannah, which was watched by thousands of spectators.

On the following day, the Princess's engagements included a visit to the Brechin Castle sugar factory of Caroni Ltd., where the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, presented Mr. P. E. R. Bovell, the general manager, and Mrs. Bovell, and members of the company's staff and their ladies. Her Royal Highness was greatly interested in all the phases of sugar growing, manufacture and transport, and Mr. Bovell was called upon to answer many questions, some of a technical nature. The Princess took luncheon at the general manager's

house, where the guests included Dr. Eric Williams, Chief Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, managing director of Caroni Ltd. On the third of the pictorial pages in this issue, Mrs. Bovell is seen being presented to Princess Margaret with the Governor left, and Mr. Bovell centre. Later that day, the Princess, after taking dinner at the Governor-General's house, attended the opening of the Caribbean Festival of Arts. During the next two days the Princess laid the foundation stone of the new Port-of-Spain Town Hall, was entertained to dinner at the Country Club, by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, visited the Arima Reservoir, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and attended a Federal reception.

On the 26th, Her Royal Highness left Piarco Airport for Tobago, and soon after landing in that island visited Scarborough Hospital. A photograph taken on that occasion appears on the fourth of the pictorial pages. Later that day she was present at a garden party at Government House, and the following morning attended divine service at St. Andrew's Church.

The Princess arrived in British Guiana on April 29th, and received a tumultuous welcome as she drove through Georgetown with the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, to Government House. Two photographs taken in that colony appear on the third of the pictorial pages. In the evening she attended a concert given by the winners of the 1958 Music Festival.

During the next three days the Princess had a busy time, her programme including a children's rally, a City Council reception, a visit to an agricultural and rural display at Lusignan, a visit to a housing estate, and attendance at an industrial and urban display and procession. On the evening of May 1st, the Princess visited the British Guiana Volunteer Force to present the Queen's Colour, which was consecrated by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Most Rev. A. J. Knight. The ceremony, because of threatening rain, had to be transferred to a large warehouse on the wharf. Later that day she attended a State dinner party at Government House and then attended the Volunteer Regiment ball.

The following morning Princess Margaret left Atkinson Field for British Honduras, where another warm and spontaneous welcome awaited her. She was met at the airport by Sir Colin Thornley, Governor of British Honduras, and Lady Thornley. This was the first royal visit in the history of the colony. During the next two days the Princess fulfilled a number of engagements, the most rousing of which was at Newtown Barracks, where some 7,500 children had assembled. She was presented with a mahogany jewel box made by schoolboys and with a bouquet of roses. The Princess later planted a tree in the Queen Elizabeth Playing Field for Children, drove to the sanatorium, and then to the infirmary, where she met disabled ex-servicemen of both world wars.

The evening of May 4th and the whole of May 5th were spent quietly at Sergeant's Caye, a small coral island, which was made a prohibited area for two days so that the Princess could enjoy complete privacy.

May 6th, the last day of the royal tour, was a very busy one for the Princess, who at nine o'clock in the morning opened a new circular road, which she named the Princess Margaret Drive. After a short informal

(Continued at foot of next column)

Sir G. Adams Elected Premier

Council of State Appointed

SIR GRANTLEY ADAMS, until last month Premier of Barbados, was elected as first Prime Minister of The West Indies by the House of Representatives on April 18th. The voting was 25 to 19.

Mr. Allen Montgomery Lewis was elected President of the Senate and Mr. Erskine R. La T. Ward, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Ward has been Chief Justice of British Honduras since January, 1955.

Two days later it was announced that the Governor-General, Lord Hailes, on the advice of the Prime Minister, had appointed the following 10 members who will constitute the Council of State:—

FINANCE: Mr. R. L. Bradshaw (St. Kitts).

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES: Mr. C. D. LaCorbiniere (St. Lucia).

NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE: Mr. F. B. Ricketts (Jamaica).

COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS: Mr. W. A. Rose (Trinidad).

SOCIAL AFFAIRS: Mrs. Phyllis Allfrey (Dominica).

Ministers without portfolio: Mr. V. B. Vaughan (Barbados), Mr. N. H. Richards (Antigua); and the following three Senators: Mr. A. G. R. Byfield (Jamaica), Mr. J. W. Liburd (Nevis) and Mr. J. L. Charles (St. Lucia).

[The names of the 19 Senators and of the 45 successful candidates in the Federal elections were published in last issue.]

Federal Supreme Court's First Meeting

A Press notice issued by the Federal Information Officer on April 30th stated that the Federal Supreme Court would hold its first meeting in Trinidad on May 5th at the Marie Louise Hall of the Royal Victoria Institute building.

The Court, which would be comprised of the Chief Justice, Sir Eric Hallinan, Mr. Justice A. B. Rennie and Mr. Justice C. V. Archer, would hear and determine appeals which were pending before the West Indian Court of Appeal and had now been transferred to the Federal Supreme Court.

A sitting of the Federal Supreme Court had also been fixed for May 21st at St. Vincent for the hearing of an election petition filed by R. M. Cato and H. K. Tannis against A. C. G. Allen claiming the seat of the said A. C. G. Allen who was declared elected as a member of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament. The Hon. Mr. Justice C. V. Archer will be the trial judge.

(Continued from preceding column)

reception, the Princess lunched with the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly. In the afternoon, the Princess went to the Airport Camp for tea with the officers of the Worcestershire Regiment. A little later, Her Royal Highness, to the cheers of many thousands who waved her Godspeed, left in a Viscount 'plane for Nassau, where the Princess changed to a Britannia 'plane for the final journey to London.

Prayers for the Federation

Thanksgiving Service at St. Martin's

PRINCESS ALICE, Countess of Athlone, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a large congregation attended a Thanksgiving Service held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on April 22nd on the occasion of the inauguration of the Federal Legislature of the West Indies.

The Vicar of St. Martin's, the Rev. Austen Williams, officiated and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. D. J. Wilson, Assistant Bishop of Bath and Wells, formerly Bishop of Trinidad. The first lesson was read by Mr. Garnet H. Gordon and the second by Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

The West India Committee was represented by the president, members of the executive committee, and the secretary.

In the photograph reproduced below, Princess Alice is seen with the vicar, followed by Mr. Gordon (left) and Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the clergy and people of the Church of England said prayers for the people and Government of The West Indies at services held on Sunday, April 20th.

A special service for Roman Catholics was also held on the 22nd, at Westminster Cathedral, the Rev.

(Continued in next column)

New Constitution for Jamaica

Recommendations of Special Committee

OUR Jamaican correspondent, in a letter from Kingston dated April 25th, states: "The report of the Special committee of the House of Representatives on constitutional changes was tabled in the House on April 1st, and will be debated by both Houses in the near future. The main points are that only Bills relating to defence and international relations will be reserved for special assent of The Queen (these falling within the responsibility of the Federal Government which will control them when Dominion status is achieved), both houses will be enlarged and the delaying powers of the Legislative Council will be shortened. The House of Representatives is to consist of 45 members as against the present 32 and there will be a Deputy Speaker. The Legislative Council will also be enlarged—to 21 members from the present 15—and both the leader of the majority party and of the opposition are to be consulted by the Governor in the appointment of members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Minister (who may be renamed Premier) having the right to recommend the appointment of not less than three persons to be members of the Council. Money bills can be delayed by the Legislative Council only one month instead of the present six months, this latter period being retained for bills other than financial bills. The

Council of Ministers will be renamed the Cabinet and consist of not more than 15 members, not more than 12 being Members of the House of Representatives. The Governor's veto powers will be exercised only on the advice of the Cabinet."

(Continued from preceding column)

Father Ferris officiating. The Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was among the large congregation.

Other services were held in Birmingham and Leeds and in other centres where many West Indians are now living.

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years has been the establishment of such bodies as the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce, the British West Indies Sugar Association and the British Caribbean Citrus Association, with all of which, incidentally, the West India Committee has been privileged to join in common effort. Most important of all, steadily infusing strength and breaking down the barriers is the University College of the West Indies. Surely it would be the height of tragedy if, through inadequate vision or faith, through any slackening of effort, or through any falling off of loyalty to the supreme Christian virtue, the great experiment were to fall short of the greatest possible measure of achievement.



International Sugar Council

Increase in Free Market Requirements

THE following Press notice was issued on April 24th:—

"The International Sugar Council met in London on April 22nd and 23rd, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. J. Muir, of Australia. The meeting was attended by delegates from 24 countries and by observers from five other countries and from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

"The council noted that 22 countries had ratified the protocol amending the International Sugar Agreement. This includes the Republic of Indonesia which has acceded to the agreement as amended by the protocol and deposited its instrument of accession on February 21st, 1958.

"The council took note of a revised estimate prepared by its statistical committee of free market requirements for the calendar year 1958 amounting to a total of 5,610,000 metric tons, raw value as compared with its previous estimate of 5,515,000 metric tons, raw value. Details of the estimate will be published in the next issue of the council's *Statistical Bulletin*.

"The council considered the progress made in connexion with the arrangements for the negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement at a conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations in September, 1958.

"The council took note of the fact that Miss M. D. Shufeldt, on reaching the age of retirement, had recently left the services of the council. Miss Shufeldt had been closely associated with the work of successive Sugar Councils since 1931 and had lately been adviser to the present Sugar Council. The council placed on record its warmest thanks to Miss Shufeldt for her long years of devoted service.

"The next meeting will be held after the International Sugar Conference unless circumstances make an earlier meeting necessary."

New Bank for the Caribbean

THE following Press announcement was issued from 40-66, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on May 7th:—

"The Bank of London & South America, Ltd., and the Bank of Montreal announce that they have agreed in principle, subject to the necessary governmental authorizations, to establish a new banking company to develop financial and banking operations in the Caribbean area which includes countries where the Bank of London & South America already operates.

"The new organization, which will be called the Bank of London & Montreal, will be owned jointly by the two banks."

It is believed that the new bank will eventually have a capital equivalent to about 20,000,000 Canadian dollars.

Sir George Bolton is chairman of the Bank of London & South America.

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on April 22nd, the president, Sir Jock Campbell, presiding in the absence, in the West Indies, of the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, and the deputy-chairman, Mr. G. M. Eccles. The following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ALVIN H. THOMAS (Trinidad)	Mr. R. J. W. Struthers Mr. A. Gomes
MR. RAYMOND FREDERICK BURMAN, A.C.A. (London)	Mr. J. A. Metcalfe Mr. R. Faulkner
BARBADOS HARDWARE CO., LTD. (Barbados)	Mr. H. Wakeford Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd.
MR. C. L. ROBINSON (Jamaica)	Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood Mr. C. Lloyd Allen
MR. TIMOTHY GREY (London)	Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D. Mr. N. P. Birrell

Obituary

The president referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. P. R. Tattersall, of London, Mr. C. J. Vigour, of Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, and Miss Olive M. Wade, of Toxford, Suffolk.

The Imperial College

Sir Jock Campbell, vice-chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture since September, 1948, was appointed chairman at a meeting held on May 2nd.

Mr. Dunstan Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A., was appointed vice-chairman.

Sir Jock Campbell, who first joined the governing body in November, 1946, was chairman of the finance committee from September, 1947, until January, 1956, and is well known throughout the Commonwealth through his chairmanship of the Commonwealth Sugar Conference.

Mr. Skilbeck, the principal of Wye College, has been the representative of the University of London on the governing body since January, 1951.

Saint Michael and Saint George

The annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, June 20th, starting at 11.30 a.m.

Members wishing to attend the service are requested to apply, before June 7th, to the Chancery of the Order, Room 440, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, and to state whether they wish to take part in the procession. Each member will, on application, be allotted up to a maximum of four tickets in addition to his own. Tickets will also be issued, on application, to the relations of members who have died during the last year and whose names are being commemorated in the service.

Part of the Nave and of the South Transept will be open to the public.

London Celebrates Federation

Reception by Commissioner

OVER 800 guests attended the reception given by the Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, and Mrs. Garnet Gordon, at the Connaught Rooms on the evening of April 22nd to celebrate the inauguration of the Federal Parliament. Those present included Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. John Hare, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Earl of Selkirk, First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, Minister of State, Board of Trade, the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, and the Countess of Limerick, vice-president of the British Red Cross Society.

The photograph below shows Mr. Lennox-Boyd being greeted on arrival by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. When the last of the guests had been received and champagne had been served, Mr. Lennox-Boyd addressed the gathering as follows:—

"I have it in command from Her Majesty The Queen to read the following message to you:—

On this happy day, when the inauguration of the Federal Legislature by my dear sister brings to completion the establishment of the Federation of The West Indies, I send warm greetings to those of my people from its territories who are celebrating the occasion in this country. I pray that the future may fulfil the promise which the achievement of this closer association holds.

Elizabeth Regina.



"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The thoughts of all of us today are 4,000 miles away in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. There where it's now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and a bit hotter than here (though we're doing our best), a vast number of people will be discussing the brilliant ceremony they have just seen—Princess Margaret driving from the Governor-General's House to the Legislative Chamber and declaring open on behalf of The Queen the Legislature of The West Indies.

"I know our prayers are with the Federal Government and people; that the Federal Government with its much loved Prime Minister will establish itself beyond question as the THE Government of The West Indies, with unquestioned right to speak for The West Indies nation; and that through its labours the way will be prepared for this new nation to become a full member of the Commonwealth.

"We are all proud and happy to have a close association with The West Indies. We are very glad, Commissioner, to be your guests. You and your wife have won a secure, enduring place in our affections in the United Kingdom.

"To you both personally, to the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and all Federal leaders, and to the gay, courageous, intelligent and charming people of The West Indies, greetings."

The large company raised their glasses to the toast "The West Indies."

Mr. Garnet Gordon, who was received with loud applause as he rose to reply to the Secretary of State, said:—

"We have received with the greatest pleasure and thanks the thoughtful message so graciously sent to us on this historic occasion by Her Majesty the Queen, and I am sure that it is the wish of us all that the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies should on our behalf convey that fact to Her Majesty along with our humble duty and loyal greetings.

"Today, we of The West Indies are greatly honoured and most proud that Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret has inaugurated our Federal Parliament in Trinidad. We are honoured, too, in that the Secretary of State representing Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has delivered to us a most inspiring address in proposing the Toast to The West Indies, for which we thank him. We are further honoured by the presence of this great company of friends and well-wishers who have come to celebrate with us this happy event and who have so warmly supported the Toast.

"The inauguration of our Federal Parliament is the culmination of years of patient exploration and earnest search for the means of overcoming our insular limits and pooling our human and material resources in preparation for nationhood, in which state alone a people is able to develop its full stature, participate in the affairs of the world, and make its own particular contribution to the cause of human peace and progress.

"In The West Indies the course of preparation has of necessity been gradual. Our people, a

(Continued on page 138)



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1957-58

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, on Thursday, the 29th of May, 1958

THE Executive Committee presents to the Members of the West India Committee its Report for the year ended April 30th, 1958, a Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1957 and Balance Sheet as at that date.

Election of Officers. Sir Jock Campbell was elected President of the West India Committee and Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott a Vice-President at the Annual General Meeting held on May 29th, 1957. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 18th, 1957 Mr. Harold Wakeford was elected Chairman and Mr. G. M. Eccles, Deputy Chairman, and Mr. Harold Wakeford, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, Lt.-Col. J. A. de Pass, and Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray Treasurers for the year.

Mr. J. B. Cuthill and Mr. T. H. Naylor resigned from the Executive Committee in June, 1957, and Mr. W. J. Blanchard in January, 1958.

Mr. Ian R. Parker was elected a member of the Executive Committee in July, 1957, Mr. L. A. Bushe in January, 1958, and Mr. A. A. Shenfield in March, 1958.

Obituary. The Executive Committee received with profound regret the news of the death of Mr. Thomas Greenwood in September, 1957, and of Commander H. V. Lavington in November, 1957. Mr. Greenwood had served on the Executive Committee since 1914 and Commander Lavington from 1947.

Membership. The number of members at the close of 1957 was 2,119 as compared with 2,090 at the end of 1956. For this encouraging increase the Committee are indebted to Mr. Harold Wakeford, to whom the Committee takes this opportunity of expressing its thanks.

The Committee acknowledges with gratitude the generous contributions of the British West Indies Sugar Association, the Governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Honduras, the Jamaica Imperial Association, the Jamaica Banana Board, the Petroleum Association of Trinidad and Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and the Barbados Publicity Committee.

Financial Position. After making the customary reserve of £250 for secretarial tours, there was a deficit on the year's working of £530. We reported last year that costs are continually rising, and it will prove more than ever necessary to watch our expenditure closely and to maintain and increase our sources of revenue.

The Year's Record

Sugar.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Representatives of the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters and of Her Majesty's Government met in London for the annual price fixing discussions in November. Sir Jock Campbell was Chairman of the Commonwealth Exporters' group and the BWISA/WIC team representing the West Indies was: Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Sir Harold Robinson, Sir Archibald Cuke, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, Mr. P. M. Philips, Mr. A. L. Vendryes and Mr. A. E. V. Barton. Mr. H. R. Sharp represented British Honduras. The exporters again expressed their appreciation of the help and services rendered to them by the Committee.

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was once more extended for a further year—until the end of 1965. The negotiated price under the Agreement was fixed at £43 16s. 8d. for 1958—an increase of £1 13s. 4d. over the 1957 price. This increase was of course, due to an increase in the prices of wages, materials and services used in the production of sugar.

Agreement was reached on the distribution among Commonwealth exporters of the additional 50,000 tons quota available to the Commonwealth in 1958 under the terms of the International Sugar Agreement. Arrangements were made for British Honduras, as production expanded, to increase exports within the maximum quota provided under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and discussions leading to a considerable measure of understanding took place on the precise meaning and effect of the various quota clauses in the Agreement.

The stabilization value of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement should have been strikingly demonstrated during the year when world prices rose high above the Commonwealth Agreement negotiated price at which the United Kingdom was able to buy the bulk of her requirements of sugar. Unfortunately, however, the benefit of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in such circumstances, though real, was largely concealed from the United Kingdom consumer due to the working of the new marketing arrangements under the 1956 Sugar Act. The introduction of a distribution payment—the mechanism under the Act for reducing the price paid by the consumer in times of high world prices—was delayed until after the peak of the world price had passed. However, it is recognized that the Sugar Board could not have started its operations in more difficult world market circumstances and it is to be hoped that the new arrangements will work more smoothly in future.

International Sugar Agreement. For the first time since the Agreement was signed in 1953 the world price rose above the Agreement ceiling of four cents per lb. f.a.s. Cuba—it reached a maximum of 6.85 cents on April 22nd. These exceptionally high prices were triggered off by the Suez crisis and were maintained and increased by a poor European beet crop and the elimination of the heavy excess stocks in Cuba which had been overhanging the market for several years.

Under the terms of the International Agreement all quotas are inoperative when the world price exceeds the ceiling price and International Agreement quotas were therefore suspended for most of 1957. It is noteworthy that the Commonwealth was the only member of the International Agreement to make a significant quantity of extra sugar available to the world market by exceeding its quota during the suspended period, thus helping to prevent prices rising even more than they did.

Production. Production of sugar in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for the Calendar Year 1957 was again a record, the figures being:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1948	617,106	1953	968,327
1949	792,721	1954	1,032,503
1950	860,569	1955	1,099,019
1951	893,903	1956	1,032,077
1952	915,267	1957	1,125,051

The 1957 production of 1,125,051 tons was comprised as follows:—

	Tons		Tons
Antigua	31,670	St. Kitts	44,376
Barbados	204,525	St. Lucia	9,314
British Guiana	284,973	St. Vincent	3,557
British Honduras	7,856	Trinidad	167,805
Jamaica	370,975		

Exports, also a record, totalled 985,249 tons, distributed as follows:—

	Tons		Tons
Antigua	30,351	St. Kitts	40,362
Barbados	191,436	St. Lucia	7,394
British Guiana	264,256	St. Vincent	2,000
British Honduras	6,025	Trinidad	141,863
Jamaica	301,562		

Sugar Research. The work of the British West Indies Sugar Research Scheme has continued under its new Director, Mr. W. S. Wise. A shift in emphasis has been made in the direction of giving greater attention to the technology of efficient sugar production and rather less to the investigation of by-products. However, work on by-products research still continues with investigation into the production of hard board from bagasse. In the field of sugar technology particular attention has been paid to improvement of juice clarification and to the elimination of scale in evaporators.

Rum. Although the United Kingdom Government have been left in no doubt about the feeling in the British Caribbean territories in regard to the restrictive effect of the present penal customs duties on rum, there continues to be no indication of a move towards relief. The subsidiary question of revalorization of the preference is one of many under consideration and must obviously so remain while the whole question of preferences is examined (at the forthcoming Commonwealth conferences) in connexion with the negotiations for the establishment of a Free Trade Area associated with the European Common Market. Meanwhile, The West India Committee continues to offer its services in the provision of information about consumption trends which is not available in the published Government statistics.

Cocoa. Exports of cocoa from Trinidad during the crop season ended September 30th, 1957, totalled 7,259 tons against 9,245 tons 18 cwt. in 1955-56 and 8,426 tons 7 cwt. in 1954-55. Exports from Grenada were 1,103 tons 17 cwt. against 626 tons 15 cwt. in 1955-56 and 2,660 tons 10 cwt. in 1954-55. Latest advices in regard to 1957-58 crop, at the time of preparation of this report, were that Trinidad exports from October 1st, 1957 to the end of February, 1958 amounted to 4,403 tons 12½ cwt., and exports from Grenada for the same period to 318 tons 18½ cwt. In the calendar year 1957 Jamaica exported 251½ tons against 1,378 tons in 1956.

The period under review opened with the price of good fermented Accra cocoa around 190s. per 50 kilos c.i.f. and quotations for West Indian cocoas, offers of which were scarce, at 265s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for Trinidad plantation first marks and 280s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for fine estates Grenada. In May there was a spectacular advance in prices, good fermented Ghana cocoa showing a rise on the month of 46s. to 236s. 3d. per 50 kilos c.i.f. Business was reported in Trinidad plantation cocoa at 290s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for 1st marks and 280s. for 2nd marks, with fine estates Grenada quoted at 325s. per cwt. ex store London and 305s. (nominal) per 50 kilos f.o.b. for shipment, though offers for forward shipment from both Trinidad and Grenada were difficult to obtain. Prices continued to rise, slowly at first but with gradually increasing rapidity until by September good fermented Accra cocoa was being sold by the West African Marketing Boards at 290s. per cwt. c.i.f. for November/January shipment and good fermented Lagos at 285s. for the same position. Trinidad 1st marks were on offer at 310s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for December/February shipment, and fine estates Grenada at 315s. On the spot these cocoas were quoted at 345s. per cwt. ex store. There followed a decline in the market for West African cocoas, and by October good fermented Ghana cocoa had been "dealt in" at 270s. per cwt. in the dealers' market, though the West African Marketing Board was quoting 282s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. November/January shipment for good fermented Ghana, and 277s. 6d. for Lagos. West Indian sorts were firm. Sales of new crop Trinidad cocoa were reported at 325s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for 1st marks and 305s. for 2nd marks, and sales of fine estates Grenada at 335s. to 340s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. for December/February shipment. Towards the end of October, following unfavourable crop reports, the market for West Africans started to move, and by the middle of November the price of good fermented Accra was up to 345s. per cwt. c.i.f. January/March shipment, but at the close of the month was being offered freely at 310s. for the same position. Prices of West Indian sorts followed the same trend, Trinidad plantation 1st marks rose to 360s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. and 2nd marks to 345s., with buyers indicating 345s. for 1st marks and 330s. for 2nd marks by the end of the month. Fine estates Grenada was sold up to 365s. per 50 kilos f.o.b., but the closing quotation was 370s. to 375s. without response from buyers. Prices fluctuated during December with a small decline at the end, and manufacturers bought sparingly, but the beginning of 1958 was marked by a considerable advance, good

fermented Accra being sold up to 355s. per cwt. c.i.f. for March/May shipment. Sales of Trinidad plantation cocoa took place at 375s. for 1st marks and 355s. for 2nd marks, per 50 kilos f.o.b., and high prices were being asked for Grenada fine estate, quotations ranging from 385s. to 400s. per 50 kilos f.o.b. In February the market became quieter, with manufacturers both in England and on the Continent showing little interest. This continued until the time of preparation of this report, when good fermented Accra cocoa was quoted at 337s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for April/June shipment, Trinidad plantation 1st marks were quoted at 370s. per 50 kilos f.o.b., 2nd marks at 355s., and Grenada fine estates at 380s. to 385s.

The ninth Cocoa Conference to be organised by the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance of the United Kingdom since the war was held in London in September, 1957. The scope of this Conference was widened by the attendance of a greater number of representatives than ever before from producing countries outside the Commonwealth, and the international importance of cocoa received particular emphasis. As usual, the West Indies made a considerable contribution to the Conference, the proceedings of which will always be noteworthy on account of the imposing evidence put forward of the value of the work of the late Dr. Pound and his successors at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, in introducing wild cocoas from the Amazon basin and cross-breeding from them and Trinitario Clones Disease resistant and high yielding progeny of great potential value to the industry are now under trial. An account of the Conference proceedings was published in the CIRCULAR, in the issues of October and November, 1957.

A matter of increasing concern in the cocoa industry is the instability of the cocoa market and the unsettling fluctuations which take place in the price of the commodity. During the year under review, for example, the price of good fermented Accra cocoa ranged from 190s. to 355s. per cwt. This matter was prominent among subjects discussed at the Cocoa Conference, and is receiving the attention of the Cocoa Study Group of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, which examined the position at a first session held at Brussels in November, 1956 and at a second session held at Ibadan in September, 1957. The West Indies were represented at the two sessions of the Group by the late Mr. Ian Jackson, whose death on the way home to Trinidad from Ibadan was a great loss to the West Indian cocoa industry. At the second session a working party was appointed which met in London, under the Chairmanship of Sir Hilton Poynton, from March 19th to 28th to examine the position and, if possible, put forward definite recommendations for limiting price movements. At this meeting the West Indies were represented by Mr. Alan Morais. The working party's report is to be considered at a third session of the Cocoa Study Group to take place in Hamburg from May 16th to 23rd, 1958.

This matter of instability is, of course, bound up with the supply and demand position. Estimates of world cocoa production in the current crop year recently issued by the Cocoa Study Group of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, show a substantial fall from 901,000 metric tons in 1956-57 to 747,000 metric tons. This should tend to raise prices. As the latest reports from the West Indies indicate a rise in production (in the January issue of the CIRCULAR it was reported that a bumper crop is forecast for Trinidad) and local prices to producers are already attractive, the immediate prospects for West Indian cocoa may be described as good.

This year the Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras staged an exhibit at the Daily Mail Ideal Homes Exhibition in London, in which West Indian cocoa was prominently featured.

Total imports of new cocoa into the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31st, 1957 were 101,343 tons, of which 2,078 tons were from the British West Indies. Corresponding figures for 1956, as amended in the Board of Trade returns, were 78,032 tons and 2,283 tons. The 1957 returns indicate that there were no significant imports from Jamaica in that year. In 1956 the imports from Jamaica were 497 tons. The quantity of cocoa entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during 1957 was 105,091 tons; in 1956 it was 79,443 tons and in 1955 was 103,371 tons.

Bananas. The price assistance scheme continued in operation during the year, and maintenance of quality, and the planning of cultivations to obtain maximum production in the spring and summer months, continued to be encouraged. A delegation from the Jamaica Banana Board visited London in September/

October for talks with distributors in regard to the ocean carriage and marketing of bananas. The outcome of the talks was stated to be satisfactory. Production in Trinidad and the Windward Islands continued to increase.

Imports of British West Indies bananas into the United Kingdom during the last three years have been as follows:—

	1957 cwt.	1956 cwt.	1955 cwt.
Jamaica	2,915,780	2,914,098	2,757,305
Trinidad	143,518	64,346	8,790
Windward Islands	949,262	728,409	442,791

Citrus. A two-man mission, Mr. R. R. W. Volley, of Wye College, and Mr. F. Haverstock, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, was appointed by the Colonial Office during the year to visit the four citrus producing territories in the British Caribbean (British Honduras, Dominica, Jamaica and Trinidad) and to prepare statistics of production and costs, before the end of the three-year period during which the price support scheme is to operate. The mission visited the territories early in the summer of 1957 and is to complete its report after a second visit this year. A scientific research team, the cost of which is to be met from a fund set up in each territory by a cess of one penny per box on all fresh and processed citrus fruit exported, is also expected to visit the area this year.

There is nothing further to report in regard to the restrictions on the colouring of oranges, which continue in the same unsatisfactory position.

The long-awaited draft proposals of the Food Standards Committee on the standards to be laid down for soft fruit drinks were given restricted circulation in March, 1958. At the time of preparation of this report the proposals were still under consideration by the various bodies concerned, and copies, with a summary of the views so far expressed at the discussions between representatives of citrus producers on this side, had been submitted to West Indian producers for an expression of their views. The Food Standards Committee asked that comment should be submitted by May 27th, after which the preparation of final proposals will proceed. At present no more can be said than that it is anticipated that producers will concur in reiterating their belief in a minimum juice standard and a declaration (if required) in terms of juice content.

In the last annual report a note was made of the favourable reception which had been accorded to the consignments of ortaniques which had begun to reach the United Kingdom. Further evidence that this fruit is much to the taste of the United Kingdom consumer continues to come forward. A striking example, reported to the Fruit Trades' Journal in March, 1958, by a retailer, recorded that the offer of 96's at 6d. each practically stopped the sale of large oranges, and his conclusion merits quotation—"Given larger supplies, so that the public could really get the taste, and a slight easing in price, perhaps, so that the longer counts could be sold for less than sixpence, I'm sure they could constitute a serious threat to conventional oranges of any kind."

In the 1956-57 season the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad handled a total of 509,000 crates of grapefruit and 106,000 crates of oranges. Of these some 117,000 crates of grapefruit and 7,000 crates of oranges were exported fresh and the remainder processed. Production of juices amounted to 425,000 cartons of grapefruit juice and 124,000 cartons of orange juice, in size A2 cans.

The total crop handled by the Citrus Company of British Honduras was 116,000 boxes of grapefruit and 93,000 boxes of oranges; 18,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit were shipped to the United Kingdom and the remainder was processed.

The total quantity of fruit marketed by the Citrus Growers' Association, Ltd. of Jamaica in 1956-57 was 1,066,179½ boxes. 8,831 boxes of sweet oranges, 47,454 boxes of grapefruit and 4,774 boxes of ortaniques were shipped to the United Kingdom; 93,786 boxes of sweet oranges, 19,198 boxes of grapefruit and 6,148 boxes of ortaniques were shipped to New Zealand; and 30 boxes of sweet oranges and 30 boxes of grapefruit to Canada. The remaining production was processed into juices and canned grapefruit segments. These products sold principally in the United Kingdom market.

Commonwealth Fruits Council. Regular meetings of the Commonwealth Fruits Council were held during the year at which routine matters were dealt with and the position *vis-à-vis* the European Common Market and Free Trade Area was con-

stantly under review. The desirability of holding a Commonwealth Fruits Conference was examined, and further consideration deferred until the results of the Commonwealth Economic Conferences, to be held later this year, are available.

Spices. The figures of exports of spices from Grenada which were available at the time of compilation of the previous report already indicated reduction in the exports of nutmegs and mace, due to the damage done by hurricane "Janet" in 1955, though ample stocks in the island had kept export figures up during most of 1956. The drastic reduction in production is only too well illustrated in the 1957 figures. Exports of nutmegs for the year ended September 30th, 1957, were down to 7,556 cwt. (against 50,284 cwt. in 1956 and 49,807 cwt. in 1955). Nutmegs shipped from October 1st, 1957, to February 28th, 1958, were 221 cwt. (against 5,728 cwt. in the corresponding period 1956-57 and 28,860 cwt. in 1955-56). Exports of mace for the year ended September 30th, 1957, were 1,275 cwt. (against 2,170 cwt. in 1956 and 7,772 cwt. in 1955). Mace shipped from October 1st, 1957, to February 28th, 1958, was 577 cwt. (against 653 cwt. in October/February, 1956-57 and 1,697 cwt. in October/February, 1955-56).

Cigars. Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been left in no doubt about the needs of the Jamaica cigar industry, relief measures seem as far off as ever. Such movement as there has been has gone in the opposite direction, and the Cuba import quota increased. Meanwhile the justification for support for the Jamaican industry is shown by the following figures:—

Imports into the United Kingdom from		1955	1956	1957
Jamaica	Lb. Wt.	116,500	121,400	101,700
	Approx. No.	7,169,410	7,470,965	6,258,618
Cuba	Lb. Wt.	90,300	92,300	97,000
	Approx. No.	5,557,062	5,680,142	5,969,380

Sea Island Cotton. The area planted to Sea Island Cotton in the British West Indies in the 1956-57 season was again less than that of the previous season, despite the fact that Montserrat and St. Kitts, both of which reaped no cotton in 1955-56 owing to the change in planting date from the drier earlier months until the autumn, again came into production in 1956-57. This decrease was due principally to reduced acreages in Antigua and Nevis.

The areas under Sea Island Cotton in the different islands in 1956-57, with the corresponding figures for the previous season were as follows:—

	ACRES	
Antigua	3,275	(5,958)
Barbados	5	(40)
Montserrat	1,500	(Nil)
Nevis	2,034	(3,473)
St. Kitts	627	(Nil)
Anguilla	60	(60)
St. Vincent	1,512	(1,200)
Total	9,013	(10,731)

The total production of West Indian Sea Island Cotton in the year 1956-57 was approximately 3,462 bales of 400 lb. each as compared with 5,235 bales in 1955-56. The productions of individual islands in bales of 400 lb. each, with the figures for the previous season, were as follows:—

Antigua	1,315	(3,119)
Barbados	3	(4)
Montserrat	612	(Nil)
Nevis	610	(1,703)
St. Kitts	450	(Nil)
Anguilla	7	(14)
St. Vincent	465	(395)

In Antigua the 1956-57 season was unfavourable. September was unusually dry so that planting was not completed until the end of October. Rainfall in November and December was below average, and January was a month of prolonged high winds. In addition to these adverse factors there was severe pest infestation.

In Nevis, although the crop germinated well, high winds in January, together with attacks of leaf-worm and pink boll-worm, caused heavy crop losses.

Severe attacks of leaf-worm were efficiently controlled in St.

Kitts, and the incidence of pink boll-worm was low. Weather conditions at the time of planting the crop were satisfactory, and at the time of harvest were good, and yields were more than double those of the previous crop.

Establishment of the Montserrat crop was difficult owing to dry weather; following the long close season damage due to the incidence of pink boll-worm was not great.

St. Vincent experienced somewhat similar weather conditions to Montserrat, and, on the whole, there was a relatively slight incidence of pests.

It was very unfortunate that production should have been reduced in 1956-57, since the whole crops were sold at reasonable prices and there was a good demand for Sea Island cotton goods. A small crop following a season in which two islands were out of production meant there were only small reserves of cotton in the hands of spinners, and affected the continuity of processing operations.

It is pleasing to be able to report that there has been a noteworthy increase in the acreage planted for 1957-58. Growing conditions have been good and the crops appear to be of excellent quality.

Once again St. Vincent and Barbados have continued to grow their own particular strains of superfine, V.135 and B.S.I. respectively, while V.H.8 has been confined to certain estates in Antigua, and apart from V.11.10 the remaining production is of the M.S.I variety. V.H.10 has been planted on a small scale in Antigua for the 1957-58 crop. This will be its first appearance as a commercial crop.

The Advisory Committee in England which sits under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. C. May, C.M.G., O.B.E., has taken preliminary steps to obtain a new Certification Trade Mark which will be distinctive and which will be associated in the minds of the purchasing public with genuine West Indian Sea Island Cotton.

The basis of the constitution of the Advisory Committee has been broadened so as to include representatives of spinners and weavers.

Mr. Harold Wakeford, chairman of the West India Committee was compelled by pressure of other duties, to resign his membership of the Advisory Committee. Mr. Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C., a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and Mr. T. Souness, assistant secretary of the West India Committee, continue to serve on the Advisory Committee. Mr. F. H. S. Warneford was re-elected President of the Association in the West Indies for 1958.

Oil. The total crude oil production in Trinidad during the year 1957 amounted to 34,063,900 barrels, representing an increase of 17.8 per cent over the previous year's production of 28,928,800 barrels.

Of 314 wells drilled in 1957, 278 were completed as producers; in the previous year 263 wells were drilled with 225 completed as producers. The average number of drilling rigs in operation increased from 27 in 1956 to 29 in 1957, and the total footage drilled from 1,110,745 feet to 1,322,483 feet.

During 1957, Dominion Oil Ltd. carried out a slimhole drilling programme in the Gulf of Paria from a floating platform. The depths reached exceeded those previously attained by other explorers using a similar technique. Dominion Oil is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California.

The Trinidad Petroleum Development Company temporarily abandoned well Cedros 7, at a depth of 8,800 feet, while a deep test well at Los Bajos and another at Palo Seco were completed at depths 9,632 feet and 11,788 feet respectively. In the Rock Dome Area a discovery well was completed to the Herrera formation. The British Petroleum Co., has recently acquired a controlling interest in this Company.

Shell Trinidad Ltd. drilled four regional appraisal wells in the Ortoire Area in South East Trinidad without finding new production, but was successful with four well completions in their new Inniss Field.

A deep test well drilled by Apex Trinidad in the Cedros district was completed at a depth of 13,045 feet; while Kern Trinidad Oilfields drilled an appraisal well to 6,010 feet. Both these wells were abandoned.

The total volume of crude oil processed through the three Trinidad refineries amounted to 50,267,600 barrels, at an average throughput of 138,000 barrels per day. These refineries are owned by Texaco Trinidad Inc., at Point a Pierre and Brighton; and by Shell Trinidad Ltd. at Point Fortin.

Overseas Employers' Federation. The annual

report of the Overseas Employers' Federation showed that at the end of July, 1957 twenty-six employers' associations had been affiliated; and that the total membership of the Federation had increased from 27 in 1946 to 57 in 1956 and 84 in 1957. Applications for membership approved by the Executive Committee during the year came from Aden, Barbados, Kenya, Nigeria and Gambia and the employers' associations recently formed in Barbados, Jamaica and Nigeria have also been affiliated.

At the 40th session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1957, the Director of the O.E.F., Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, attended as adviser to Sir Richard Snedden, the British employers' delegate; Mr. G. M. Eccles was a substitute adviser and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill made his services available for part of the session. In preparation for the discussions at the I.L.O. Conference on the Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers, Mr. G. M. Eccles, accompanied by the Director of the O.E.F. and Mr. Bellingham-Smith on behalf of the British Employers' Confederation, attended meetings of the International Organisation of Employers in Brussels.

The joint talks, at which no decisions are taken, between the O.E.F., the Trades Union Congress and the Colonial Office during the year reviewed industrial relations in St. Lucia and Trinidad and the check-off system in Trinidad. O.E.F. representatives included Mr. F. J. Carasco, Mr. Harold Devaux, Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. G. M. Eccles and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill.

Sir Frederick Seaford, C.B.E., Mr. A. R. I. Mellor, C.B.E., M.C. and Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke served on the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee.

Sir Frederick Seaford was re-elected to be Chairman of the O.E.F. for the seventh successive year. Mr. A. R. I. Mellor was elected Deputy Chairman and Mr. J. Campbell was elected Vice-Chairman. Members of the Executive Committee representing The West Indies group included Sir Frederick Seaford and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill and there was one vacancy owing to the death of Commander H. V. Lavington.

At the annual meeting of the Federation, which was fully reported in the CIRCULAR of January, 1958, Sir Frederick Seaford said that he had been giving anxious thought to the extent to which the Federation had widened the basis of its activities. In its earlier days its work had been, of necessity, confined to the colonial sphere, but it was always in the mind of members, when in 1954 the constitution had been revised, to extend its activities to other countries both within and outside the Commonwealth where industry was facing generally similar problems.

Bauxite and Alumina

British Guiana. During the year the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited shipped the following quantities of beneficiated and calcined bauxite:—

Dried bauxite	...	...	...	1,414,268 long tons
Calcined bauxite	...	...	...	288,992 long tons

Of the dried bauxite grades 1,320,150 long tons were shipped to Canada for the manufacture of aluminium. Of the calcined bauxite, 162,160 long tons were abrasive grades and 126,832 long tons were refractory grades. Approximately 44 per cent of the calcined bauxite was shipped to Canada and 18 per cent to the U.S.A. The remainder found markets in the U.K., Europe, Japan, South America, Mexico and North Africa.

During the year 1957 the Company experienced several severe operating difficulties. A four-month-long strike at the parent company's aluminium smelter at Arvida in Canada inevitably resulted in reduced shipments of dried bauxite to the Canadian aluminium industry. The reduction was kept to the minimum possible by the creation by Demba and its associates of further storage facilities in Canada and Trinidad. As the strike in Canada was not settled until September the Company faces the early months of the new year—the period when the ice-bound northern ports prevents them shipping their products to their customers in Canada—with the available storage space in the Caribbean already well stocked with bauxite at a time when normally it would be almost empty. This means that the production of bauxite for export will almost certainly continue to be curtailed for several months to come. When the current over-supply of aluminium, alumina and bauxite in the world is also taken into account, the likelihood is that Demba's output of dried bauxite in 1958 will approximate to the tonnages shipped in 1957.

The reduction in the shipments of calcined bauxite is largely attributable to the softening of the North American market for this product which is used by the abrasive and refractory

industries. The Company is intensifying its comprehensive research programme into the possibility of making new calcined products to enlarge the potential overseas markets open to it.

Solid progress was made in 1957 on the construction of the Company's new \$60 million alumina plant at Mackenzie. \$20 million has been spent during the year. The work is well up to schedule. However on November 7th, Demba announced that the overall adverse circumstances of supply and demand for bauxite, alumina and aluminium ingot, aggravated by the tight-money policy in North America, would inevitable result in some slowing down in the rate of capital expenditure on the Company's new project. The Company stressed that the scope of the project would remain unaffected, although the rate of construction would have to be slowed down. The alumina plant, with an annual capacity of 220,000 long tons of alumina, is scheduled to come into production during 1960.

Jamaica. Exports of bauxite and alumina for the last three years :—

	1955	1956	1957
	tons	tons	tons
Bauxite	2,172,275	2,605,114	3,641,353
Alumina	183,969	207,333	435,757

The 3,641,353 tons of bauxite exported from the Colony in 1957 were produced by the two United States Companies operating—approximately two-thirds by Kaiser Bauxite Co. and one-third by Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd.

The expansion of Kirkvine Works of Alumina Jamaica Ltd. to a capacity of 500,000 tons of alumina a year was completed by the end of May. The expansion of storage capacity at Port Esquivel was also completed during the year. The Port now has a total storage capacity of 45,000 tons of alumina in bulk and 3,500 tons of bagged cargo. Bulk storage for liquid caustic soda and sulphuric acid have also been installed at the Port.

Construction work continued at the Company's second alumina plant near Ewarton in the parish of St. Catherine and it is expected that production of alumina at this new plant will start towards the end of 1958.

Bauxite production for the year amounted to 1,250,000 tons. Total shipments of alumina amounted to 435,757 tons. These shipments were made to Canada, Norway, Sweden and Trinidad, in the following proportions :—

Canada	345,546 tons
Norway	62,993 ..
Sweden	27,194 ..
Trinidad	24 ..
	435,757 tons

During 1957 a total of over £10 million was spent on capital investment, bringing the Company's fixed capital investment in Jamaica to nearly £34 million. By the end of 1958, this amount will have been increased to over £38 million. Local expenditure for salaries, wages, local purchases and the use of local services in Jamaica during the year amounted to nearly £3 million for the operation of Kirkvine Works, and £3,400,000 for the construction work at the Kirkvine Works and Ewarton Works.

Average operational employment for the year amounted to 1,157 at Kirkvine Works and 183 at Port Esquivel; average employment on construction at Kirkvine and Ewarton amounted to 2,819.

The Company's agricultural activities continued, sales of beef during the year amounting to over 300,000 lbs. and more than 25,000 boxes of citrus were sold for local consumption and for export. 400 acres of pasture were replanted in Pangola grass during the year bringing the total acreage of pasture replanted in improved grass varieties since the programme started in 1951 to over 3,000 acres. Over 7,000 timber trees were planted bringing the total planted under the Company's reforestation programme to 217,000. The Company was successful at the Island's two main agricultural shows with its cattle and citrus exhibits, winning eight first prizes and eight second prizes with its beef cattle entries, and five first and eight second prizes for its citrus entries. An average of 475 people were employed by the Company's Agricultural Division.

European Common Market and Free Trade Area.

The Treaty of Rome was signed in March, 1957, on behalf of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and a Common Market for these countries came into

being on 1st January, 1957. It is unnecessary to give details here since they are so well known. The chief interest of The West Indies and the British Caribbean territories lies in the special provisions of the Treaty concerning the dependent territories of the Six, providing not only for the economic development of those territories, but also for the free admission of their products into the Common Market, and the maintenance of tariffs against *inter alia* the products of The West Indies and British Caribbean territories. At the time of writing this report a G.A.T.T. Conference is considering a report by a Working Party appointed early in 1958 to obtain some assessment of the effect of the threat from the association of the overseas territories of the Six with the Common Market. At best the outlook is disturbing, and the whole matter will doubtless be discussed by the Commonwealth Economic Conferences to be held later this year in London and Montreal, where a complete review of the Commonwealth preferential system is expected to be undertaken.

Taxation of Profits and Income. Expectations that provision would be made in the Finance Bill this year to remove the present disabilities of subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies which are registered and controlled in an overseas territory have been disappointed. The matter continues to engage the attention of the Joint Taxation Committee set up under the auspices of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, and consisting of representatives of the Organization, the Joint East and Central African Board, the West Africa Committee and the West India Committee.

Special Activities. Although the Princess Alice Appeal for funds for the University College of the West Indies and its Teaching Hospital was officially closed in April, 1956, the day to day work of dealing with subscriptions under deeds of covenant continues to occupy the time of the Committee. The Committee has also been happy to serve as a link between the Governments of Jamaica and of Trinidad and Tobago and a number of private well-wishers on the one hand and the officers and men of the Jamaica and Trinidad Squadrons of the Royal Air Force on the other, particularly in the arrangements for presenting gifts at Christmas, and in endeavours to maintain a lively appreciation of the connexion.

Other Services. In addition to the special services mentioned or indicated in this Report, it is hardly necessary to state, the staff of the West India Committee daily answers inquiries made personally, telegraphically or through the post on a multitude of subjects, especially the trade and commerce of the West Indies. In countless ways, also, West Indians visiting or residing in the United Kingdom seek the Committee's help. The Committee continues to provide facilities for the exercise by the Secretary of a number of appointments which he holds in a personal capacity, i.e., representing the Incorporated Chambers of the British Caribbean and the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce on the Executive Committee and Council of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Commonwealth and Empire; the British West Indies Sugar Association on the Council of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization; the British Caribbean Football Association on the Council of the Football Association; the British Guiana Boxing Board of Control on the Empire Championships Committee of the British Boxing Board of Control; and the Royal Agricultural Society of British Guiana as London correspondent. The Secretary is also Deputy Chairman and a member of the Board of Governors of the West Indian Students' Centre, a member of the Joint Empire Society's Conference, and a Treasurer of the West Indian Club; while Mr. Thomas Souness, Assistant Secretary, is a member of the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association.

Relations with Government and other Bodies.

Throughout the year, the West India Committee co-operated with the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras and the thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Garnet Gordon and his staff for their helpful collaboration willingly extended at all times.

The Committee is also glad to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy and co-operation shown by Her Majesty's Ministers and officials of the many Government departments with which

its work brought it into contact: the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his colleagues and officials; the Ministry (and notably the officers of the Sugar Division) of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Sir George Dunnett and his team at the Sugar Board; the Board of Trade; the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Central Office of Information. The Executive Committee take this opportunity of expressing their grateful thanks.

Finally, our thanks are due for invaluable help from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the officers and staff of a great number of other bodies—the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, the Joint East and Central African Board, the Commonwealth and Empire Industries Association, the Royal Empire Society, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Commonwealth and Empire, to which must also be added the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the Caribbean, the tourist organizations and the agricultural and producers' organizations in the various territories. Our thanks are due to all for many courtesies extended.

The Library. A large number of readers made use throughout the year of the books, reports, records, magazines and newspapers which comprise the library. Many of the callers were journalists and persons connected with public relations seeking background information in connexion with the Federation of The West Indies. Other users included lecturers, university students, lawyers, genealogists, representatives of the B.C.C. and West Indians working in London who make regular use of the newspaper files.

The West India Committee Circular. The Executive Committee extends its sincere thanks to the several honorary correspondents throughout the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for their regular supply of newsletters and photographs. The information they send for the homeward mail section of the CIRCULAR is much appreciated by readers at home and in the Caribbean and in places farther abroad.

The CIRCULAR was published regularly throughout the year and posted to members and subscribers.

HAROLD WAKEFORD,
Chairman.

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
May 1st, 1958.

A. E. V. BARTON,
Secretary.

(Continued from page 132)

people of the Americas, are sprung in an ever evolving variety from Africa mainly, but from Asia and Europe as well. And if that is the descending order of magnitude of our racial origins, it is the reverse in the cultural development of The West Indies which has been greatly enriched by what Western Civilization has had to offer especially through the United Kingdom.

"We are proud of our way of life, largely sprung from this Great Country, with our Parliaments and Judiciaries, first class indigenous civil services, well established educational and social systems, and a developing economy in respect of which we do not cease to invite interest and capital contribution. Our emergence, like 'a light rising in the West,' to quote the motto of our University College, is a tribute to Britain, and we look forward to sharing with Canada, in that part of the world, membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to follow in that tradition the several countries whose evolution has enhanced the concept of Commonwealth.

"We believe that in this great company of nations, we may travel confidently towards a future, blessed with achievement and happiness.

"I feel sure that you will all wish our Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Adams, our Council of State, our Parliament and The West Indies, all success in our new and absorbing adventure."

The U.K. Press and Federation

NEWSPAPERS and magazines throughout the United Kingdom have devoted a great deal of space to the visit of Princess Margaret to Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana and British Honduras and several scores of cuttings of articles and photographs have reached the West India Committee.

In its issue of April 22nd, the London *Daily Mail* devoted a whole page—including several advertisements—to Federation matters. The page was headed "Today—a new nation is born" followed by a message by Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee:—

"We are undertaking an adventure and a voyage that leads to the discovery of the Caribbean as a world within a world . . . and as we move forward, we shall experience the eternal tie of the Old World to the New. . . ." Thus wrote George Lamming, West Indian writer and poet.

"The stranger in the West Indies is startled by the diversity of this Caribbean world. It is as far from Kingston to Port-of-Spain as from London to Moscow. And yet amid this diversity the men and women of these beautiful islands, with their remarkable political leaders, are surging forward with common ideals and common purposes.

"Out of their turbulent heritage—slavery and missionaries, sugar and piracy, democracy and rebellion, starvation and industrial development, sunshine and hurricane—West Indians are building their new nation with vigour and imagination. And it is as West Indians that they now face the world and its problems.

"They know that their future—with its hopes and its uncertainties—is in their own hands. But they expect, too, that they can count on the unflagging support of the British nation and people—indeed of the whole British Commonwealth—of whom they deserve very well.

"The West India Committee, after 200 years of service to the West Indies in London, offers its duties to this new nation, and pays homage to its founders and people."

Mr. H. E. Williams to Retire

The board of Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Dominion Street, London, E.C.2, announce with regret that Mr. Harold E. Williams, on medical advice, will be retiring as a director at the end of next month and from his other responsibilities in the firm.

Mr. Williams underwent a serious operation in January, 1957, and was away from the City for over a year. He gallantly returned to his duties early this year, but after a few weeks was again taken ill and on the advice of his doctors will live quietly with Mrs. Williams at their home at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Since joining Gillespie's in March, 1916, "Bill" Williams has made a host of friends in London and in The West Indies and they will all wish him a complete return to health and a long and happy retirement. He has visited the Caribbean on two occasions and in 1956 was chairman of the Cocoa Association of London.

The Corporation of London

Reception in Honour of Princess Margaret

A RECEPTION in honour of Princess Margaret on her return from the Caribbean was given by the Corporation of London at the Mansion House on the evening of May 12th.

Among the 650 guests were Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, the Commissioner in London, and Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Allan Morais, assistant Trade Commissioner. The West India Committee was represented by the president, Sir Jock Campbell—who was accompanied by Lady Campbell—and the secretary Mr. A. E. V. Barton—accompanied by Mrs. Barton.

In his speech of welcome, the Lord Mayor, Sir Denis Truscott, said:—

"Tonight it is my privilege, as Lord Mayor, and on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of London, to welcome you to the Mansion House, the very heart of our great City; on behalf, in fact, of 'The public body which doth help to celebrate the happiness of England, with thanks to God for such a Royal Lady,' and to say, as they did, still in Shakespeare's words, 'Thrice welcome, fair Princess, welcome.'

"When we acclaimed your illustrious Mother in Guildhall after her triumphant Commonwealth tour, I said that we had the utmost confidence in the success of your then forthcoming visit to the West Indies. That confidence has now been more than amply justified by the glowing reports of the brilliant success of your mission. You have carried through a heavy programme with conscientiousness, thoroughness, and charm. Your Royal Highness has already won the warm affection of us all by your resolute determination to shoulder the great responsibilities and duties which surround your high position. For this you have our heartfelt thanks and unstinted admiration.

"I do not propose to go through your voyage in detail. No doubt you will tell us something of it yourself; and I wonder if your thoughts may run along the same lines as those of Keats, when he wrote:—

'Much have I travelled in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been . . .

All of us here tonight have watched your progress with a feeling of pride and avid interest. From the accounts of your journey and of your doings, you have brought happiness and gaiety to thousands of men, women and children in those far-off lands, and we are all delighted that you yourself so early in your tour were able to enjoy the warmth of the blue waters of the Caribbean with your usual zest and enthusiasm. You have done an immense service to the Commonwealth in strengthening the ties with the Crown. In addition you have stepped right into their hearts in a manner which has traditionally been associated with the Fairy Princess.

"Tonight, Ma'am, is not an occasion for long speeches. We welcome you home with all our hearts, and we congratulate you on duty well and nobly done."

Princess Margaret, in reply, said:—

"I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for your very kind words. I appreciate, with all my heart, the welcome

that you and your distinguished guests have given me this evening, on my return from my second visit to the Caribbean.

"To travel hopefully, they say, is better than to arrive, but this is something which certainly cannot apply to a visit to the West Indies. For no words of mine can do justice to the sheer loveliness of those sunlit seas, which include some of the most breath-taking horizons open to the eye of man.

"But this evening it is not the thought of broad savannah or of sparkling water which is foremost in my mind, but rather the treasured recollection of the people who have their homes there—so many of whom I feel I can now call my friends.

"On this occasion, I was also delighted to be able to visit for the first time British Guiana and British Honduras.

"The truly warm-hearted and overwhelming generosity of the welcome which I received in British Guiana is something which I shall never forget.

"It was also a great pleasure for me to be the first member of my family to go to British Honduras, where again I was greeted everywhere with such kindness and friendliness.

"My visit was, in truth, a most happy mixture of making new friends and meeting old. On one's first visit to a new part of the world, eager and constantly fulfilled anticipation leads one on. But to return again to the source of happy memories brings its own rewards; old acquaintances rediscovered, known faces welcoming, and outstretched hands of well remembered friends.

"Surely it is not only a delight but a sort of miracle to arrive 5,000 miles from England and find oneself, instantly and absolutely, 'at home.'

"One of the marvels of air travel to all my family is this wonderful ability to visit countless places in the Commonwealth, and thereby to take a *personal* part in their swift, continuous development.

"An example of how well-travelled one is becoming is that when people now talk to me of Scarborough, my mind turns less naturally to the North Riding than to Tobago.

"It was a great occasion when I inaugurated, on behalf of The Queen, the first Legislature of the Federation of The West Indies. Like our Commonwealth, it is the fruit of long and patient evolution, and is composed of many different, distinct and distant communities.

"It is, certainly, sometimes hard to remember that from Trinidad to Antigua, and on again to Great Cayman Island, is nearly 2,000 miles—further, indeed, than from London to Istanbul.

"There are, I know, many difficulties which must beset those whose task it is now to weld into a single whole peoples far distant in space, in custom, and in creed. But I am confident that the wealth of understanding, common purpose, and wise leadership that exists will bridge those divergencies of thought or

(Continued at foot of next page)

European Free Trade Area

Questions in the House of Commons

THE negotiations for the setting up of a European Free Trade area continue to be the subject of many questions in the House of Commons.

On April 3rd, Mr. Osborne asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) whether he would make a statement on the request he had received from the French Government to have a share in Commonwealth markets without giving anything in return before being prepared to co-operate with the proposed European Free Trade Area; and, as French objections were likely to destroy that proposal, what proposals he had prepared for anticipating that contingency; and (2) what were the protectionist conditions which France was demanding in the European Free Trade Area proposals; what his policy was in relation to those demands; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. Maudling, Paymaster-General, who replied, said that the Government had received no French proposals. He understood that the six Treaty of Rome countries were considering certain French suggestions and as a result it was expected that a paper would be available before the next meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on May 2nd.

Mr. Osborne then asked: "What does the right hon. Gentleman mean by saying that he has received no proposals, but he has received suggestions? What is the difference between a suggestion and a proposal? May I ask whether he will ensure that the French are not allowed to destroy this proposal as it destroyed E.D.C. (European Defence Community) as it was first proposed, and will he ensure, above all things, that the agricultural interests of this country are not sacrificed to the French proposals in the long run?"

Mr. Maudling replied: "Any question on the difference between proposals and suggestions should be addressed to one of the Law Officers. The difference I was drawing was between proposals put to the United Kingdom—and there have been no such proposals—and suggestions made by the French Government to their colleagues in the Treaty of Rome, of which, of course, I am unaware."

Prime Minister Questioned

On April 15th, Mr. Woodburn asked the Prime Minister (1) what further steps the Government proposed to take to speed up agreement on a European Free Trade Area; and (2) whether he would propose a personal meeting with the French Prime Minister with a view to avoiding a deadlock on the negotiations for a European Free Trade Area.

In reply, Mr. Macmillan said: "At this stage further progress in the discussions must wait until the six members of the European Economic Community have made known their views, following their consideration of suggestions made to them by France. A paper setting out these views has been promised in time for the next meeting of the Ministerial Committee, which is under the chairmanship of my right hon. Friend the

Paymaster-General, on May 2nd. If at any time my right hon. Friend the Paymaster-General thinks I could help speed negotiations by discussing matters personally with the Prime Minister of France, or of any other country concerned, I should most gladly consider this."

Mr. Woodburn: "Is the Prime Minister aware that there are informed circles who are convinced that the hard French attitude can be relaxed only if steps, in addition to those taken by the Paymaster-General, are taken to get the Prime Minister of France and others to bring pressure to bear on those who are holding up the progress of this conference?"

The Prime Minister: "Of course, I have sympathy with the right hon. Gentleman's interest—it is the same as mine—that these negotiations should succeed. The best method of handling it is a matter which has to be considered from time to time."

Mr. Harold Wilson then asked Mr. Macmillan: "Since this project, from its earliest days, has received widespread bi-partisan support in this House, will the right hon. Gentleman bear in mind that we have had very little information from the Government on this question over a period of 12 months apart from a few remarks in a debate a fortnight last Friday? Would he consider what can be done to give hon. Members more information?"

Mr. Macmillan said he thought that the meeting in early May would be of great importance, and it would be wiser to wait until that meeting had taken place.

Corona Club Dinner

This year's annual dinner of the Corona Club, the 48th in the series, will be held on Thursday, June 19th, at 7.15 p.m. for 7.45 p.m. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. The Secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside.

Membership of the club is open to all serving and retired members of the Overseas Civil Service and of the Colonial Office.

(Continued from preceding page)

interest—as surely as we ourselves can span the oceans and the air. For through all this many patterned diversity runs, as in a tapestry, the silver thread of a common tradition and intense, individual loyalty to the Crown.

"I know that, down the centuries, the City of London has played an ever-increasing part in the development of all these lands, and I am sure that, as so often before, it will lead the way in this most rewarding enterprise.

"Today, The West Indies looks forward to becoming a fully self-governing member of the Commonwealth, and I feel very proud that I was able to play a part towards this end, and to have assisted in the foundation of this great and exciting Federation."

Constitution of the Bahamas

Talks Between Governor and Secretary of State

THE visit of Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Bahamas from April 6th-13th is referred to by our correspondent in a newsletter from Nassau which appears on page 149.

A full statement regarding his visit and the outcome of his talks with the Governor of the colony, Sir Raynor Arthur, was given by Mr. Lennox-Boyd to the House of Commons on April 17th, in answer to a question by Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "The House will recall the events in the Bahamas leading up to the general strike last January. Both the Governor and I have been much concerned at the position there, and after consultation with him I decided to visit the colony. After a week in which I saw as many people and as much of the colony as I could in the time, the Governor and I decided that the situation called for a number of measures. These were set out in the statement which I made on my departure and which I am circulating in the Official Report (see below). I am glad to say that at any rate the first indications suggest that they have been very widely welcomed in the colony."

In thanking Mr. Lennox-Boyd for his statement, Mr. Fisher said: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that his journey, which was certainly necessary, and the results which he has achieved, are very warmly welcomed by his hon. Friends on this side of the House—and, I imagine, by hon. Gentlemen opposite—and that they will be entirely beneficial to the future well-being and happiness of the colony?"

Mr. David Jones then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd if he could say whether his proposals included the abolition of the unequal size of constituencies in the Bahamas, and that in future members of the Legislative Council would each represent an equal number of people?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "No, sir. That would, I think, be quite impossible. The out-islands must have some representation, and it would be impossible to settle this problem mathematically. The out-islands are likely to develop in population as expansion continues. What was arranged was that there should be four new seats straight away in New Providence."

The statement referred to by Mr. Lennox-Boyd in his first answer above, was published in *Hunsard* of April 17th as follows:—

I am very grateful for the many kindnesses shown me while I have been here. I hope that this may be the first of many visits to these beautiful islands. I have been much impressed by the recent widespread development which has brought so much prosperity and employment to the people of the Bahamas. All who have worked so hard to secure this deserve the greatest credit. It is vital to the future of the colony that this development should not be prejudiced. But great developments bring great problems and responsibilities, calling for adjustments to meet modern conditions.

Both the Governor and I have been much concerned at recent happenings in the Bahamas, as have of course all who live here. For some time it had been apparent to both of us that changes, particularly in the field of labour relations and the franchise, were necessary and we had been in correspondence about these. The Governor would some time ago have sought the concurrence of Executive Council to the initiation of changes in these fields. Since, however, I have constitutional responsibilities and a

wider choice of action open to me, I decided to come here and asked the Governor to refrain from action pending my visit.

Since I came here I have seen a large number of people and as much of the colony as possible in the time available.

His Excellency and I have concluded that the following immediate steps should be taken:

(1) The most pressing need is for the early enactment of labour legislation consistent with the needs of the Bahamas and in a form which commends itself to modern opinion. This should provide for the early establishment of a Labour Department under an experienced officer appointed by the Governor to the Public Service in the usual way. Consultations are now taking place concerning the form of this legislation, and to assist in these Mr. Foggon, my chief Labour Adviser, will arrive in the colony this week.

(2) Another essential change concerns the franchise.

(a) There should be universal adult male suffrage. Representations have been made to me about votes for women. The Governor and I are however not convinced that at the moment there is a sufficiently widespread demand for this change.

(b) The company vote should be abolished.

(c) The present situation under which it is possible for one voter to have a vote in every constituency should be brought to an end. The plural vote should be limited to two, the second vote requiring a property qualification in another constituency.

(3) The constituencies should be brought more into line with the movement of population within the colony. This should be done by creating four additional seats for New Providence, to be allocated in accordance with the distribution of voters. By-elections to these four seats should be held as soon as the necessary arrangements, including the preparation of a new register of voters, can be made.

Legislation to bring about these changes needs to be brought into effect by the end of this year.

In the discussions which the Governor and I have had, various views were naturally expressed, but in consequence of these talks His Excellency and I feel entitled to believe that these measures are likely to command widespread support, and will help to bring about that settled atmosphere which is essential for economic progress.

Questions in House of Lords

The matter was also raised in the House of Lords on May 1st by Lord Ogmores, who was referred by the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, to the statement already made by Mr. Lennox-Boyd in the House of Commons.

In a supplementary question, Lord Ogmores said: "My Lords, while thanking the noble Earl for that encouraging reply, may I ask him whether it is not possible, in the present stage of our constitutional advance, to reconsider the question of votes for women; and also, whether it is true, as rumour has it, that there is a small but powerful and reactionary opposition in the Bahamas which is resisting the change?"

Lord Perth replied: "My Lords, I think I can add nothing on the question of votes for women. This matter was carefully considered by my right honourable friend and others, and they feel that what has been decided is right. With regard to the opposition, I think that probably that is always a good thing, particularly when I look in front of me at the moment. But what is important is what happens. I understand that at this moment the Constituent Committee of the House of Assembly has reported in favour of the various proposals and if that is followed by a vote of the House of Assembly, then we need not worry too much."

The Outlook for Federation

Views of Mr. A. A. Shenfield

A REVIEW of West Indian economic affairs—with special reference to the advances made in trade and industry in the past few years—by Mr. A. A. Shenfield, appeared in the April 14th issue of *New Commonwealth*.

Mr. Shenfield—a brief biographical sketch of whom appeared on page 102 of last CIRCULAR—was Economic Adviser to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in 1949-50 and he has since made several visits to the Caribbean.

He concludes his article—written before the elections were held—with the following reference to the outlook for Federation—

“There is no responsible West Indian who will deny that the Federation is as yet no more than a facade. The debate is between those who want it to be something more and those who do not.

“The fate of the Federation will be decided in Jamaica. Its *Pons Asinorum* will be the Customs Union. By the side of this the refusal of British Guiana and British Honduras to join is of no consequence. The great obstacles to the economic unification of the West Indies in recent years have been the objection of Trinidad to the free entry of men and that of Jamaica to the free entry of goods. In 1955 a pre-Federation conference in Trinidad decided that for the first five years inter-island migration would be on the concurrent legislative list (i.e., it would be governed by the laws of the unit territories as well as those of the Federation), but that thereafter it would be on the Federal list only. That meant that after five years the other islands would be able to vote themselves into the high wage and full employment of Trinidad. Thus did Trinidad take a statesman-like view of its federal obligations.

“But Jamaica has not yet agreed to the free entry of goods, and its objection grows stronger with time. This is the nemesis of high tariffs and tight quotas. Too many Jamaican enterprises fear the competition of Trinidad, although half the population of the Federation is in their own island and high freights give them a natural protection. Jamaica's Chief Minister, Mr. Norman Manley, has perhaps enough influence with his people to keep them in the Federation. It is doubtful whether he has enough to induce them to make it work.

“Hence the friends of the West Indies at the Commonwealth Conference ought not to assume that Federation will have any economic effect at all, other than to give a region already well supplied with not inexpensive governments the cost of maintaining yet another one.”

The appointment of Mr. Denis Paul Goldson, M.Sc., Public Administration, Syracuse University, N.Y., as secretary to the Industrial Development Corporation of Jamaica, was announced recently by the Corporation's general manager, Mr. Harold A. Braham. Mr. Goldson succeeds Mr. B. L. Bennett who has left the Corporation for a position with a private concern. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Goldson of Liguanea, St. Andrew, Mr. Goldson recently passed the final examination of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.

West Indians in the U.K.

Jamaica Priest to Work in London

A WEST INDIAN priest, the Rev. Ronald Richmond Mitchell Campbell, at present working as a parish priest in Jamaica, has been appointed to undertake special duties among West Indian immigrants in London. The appointment, which is initially for the experimental period of one year, takes effect from September 1st.

The appointment is the outcome of the serious concern which the Church has felt for the welfare of West Indians in this country and the adjustment of their relationships with their neighbours. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury a committee was set up with the Rev. Edward Sulston, overseas secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as its secretary.

This committee discovered that many West Indians who had been regular churchgoers in their homeland sometimes find it hard to establish new contacts on arrival in this country and thus deprive themselves of the help the Church could give them. There has been a very full discussion of the problem with bishops in the West Indies, especially the Rt. Rev. Percival Gibson, Bishop of Jamaica. Bishop Gibson has now made this appointment possible by seconding Mr. Campbell for this work. The bishop also asked that part of the grants made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the Diocese of Jamaica should be held in London to provide for Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell's wife and four children (who will remain in Jamaica for the present) will be provided for by the Diocese of Jamaica during his time in England. Thus, in effect, Mr. Campbell is being offered for work in the London area by the Church in Jamaica.

Chief Justice of Windwards & Leewards

It was announced on April 30th that The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Clyde Vernon Harcourt Archer, Puisne Judge, Trinidad and Tobago, to be Chief Justice of the Windwards Islands and Leeward Islands in succession to Sir Donald Jackson, who has recently retired. Mr. Archer will serve as a Temporary Federal Justice, The West Indies, for a limited period before taking up the duties of his new appointment.

Mr. Archer was born in Barbados in November, 1904, and was educated there at Harrison College and at Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1927, and was in private practice in Barbados from 1928 to 1930 when he was appointed Clerk to the Attorney General. He was appointed to the post of Police Magistrate in 1935, and was promoted Senior Police Magistrate in 1937. In 1938, he was made a Judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court. Mr. Archer was transferred to the post of Legal Draftsman, Trinidad and Tobago, in 1944 and promoted to be Solicitor-General there in 1953. He became Puisne Judge in the following year.



PRINCESS MARGARET INAUGURATING THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE



THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS MARGARET AT PIARCO AIRPORT, TRINIDAD



Photo Trinidad Guardian

Left: Dr. Cheddi Jagan, of British Guiana, being presented to the Princess.

Above: Her Royal Highness arriving at Brechin Castle Sugar Factory, Trinidad.

See page 128



AN ENTHUSIASTIC "ESCORT" IN WATER STREET, GEORGETOWN



THE PRESIDENT OF THE BELIZE CITY COUNCIL
PRESENTING THE KEY OF THE CITY



A VISIT TO YOUNG PATIENTS IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL
IN SCARBOROUGH, TOBAGO

Notes of West Indian Interest

"LILLY bush sometime' grow betta dan big tree."

* * *

THE London offices of Audley Engineering Co. Ltd. have been moved to 60-61, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. The telephone number is Trafalgar 4401-3.

* * *

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL will be the guest speaker at the annual general meeting of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1, on Thursday, June 12, at 2.45 p.m.

* * *

STE. MADELEINE SUGAR CO., LTD., announces that Mr. J. O. Lyle has been appointed a director of the company. The registered office of the company is now at Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, London, W.1. (Telephone Mayfair 4905).

* * *

The Barclays group of banks have been appointed to provide the banking facilities at this year's Empire Games to be held at Cardiff from July 18th to 26th. The group includes Barclays Bank D.C.O., which has more than 1,000 branches in 40 Dominion and Colonial territories, many of which will be entering teams for the Games.

* * *

THE trustees of the Leverhulme Research Awards have approved awards for post-graduate study at universities in the United Kingdom to Mr. M. N. McMorris and Mr. M. O. Woo-Ming, of the University College of the West Indies. The former will study nuclear physics, at Cambridge, and the latter the practice and teaching of surgery, at Edinburgh.

* * *

IN the course of an item which appeared on this page in last issue, we stated that Clyde Walcott had accepted a coaching position with the Barbados Government. We now learn that it was Everton Weekes who had accepted the Barbados appointment and not Walcott. The CIRCULAR regrets this error, which was due to a fault in a Press telegram.

* * *

MR. VICTOR McINTYRE, who was formerly attached to the Trinidad Civil Service in the capacity of principal officer, has now assumed duties in the Federal Service as an administrative assistant. Another Trinidad civil servant who has also accepted an appointment in the Federal Service as administrative assistant is Mr. C. McEachrane. Mr. McEachrane is at the moment a senior clerk in the Trinidad Ministry of Health and Housing.

* * *

AT the recent annual meeting of Acadia-Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., held in Montreal, two new directors were elected to the board. They are the Hon. Onesime Gagnon, P.C., Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Victor L. Johnson, vice-president of American Sugar Refining Co., New York City. Mr. Gagnon was formerly Minister of Finance in

the present Provincial Government and Mr. Johnson is a director and vice-president of the Sugar Research Foundation in the United States.

* * *

PROFESSOR ARTHUR LEWIS has accepted an invitation from the Council of the University College of the West Indies to become the first occupant of a Chair of Economics shortly to be established. Professor Lewis has been the Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy and Head of the Department of Economics at the University of Manchester since 1948, and is at present acting as consultant on economic affairs to the Ghana Government. Professor Lewis, who was born in St. Lucia, is a Ph.D., B.Com.(Lond.), M.A. (Manch.), L.H.D.(Col). His appointment at the U.C.W.I. will date from October 1st this year, when he will be given a year's leave of absence in order that he may continue his work in Ghana; he is expected to assume his duties in Jamaica in October 1959.

* * *

MR. G. N. GOULD, president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, will represent the Royal College at the convention of the Caribbean Veterinary Association to be held in Trinidad from May 26th-31st. At the request of the British Council Mr. Gould will combine this visit with a lecture tour covering Jamaica, British Guiana and Barbados, and he has been specially asked by Venezuela to extend his tour to that country as well. He will lecture on veterinary science, and throughout the tour will visit veterinary establishments and be available for discussion both with government authorities and with his professional colleagues. Mr. Gould is a practitioner in Southampton, chairman of the Hampshire Cattle Breeders' Society, and a past president of the British Veterinary Association.

Federal Defence Officer Appointed

IT was announced from Trinidad on May 1st that Lieut.-Colonel Alec C. Lovelace, M.B.E., Administrator of Antigua, has been appointed to the post of Defence Officer, Federal Establishment.

Colonel Lovelace, who is 51 years old, was educated at Dorchester Grammar School, at University College, Exeter, and at the University of London where he secured the B.A.(Hons.) degree.

He was on the Supplementary Reserve of Officers, Essex Regiment, from 1935-1939, and served with the 1st battalion, the Essex Regiment from 1939 to 1944. In 1945, he commanded the 1st to 4th battalions and was placed on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in 1945.

He served in Mauritius from 1946-1953 as Education Officer and later as District Officer (Civil Commissioner) and Assistant Colonial Secretary. He was appointed Administrator of Antigua in 1954.

Colonel Lovelace was expected in Trinidad on May 2nd to take up his new appointment.

Taxation on Overseas Trade

Plea for Removal of Anomalies

REFERENCE was made in the CIRCULAR for May, 1957,* to the tax relief given by the Finance Act of that year in respect of certain categories of companies trading overseas. This followed representations made over a long period, first by the West India Committee, and then by a joint taxation committee set up under the auspices of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, in which the West India Committee were joined by representatives of the West Africa Committee and the Joint East and Central Africa Board.

Unfortunately, the relief so given did not apply to a case which also thoroughly merited relief, i.e., it gave no relief to companies which are subsidiaries of companies registered in the United Kingdom, but which are themselves trading, registered and controlled in an overseas Commonwealth territory.

When it became apparent that the case for relief to such subsidiary companies was in danger of again being passed over this year, the chairman of the West Africa Committee wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following extracts from his letter have the full support of the West India Committee:—

"The Committee's main concern is over the fact that the assurance given by the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of the debate on the Finance Bill of 1956, that he would bring forward legislation in the following year to rectify the frustration by United Kingdom taxation of the pioneer industry reliefs granted by Commonwealth and Colonial governments remains unfulfilled. It was evident that your predecessor, Mr. Thorneycroft, was under the impression that the wider scheme of relief for overseas trade corporations would implement that assurance, but this appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the position.

"Incentive reliefs are granted in Nigeria and Ghana by way of total exemption from tax for the first five years of trading in an industry certified by the Governor to be a pioneer industry by an approved company which is resident in the respective country. United Kingdom legislation limits overseas trade corporation relief to companies resident in the United Kingdom. It follows therefore that a qualification for pioneer relief is at the same time a disqualification for overseas trade corporation relief, and in the case of a company resident in Nigeria or Ghana, paying dividends to a parent company resident in the United Kingdom, the frustration remains unchanged. It will continue to be so until dividends paid by overseas subsidiary companies, whether resident in the United Kingdom, Nigeria or Ghana, to parent companies in the United Kingdom are exempted from United Kingdom tax, at any rate up to the extent that they enjoy pioneer relief exemption in the overseas territory.

"In addition to exempting the trading profits from tax, the pioneer industries legislation in these territories exempts dividends paid by the pioneer company out of those profits, the earliest dividends whenever payable being attributable to the exempted profits. When these dividends are payable to a United Kingdom

shareholder, United Kingdom tax is payable and the West African relief is frustrated.

"Overseas trade corporation relief is limited to companies resident in the United Kingdom so that it does not eliminate this form of frustration. We urge that dividends paid by companies resident in Nigeria or Ghana to shareholders, whether companies or individuals, should be exempted from United Kingdom tax to the extent that they have enjoyed pioneer relief in an overseas territory. Such relief would aid the balance of payments position as it would encourage the bringing to the United Kingdom of dividends which at present are almost wholly retained in other countries.

"We urge that the question of frustration of incentive reliefs should be legislated for separately from overseas trade corporation legislation. The most important reason for this is that because overseas trade corporation legislation is and must be related to world-wide systems of taxation it becomes in practice an almost insoluble problem to legislate for the varying forms of incentive reliefs granted by Commonwealth and colonial countries without opening loopholes of which advantage might be taken by concerns not intended to be relieved by such legislation. We are of opinion that a convenient method whereby the desired reliefs could be granted and the interests of the British revenue safeguarded would be to incorporate provisions in the existing double taxation relief orders to carry into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission. This would enable the particular problem of each such country to be considered by itself without reference to the taxation laws of other countries.

"The main defect in the present scheme of relief for overseas trade corporations, in the view of the committee, is that it allows no relief in respect of dividends from subsidiary companies resident overseas to parent companies (or companies owning more than 50 per cent of the share capital) resident in the United Kingdom. The committee would not go so far as to recommend that exemption should be extended to such dividends in the hands of the individual shareholders. But it is strongly urged that profits remitted to parent overseas trade corporation companies in the United Kingdom in the form of dividends from subsidiary companies overseas should receive the same degree of exemption as profits brought in from branches overseas. They should be equally free from tax and therefore equally available to the parent company for development, expenditure and re-investment. It may be added that the exemption would be in no way detrimental to the balance of payments position of the United Kingdom; it would in fact assist it by encouraging the bringing home of profits. . . .

"The committee has confined its observations and recommendations to the two aspects in which the overseas trade corporations scheme appears to be most clearly defective. I venture to express the hope that you will agree that in both respects these are serious anomalies and that you will see your way to introduce the necessary amendments in the current year's Finance Bill."

The Joint Taxation Committee now has this important matter under consideration.

* Page 115. And see CIRCULAR, March 1955, p. 73; January 1953, p. 17; March 1953, p. 70.

U.S.A. and The West Indies

It was announced in Washington and Trinidad on April 24th that the United States Government has advised the Government of Great Britain of its interest in the new Federation of The West Indies. It is the United States' desire to foster the success of the Federation and to assist where practicable its balanced economic growth. Accordingly it has requested the British Government to advise the Government of The West Indies that the United States would welcome in Washington a group representing The West Indies to discuss ways in which the United States Government may best assist the Federation Government and through it the people of the new Federation.

On April 18th technical assistance agreements were signed in Washington extending American aid to the Eastern territories of the Federation. With the technical assistance agreement already in effect in Jamaica, these agreements now extend arrangements for technical assistance to all of the Federation.

Ross Institute

The Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene holds annually a course of instruction designed specially for planters, mining engineers and other non-medical people who may be responsible for the health of industrial labour forces in the tropics. The subjects covered include malaria and its control, other tropical diseases, nutrition, housing, sanitation and protection against heat.

Agencies and firms are invited to encourage and assist their managers and assistants to attend these courses, for which there is no fee.

This year the course is to be held from July 14th to 18th inclusive, and application for enrolment should be made to L. G. Ponsford, Organizing Secretary, Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Keppel Street (Gower Street), London, W.C.1, from whom full information may be obtained.

Caribbean Lodge

At the 125th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, No. 4826 E.C., held at Freemason's Hall, London, on May 6th, Bro. C. D. Lester was elected Master, W. Bro. V. Lee, L.G.R., was elected treasurer and W. Bro. D. E. Carter, P.P.G. St. B. (Surrey) tyler for the ensuing year.

Among the visitors were the following: R.W. Bro. P. L. Abraham, P.G.D., District Grand Master, Jamaica; V.W. Bro. Sir William B. Savory, Bart., Past Grand Treasurer; W. Bro. Dr. H. A. Munro, Lodge St. George, No. 2616 (*St. Vincent*); Bro. W. H. Vivian, Lodge St. Andrew, No. 3963 (*Trinidad*); Bro. E. S. Moss, Lodge Edward the Confessor, No. 3782; Bro. D. Gordon Reid, Lodge Diligence, No. 5954 and Bro. H. H. Gardiner, Lodge Oakfield, No. 7011.

The Installation Meeting will take place on July 1st. West Indian brethren who will be in London at that time, and who wish to attend, should communicate with the secretary, W. Bro. G. J. Dent, 28, Meadfoot Road, London, S.W.16.

British Guiana Sugar Imports

THE issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 4th, 1958, contained the following announcement:—

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise in British Guiana has asked the Board of Trade to draw the attention of United Kingdom exporters of sugar to British Guiana to the fact that the customs regulations governing the admission of refined sugar imports at the preferential rate of duty cannot be varied.

EXTRACT—SECTION 155 (1) OF THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

"Goods shall not be admitted under the Preferential Tariff rates of duty unless the final process of manufacture has been performed in a territory specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as the Scheduled Territory) and the percentage of expenditure in material produced or of labour performed in the Scheduled Territory is as specified in Appendix C;

"Provided that in the case of the goods specified in paragraph (a) of the aforesaid Appendix the preferential rate shall be charged only on such proportion of the goods as correspond to the Scheduled Territory materials used in their manufacture."

APPENDIX C (A)

"(a) 5 per cent: "Refined sugar, molasses, extracts from sugar and manufactured tobacco."

Ecclesiastical Families

To the Editor of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR Sir,

In "Notes of West Indian Interest" in your issue of February, 1958, referring to the Tonks family you mention that it is believed to be the first occasion on which a bishop, priest and deacon from the same family have worked at the same time in the Province of the West Indies.

As a matter of interest as far back as 1884, Bishop Branch (Bishop of Antigua) and his two sons, Charlie (priest) and Edmund (deacon) served in the Diocese of Antigua. On June 8th, 1884, the three conducted a service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

I am,

Stonymount,
Hodges Bay, Antigua.
April 15th, 1958.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. A. Branch.

West Indian Play in London

"Flesh to a Tiger" is the title of a West Indian drama which opened at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, on May 21st, and is being well supported. The play, which was written by Mr. Barry Reckord, of Jamaica, while he was an undergraduate at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has a cast of 14. The Obeah man, or Voodoo leader, is played by James Clarke, the white doctor by Edgar Wreford, while an important role is taken by Pearl Prescod, a talented singer from Tobago, who for a time served on the staff of the West India Committee.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1957

1956 £	£	1956 £	£
13,924	SALARIES, PENSIONS, WAGES AND STAFF ENDOWMENT INSURANCE... ..		14,675
	RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES, AND RATES	8,318	4,205
	Less RENT AND RATES RECEIVABLE		637
3,368			3,568
3,669	PRINTING AND STATIONERY		4,188
	NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS ...		86
	LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS		145
196	BLOCKS		240
883	POSTAGES AND CABLES		851
204	TELEPHONES... ..		245
95	AUDIT FEE		95
136	OFFICE LIGHTING AND HEATING... ..		122
1,434	SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		1,033
729	ASSISTANT-SECRETARY'S TOUR OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN COLONIES		—
32	DEPRECIATION ON FURNITURE		29
24,899	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		25,277
—	RESERVE FOR SECRETARIAL TOURS ...		250
£24,899		£25,527	
	SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS, AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISE- MENTS, sales of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publi- cations and amounts received from Subscribers to the "Circular"	8,282	8,282
	INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS		718
	INTEREST ON DEPOSIT, ETC.		141
		828	859
	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN- MENTS :—		
	Jamaica		750
	Trinidad and Tobago... ..		600
	Others		126
1,446			1,476
	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIA- TIONS AND OTHERS :—		
	B.W.I.S.A. Subscriptions :—		
	Antigua Sugar Association (Inc.)	329	289
	Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.)	2,025	2,083
	British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association	3,008	3,038
	Grenada Sugar Producers' Association Ltd.	27	30
	St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd.	634	629
	Sugar Manufacturers' Associa- tion (of Jamaica) Ltd.	3,983	4,538
	Sugar Manufacturers' Associa- tion of Trinidad (loc.)	1,928	2,159
	St. Lucia Sugar Association Ltd.	718	124
	St. Vincent Sugar Association Ltd.	45	49
			12,919
	British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.)	500	500
			13,419
	Barbados Publicity Committee	100	100
	Trinidad Oil Companies' London Committee	1,200	—
	Trinidad Oil Company Ltd.	263	—
	West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.)	104	104
	Jamaica Imperial Association	105	105
	Petroleum Association of Trinidad and Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, London	—	650
			14,378
	SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES REN- DERED	10	2
	TOTAL INCOME	24,986	24,997
	ADVERSE BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	(87)	530
£24,899		£24,899	£25,527

Forests of British Guiana

Nicholas Guppy's Story of His Travels

BORN 33 years ago in Port-of-Spain, Nicholas Guppy spent four years in British Guiana as a botanist and forestry expert. He is the nephew of the late Mr. P. Lechmere Guppy, whom some of us remember as an able representative for Trinidad and Tobago at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924. Of one of the many expeditions the author led into the interior he has now written a delightful account.*

His aim was to explore the scarcely inhabited, nowhere adequately mapped, territory to the extreme south of the colony, "the country of the wild and beautiful Wai-Wais," who live on the mountains along the Brazilian border—the mysterious Serra Acarai, a rugged, densely-forested range rising between the waters of Guiana and those of the Amazon.

He fought his way up mountains, cut his way through forests, navigated unknown rivers with hazardous rapids, and everywhere he was collecting and recording his rare plants. He is the only white man since Schomburgk to have watched the dance of those mythically rare creatures, the flaming orange cocks-of-the-rock (*rupicolae rupicolae*); in captivity these birds become a yellowish dun and soon die. He discovered the largest *Clusia* tree ever seen—usually they are but shrubby bushes—and this particular species has been named after him, *Clusia guppyi*. He also stumbled on the village of Titko-tirir, the only Takuma village in existence.

Of the Wai-Wais the author says that even more than the English they deserve to be famous as dog-lovers.

"Their dogs are, collectively, the world's most pampered—nothing is too good for them. When puppies are born they are washed at once in a special infusion of roots to make them strong. If their mother dies or runs dry they may be suckled by a woman. They spend most of their adult days reclining, in the ease of Oriental potentates, on their shelves, or even in their own hammocks, above the ground out of reach of jigger-fleas (one wonders indeed if these dogs' eagerness in the field may not be due in part to forced inactivity). They are fed on the pick of the kill; and they are washed two or three times a day, partly for cleanliness, but mostly to prevent them suffering from the heat."

Perhaps the most absorbing part of this book is Mr. Guppy's account of the remote and dwindling tribe of the Mawayáns, whom he encountered at the end of his arduous journey. They are a gentle, perfectly mannered people, as yet unspoiled by civilization. "Hide-bound savages exist, but the Mawayáns are not among them. If at a pow-wow I had refused to smoke the Pipe of Peace (presuming they possessed such a thing) I am sure they would have thought simply, 'Well—perhaps he doesn't want to smoke!'" The author is led to the reflection that away from other men these people have obtained directly in life much that is obscured by our own mode of existence, and for which in our moments of weakness we still yearn; they have life itself instead of the earning of money; happiness instead of ambition, manners instead of drive, simplicity instead of increasing complexity.

The author shows that he has a genuine liking, even

* *Wai-Wai: Through the Forests North of the Amazon*. London: John Murray, 1958. Illustrated. 8½ in. x 5½ in. pp. 376. Price 28s. net.

admiration, for the Indians and he shares Michael Swan's doubts as to the efficacy of the missionaries' methods in dealing with them. Yet he is full of gratitude for the hospitality of the particular missionaries he encountered on this journey—those who run the well-financed American nonconformist mission on the Essequibo, some 30 miles from the Serra Acarai.

Wai-Wai is beautifully illustrated by reproductions of the author's own photographs. They include designs on cassava graters and basket-work, which show that Mawayan art, like our own, is tending to become more abstract.

G.N.K.

West Indies and Self-Government

Mr. Lennox-Boyd on Prerequisites

IN the House of Commons on May 1st, Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the fact that the new Federal House of Representatives had elected Sir Grantley Adams as Prime Minister of the Federation of The West Indies and that a Council of State had been appointed there, if he would make a statement on the further steps which had been taken and would be taken to establish full Federal self-government there.

In a written answer, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the prerequisites for self-government were that a country could stand on its own feet economically and financially, conduct its own administration and be able and prepared to assume responsibility for its own defence and its own international relations. Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he had no doubt that the new Federal Government's policy would be to pursue a programme which would enable it to assume those responsibilities and obligations as soon as possible. As he made clear at the London conference in 1956, when that stage had been reached Her Majesty's Government would be glad to sponsor the Federation's admission to full Commonwealth membership.

The Warner Stand at Lord's

The new stand at Lord's, The Warner Stand, is named after one of Trinidad's most famous sons, Sir Pelham Warner, who was president of the M.C.C. for the year 1949-50.

Sir Pelham, who is now 84 years old, was able to attend the opening ceremony on May 7th, which was performed by the Duke of Norfolk, this year's president.

During a brief speech, Sir Pelham recalled that he had first set foot at Lord's in 1887, two years before he played his first match there—for Rugby against Marlborough.

Mr. David Powell, a director of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd., left London by air on May 20th for British Guiana. After about three weeks in that colony he will proceed to Trinidad where he will spend the next five days. Mr. Powell then leaves for a fortnight's visit to Canada and is due back in London on July 3rd.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

RUSSIAN Earth Satellite. Writing from St. John's on April 18th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin states: "Many people in Antigua had the thrill of seeing Sputnik II on the night of April 12th, when it passed over at about 10 p.m. like a ball of fire followed by streaks of flame. It was visible for about three to five minutes travelling in an easterly direction, then it disappeared over the horizon and was lost to view. To quote from an account of an eye-witness: 'It looked like (and, indeed, it was) a visitation from another world, for it was quite unlike a streaming comet or falling meteorite, and its slow pace was clearly its death march.'

Distinguished Visitor. "The 60-ton yacht *Saltillo* arrived in St. John's harbour on April 16th from Madeira. On board is the pretender to the Spanish Throne, H.R.H. Don Juan of Bourbon y Battenberg, master and owner. When on shore he is a guest at the new Anchorage Hotel. This very attractive hotel, owned and managed by Mr. and Mrs. R. Paton, is built on the shores of Dickenson Bay in a grove of palm trees. Its palm-shaded patio, sun terrace overlooking the sea and shady beach all combine to provide luxurious comfort without ostentation.

Police Retirement. "Assistant Superintendent Walter S. Southwell is now on pre-retirement leave from the Leeward Islands Police Force after a successful career of 36 years. He is an Antiguan and will settle here after a well-earned holiday. He holds the Colonial Police Medal (long service), War Service Medal (1939-1945), Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service and Her Majesty's Coronation Year Medal.



Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd being welcomed by Members of the Executive Council of the Bahamas. Behind him is the Governor, Sir Raynor Arthur.

The Weather. "We have had good rains and the island looks beautifully green."

BAHAMAS

Visit of Secretary of State. Our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves, writing from Nassau on April 16th, states: "Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Nassau on April 6th and received a very warm welcome to the Bahamas. This was Mr. Lennox-Boyd's first visit, and we were very happy to have him with us, although his mission here, as he said, was of a serious nature. He was met at the airport by the Governor, Sir Raynor Arthur, members of the Executive Council and other dignitaries, and the Press. In the afternoon he was interviewed by the following Press representatives: Mr. Cyril Stevenson representing the *Nassau Herald*, Mr. Pierre Dupuch representing the *Nassau Daily Tribune*, Mr. Cleveland H. Reeves representing THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, Mr. and Mrs. Napier Moore representing a number of Canadian papers, Mr. Basil Sands representing the Nassau Broadcast Station, Mr. D. Livingstone representing the Nassau Development Board, and Mr. J. W. Edwards representing the *Nassau Guardian*. From April 7th-10th Mr. Lennox-Boyd interviewed members of the Progressive Liberal Party, the Bahamas Democratic League, and the United Bahamian Party. A trip to Crooked Island, George Town Exuma, and Elcuthera, to get first-hand knowledge of conditions on some of the out-islands ended his tour. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's charming disposition has won for him many friends in the Bahamas. He left on the 13th after having made the following recommendations for the consideration of our local House of Assembly:—

"(1) An early enactment of new labour legislation consistent with the needs of the Bahamas; (2) universal adult male suffrage; (3) abolition of the company vote and (4) the creation of four additional seats in the Assembly for New Providence, to be allocated in accordance with the distribution of voters. [See page 141.]

Nassau Strike. "Although the 19 days strike has now been over for practically six weeks, conditions are not yet quite normal; the trial period following the taxi-cab strike expires in May.

Annual Exuma Regatta. "The annual Exuma regatta took place during the week April 8th-13th, and was a

great success. Over 50 craft of all sizes took part and the races were very keenly contested. This annual festival attracts a large number of visitors and yachts from the United States, and much credit is due to Mr. R. H. Symonette, the chairman of the regatta committee. Mr. Lennox-Boyd was at Exuma during the finals.

First Six-Storey Office Building. "Recently opened in Nassau for business was a very beautiful six-storey stone building, erected for the Bethell brothers, who are among Nassau's most progressive business men. This most imposing structure is situated in the heart of the business section of the city, and just two doors east of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Revenue Drops. "Statistics issued at the end of February show a decrease of £84,199 under the estimate of £470,083 ordinary revenue for February, 1958. Revenue was also less than that for February, 1957, by £4,237.

Labourers Returning from Florida. "Over 1,200 Bahamian labourers who were employed on various farms in Florida, have been repatriated recently on account of Florida's unusually cold weather, which has greatly affected farm crops, especially citrus and vegetables.

P.L.P. Conference. "A large and enthusiastic gathering of members and friends supported the Progressive Liberal Party's recent annual conference. The Conference lasted three days, when the principles and policies of the party were explained, and new members admitted. At the end of the conference a grand ball was given, much to the delight and amusement of all present. This party is gaining ground daily, and its influence is being felt throughout the entire colony.

Labour Legal Adviser Returns. "Mr. Randal Fawkes, counsellor-at-law, and legal adviser to the Bahamas Federation of Labour, has recently returned from the United States, where he was invited by the Caribbean League of New York to undertake a lecture tour of New York, Philadelphia and Washington in the interest of the Federation, and explain causes and reasons for the recent strike in the Bahamas.

New Deputy Colonial Secretary. "Bahamians were all happy to read with interest of the appointment of the Hon. A. G. Knox Johnstone, C.M.G., as Deputy Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas in succession to the Hon. F. M. Noad, who will be retiring shortly. As the Bahamas is now at its highest point of development, socially, commercially, financially and politically, all Bahamians are most anxious that the Colonial Office see to it that only the most highly educated, experienced and cultured officials are appointed to all key positions, such as Colonial Secretary, Deputy Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Police, Comptroller of Customs, Auditor-General and, of course, Governor of the Bahamas.

Solicitor-General to Go on Leave. "The Hon. K. G. L. Isaacs, Solicitor-General of the Bahamas, will go on one-year's leave shortly for specialized training at the Colonial Office in London. During his absence from the colony, the Hon. Edward G. P. St. George, Stipendiary Magistrate, will act as Solicitor-General. A comparatively recent arrival, by his genial disposition Mr. St. George has already gained for himself many friends.

Inagua Salt Industry Expanded. "According to reliable local reports, the Inagua salt industry has recently expanded its activities and is now doing well. The company has just entered into a new 20 years contract for delivery of salt in the United States of America.

Council Vacancies. "Representation has been made to the Governor in regard to the appointment of members to fill three vacancies, two in the Executive Council and one in the Legislative Council. The coloured people of the Bahamas, about 85 per cent of the population, feel that they should have more representation, especially in the Executive Council. At present out of nine members, only one is coloured. They are now waiting patiently to see just what His Excellency will do in the matter.

Petition for Women's Suffrage. "A petition was presented to Mr. Lennox-Boyd by a group of women representing the Progressive Liberal Party for Women's Suffrage. To their great disappointment they were informed by the Secretary of State that both he and the Governor did not feel that the demand for women's suffrage was sufficient to warrant their recommending the petition to the House of Assembly for favourable consideration. The petitioners and the large number of their sympathizers still feel that they should be given the franchise, this being merely the common practice in most civilized countries today, and they still hope that in the near future the Secretary of State will favourably reconsider this question."

BRITISH GUIANA

The following extracts have been taken from the *Guiana Diary* for April 22nd, issued by the Government Information Services:—

Visit of Under-Secretary of State. "The purpose of my visit to British Guiana is not centred on the persistent local request for a better constitution but mainly to familiarise myself with the requirements for development." This statement was made by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. D. Profumo, at a Press conference held on April 19th. Mr. Profumo said that he was satisfied with the way things had been going in British Guiana under the present Government and disclosed that he had discussed a wide range of topics with the Ministers of the present Government.

"On the question of Federation, Mr. Profumo stated that he knew The West Indies Federation was going to work out well and in the long run he felt sure that British Guiana would join the Federation. He said, however, that British Guiana's entry into the Federation was entirely a domestic matter. Mr. Profumo left British Guiana for Trinidad on April 20th to attend the inauguration of the first West Indies Legislature, as representative of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Inauguration of Federal Legislature. "British Guiana's delegation to the inauguration of the first Federal Legislature in Trinidad on April 22nd left for that island on April 19th. The delegation was comprised of Sir Frank Holder, Chief Justice, and Lady Holder, the Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, the Hon. Mrs. Jagan, Minister of Labour,

Health and Housing, and Mr. W. O. R. Kendall, M.L.C., and Mrs. Kendall.

Government Scholarship. "Five students have been awarded Government school certificate scholarships for 1958 on the results of the University of Cambridge school certificate examination held in December. They are Mr. James P. Croal, Mr. James M. Smith, Mr. E. G. Choo Kang, Mr. A. O. Thompson and Miss H. N. Kamrudeen. The award entitles winners to three years free tuition at an approved secondary school and a nominal annual monetary grant.

Trade Union Talks. "Twenty trade unionists from British Guiana left for Trinidad on April 19th to attend the third biennial conference of the Caribbean Area Division of the Organization Regional Inter-Americana de Trabajadores, which opened in that island on April 21st. The official delegation to the talks comprises Mr. J. H. Pollydore, president of the British Guiana Trades' Union Council, Mr. Rupert Tello, M.L.C., general secretary of the British Guiana T.U.C., Mr. R. A. Ishmael, president of the Man Power Citizens' Association, a union representing sugar workers, and Mr. B. B. Blackman, an executive member of the British



Guiana T.U.C. The other trade unionists will attend the talks as observers."

Tug for Trinidad. After successful trials, the motor tug *Fulmar*, a photograph of which appears on this page, was delivered to Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd., Pointe-à-Pierre, on March 29th. The tug was built by Sproston, Ltd., of Georgetown, British Guiana, to the design of Burness Corlett & Partners, Ltd., and has a length of 92 feet, a breadth of 23 feet 3 inches and a draft of 10 feet 3 inches. She will be operated by Trinidad Northern Areas in the Gulf of Paria, Trinidad.

JAMAICA

Federal Parliament. In a newsletter from Kingston dated April 25th, our correspondent states: "Jamaica was quite unmoved by the inauguration of the Federal Parliament in Trinidad and no public expression of interest was shown. Many persons listened to the broadcast of the ceremony but apart from this and the special services and prayers in churches of all denominations there was no evidence of more than a luke-warm interest.

Budget Debate. "The debate on the budget was resumed in the House of Representatives on April 1st. The Opposition criticized the Government for doing nothing to lower the cost of living, to help wage-earners or to help small farmers. They claimed that the upward rise in revenue and expenditure was merely a continuation of something which had been started by the Labour Party in 1944 and that the percentage rise was not as big now as it had been in their days. The Minister for Trade and Industry, the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, quoted figures to show the increase in trade from 1954 to 1957, imports in the former year being £37,250,000 and, in 1957, £66,000,000; this was also reflected in the imports of machinery, these rising from £3,200,000 in 1954 to £8,000,000 in 1957. He considered that the establishment of a Faculty of Engineering at the University College of the West Indies was a development for consideration. The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, at the opening, congratulated the Government on adopting a policy that encouraged capital to invest in Jamaica although the socialist label usually frightened away capitalists.

Management Seminar and Forum. "The management seminar organised by the Industrial Development Corporation and led by Mr. Allison V. MacCulloch, an American management training expert, came to an end during the month and is being followed now by a management forum led by Mr. Clarence Yount for the exchange of ideas in administration and organization, human relations and communications, production and marketing. Mr. MacCulloch said that Jamaica's industrial advance was going forward at a terrific pace which was not matched even by the U.S.A. Approximately 100 persons are undergoing training in the seminar and forum.

Bauxite. "Bauxite was in the news this month with Mr. D. G. Farquharson, administrative manager of the Kaiser Bauxite Co., handing over to the Collector of Taxes a cheque from the company for \$3,630,605 (U.S.) being income tax due for the year of assessment 1957, and with the same company shipping its 10,000,000th ton of bauxite on April 13th. A plaque was presented to Captain Anthony Piangos of the Greek ship *Theogenitor* which carried the cargo which passed this mark. At the same time that the price of aluminium was cut by Aluminium Ltd., approximately two cents a lb. decrease, it was announced that a new market had been opened for Jamaica's alumina. This was at Baie Comeau in the province of Quebec where the British Aluminium Co. Ltd. had opened a smelter. The only other aluminium producer in Canada previously had been the Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.

Industrial Training. "At the opening of the course of training for workshop supervisors at the Kingston Technical School at the end of March, the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Jonathan Grant, said that 67 new factories giving employment to 2,291 persons were registered between 1954 and 1957. The training course was part of the comprehensive scheme of in-

dustrial training for which the Government had allocated £50,000. Candidates for the course were nominated by nine establishments in private enterprise and six Government departments and agencies.

"The Institute of Technology at Hope was opened on March 31st. The Hon. F. A. Glasspole said that the number of students would increase from the present 50 to 200 full time and 500 part-time in three to five years.

Filming. "Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers, noted British film stars, arrived in the island at the beginning of April to take part in the filming of the J. Arthur Rank Organisation's film *The Passionate Summer*, based on Richard Mason's novel about Jamaica, *The Shadow and the Peak*.

Farm Labour. "Largely because of the severe winter which affected crops as far south as Florida, 1,400 farm workers have been repatriated to Jamaica from the U.S.A. since February. In December last there were 8,640 British West Indian farm workers in the U.S.A., 6,445 of them from Jamaica.

Financial Institutions. "On his return from a visit to New York and Washington at the end of March, the Hon. Noel Nethersole, Minister of Finance, said that plans for the establishment of a Development Finance Corporation had been completed and those for the establishment of a Central Bank were almost complete, only some official clearance in London on certain details still being necessary.

Legal Appointment. "Mr. Vivian Blake, aged 37, who has been appointed a Queen's Counsel, is the youngest barrister in Jamaica to have been so appointed. There is only one other Q.C. in private practice. Mr. Blake was one of the candidates for a seat in the Federal Parliament. The seat is still in dispute, a recount now taking place.

Administrative Training. "The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant of \$150,000 (U.S.) to the University College of the West Indies for a programme of training in administration. One-year residential courses will be conducted and diplomas awarded. The course will be for those who already have a degree or at least experience which qualifies them to take the course.

Salt Refining. "A pilot plant for the refining of salt from sea water has been successfully operated at the University College. Owing to the simplicity of the plant it is anticipated that the cost of a full-scale plant incorporating the novel type of crystallizer used will be much lower than that of a conventional refinery.

Poultry Farming. "A local hatchery is now in operation in Kingston, and the first batch of 4,700 chicks was hatched on April 9th. The hatchery, which uses eggs imported from the U.S.A., expects within a few months to be hatching 10,000 chicks a week and then to increase production so as to supply the island's total annual requirements of day-old chicks, estimated to be 1,250,000, all of which, except some 50,000, are now imported from the U.S.A.

Birth Control. "The second western hemisphere regional conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation was held in Jamaica during April. The Hugh Moore award for 'distinguished

service in the field of population control for human welfare and peace' was presented to Sir Grantley Adams by Mr. Hugh Moore himself.

Rice Milling. "The past season has been a record one for the rice mills of the Agricultural Development Corporation, 6,510 tons of rice having been milled. The previous highest total was in the 1954-55 season when 5,900 tons were handled.

Medical Research. "The third annual meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee for Medical Research in the British Caribbean was held at the U.C.W.I. during the middle of April. Before the meeting of the committee a scientific meeting was held at which papers were read describing some of the current trends and developments in medical and scientific research in the Caribbean. A considerable number of the papers was presented by members of the staff of the U.C.W.I. Faculty of Medicine.

Water Supplies. "While the Kingston and St. Andrew Water Commission was urging the public to use water sparingly as the Hermitage dam had only 40 days' supply of water, it was announced that the Government's Geological Survey Department was engaged in surveys and drilling operations in various parts of the island so as to increase water supplies in many districts. Wells have been dug in Westmoreland and St. Catherine while experimental drilling is being undertaken in Trelawny and other wells are planned in St. Catherine.

Trade Exhibition. "An Austrian trade exhibition was held at the Institute of Jamaica in Kingston lasting some two weeks. A large variety of goods was on display—agricultural equipment, motor scooters, laces, embroidery, glassware, leatherwork, textiles and electrical fittings.

Chamber of Commerce. "Mr. Dudley Levy was elected president of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce for the third time at the annual meeting of the chamber in April. He said that trained personnel was needed to keep up with development and expansion and it was highly desirable that a faculty of commercial administration be created at the University College of the West Indies. Speaking at the annual meeting, Mr. Gerald Mair pointed out that income tax in Jamaica is the second highest in the world and that a married man with two children who earned £3,000 per annum would pay £822 in income tax. The *Daily Gleaner*, in a leading article, took up the point and referred to 'the staggering burden falling upon the direct tax payer' who also had to pay very high indirect taxes.

Obituary. "Mr. B. M. Clark, noted sportsman of the 1930's and previously lawn tennis champion and also golf champion of Jamaica, died on March 30th.

General News. "Councillor Iris King became the first woman mayor of Kingston when she was elected unopposed during April. She has been a councillor since 1947.

"The price of bananas to growers was advanced from 7s. a bunch to 9s. consequent on the advance in boat price in England from £70 15s. to £75 15s. a ton.

"Over £40,000 has been paid by the Government for claims arising from the Kendal rail crash of last Septem-

ber. The total number of claims paid is 938 and some 20 or 30 are still outstanding.

"A new weekly shipping service linking Jamaica with the U.S.A. was inaugurated on March 26th with the arrival of the *Santa Clara*, the first of three ships to be employed in the service from New York via Baltimore and Cartagena with 37 in-transit passengers.

The Inter-American Press Association held its semi-annual meeting at the end of March at Montego Bay. John T. O'Rourke, president of the association said that the I.A.P.A. would denounce as an enemy of liberty anything that stifles press freedom."

ST. LUCIA

Federal Legislature. Our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, in a newsletter from Castries dated April 29th, states: "As in other West Indian territories the most important event here this month was the celebrations in connexion with the inauguration of the Legislature of The West Indies. The occasion was marked by religious services in churches throughout the island on April 22nd, and following these services children gathered in parks and squares to sing patriotic songs and hear the messages of the Governor-General and the Governor of the Windward Islands. Centre of the activities was Castries where a 'Victory March' through the main streets highlighted the observance. In St. Lucia, to help mark the occasion, was a special flight of some 70 West Indians who came in from New York to join in the festivities. An elaborate programme of activities was prepared for the visitors, many of whom had not seen St. Lucia for several decades. At a civic reception held at the Castries Town Hall a plaque marking the visit was presented on behalf of the St. Lucia community in New York.

School Buildings. "Six schools here, five of them outside Castries, are to be reconstructed at a cost of \$121,000, and work in this connexion has already started in some instances. The scheme is being financed by a grant of £20,300 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and a 25 per cent contribution, in cash or services, by the religious denominations responsible for the individual schools. In two instances, however, the 25 per cent contribution amounting to \$10,250 will be met from local government funds.

Welfare Appointment. "The Hon. George F. L. Charles, Minister for Social Services in the St. Lucia Government and president-general of the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Trade Union, has been appointed to head the Sugar Labour Welfare Fund Committee for a two-year period ending February 29th, 1960. Other members of the committee are the Agricultural Superintendent, Mr. F. J. Carasco, and Mr. W. D. Rapier, representing the St. Lucia Sugar Association, and the Hon. Martin Jn. Baptiste and Mr. John Burke King, of the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Trade Union.

Civil Service Salaries. "Civil Servants here are to make representations for salary increases in view of a reported 16 point increase in the cost-of-living index. A sub-committee charged with preparation of the necessary memorandum setting out the claims has been appointed by the local Civil Service Association.

Housing. "Meanwhile the recently appointed Civil Service Housing Loan Board has been provided with

\$300,000 for reloan to civil servants to provide them with assistance in providing themselves with homes. This money has been obtained from the Colonial Life Insurance Co., Trinidad, and the St. Lucia Government has received permission from Colonial Office to underwrite up to 50 per cent of this loan.

Teachers' Welfare. "The St. Lucia Teachers' Union meeting in its Easter Conference this month passed by a 93-4 vote a non-confidence motion denouncing the Education Officer, Mr. H. D. Boxill, for his attitude in approaching matters affecting the welfare of teachers.

By-election. With the departure of the Hon. Carl G. D. LaCorbiniere to the Federal House of Representatives a by-election for the Castries (Central) seat is to be held on Tuesday, May 20th. At the time of writing neither of the two political parties has named a candidate but it is expected that both will contest the by-election. [See later information below.]

Hospital Accommodation. "Four hundred and thirty-six beds for medical and surgical purposes are provided in institutions throughout St. Lucia for the colony's population of approximately 90,000. Of this number only 120 are both medical and surgical, the others being entirely medical. Beside the institutions which provide accommodation for patients there are 12 health centres, with resident nurses, which are visited periodically by district medical officers.

Electricity Supplies. "The possibilities of an all-island electrification scheme for this territory are being studied by Mr. G. Roddam who has visited here for the purpose under arrangements made between the St. Lucia Government and the Colonial Development Corporation. Mr. Roddam was responsible for the preliminary work in designing the St. Vincent and Dominica hydro-electric schemes."

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

Mr. William George Mallet, aged 34, a sales manager (People's Progressive Party) and Mr. Maurice Maclean Mason, aged 30, barrister and secretary of The West Indies Federal Labour Party (St. Lucia Labour Party) were today nominated for the Castries (Central) by-election, to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Carl LaCorbiniere, former Minister of Trade and Production, on his election to the Federal Legislature in which he is now Minister of Trade and Industries.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Speech from the Throne. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated May 3rd, our correspondent writes: "The Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, delivered the Speech from the Throne, outlining the policy of the Federal Labour Party Government in the Federal Parliament, on April 30th. The speech is now being studied by the members of Parliament and a full debate on its proposals will take place in June. The adoption of a customs union is regarded as a vital need and research into the fields of agriculture, industry and marketing is essential to enable the increase of production. The improvement of the intra-regional shipping service is high on the list of matters for attention. Attention is also to be given to securing improvements in education, working conditions, medical services,

housing and training in technical skills. The speech contains a comprehensive survey of the needs of the region and the forthcoming debate on it is awaited with interest.

Arts Festival. "The West Indies Festival of Arts which started with the arrival of Princess Margaret, continued throughout her stay and carried on for a further week. The festival depicted all the various artistic techniques of the Federal territories and drew large crowds during the whole of its run. In proclaiming the official close of the festival the Governor-General said: 'This festival is not only a pledge for the future of the arts in The West Indies, a future which I predict will be a brilliant one, but also serves to cement the social and political unity of the people of these islands.'

Industrial Development. "A Bill is about to be placed before the Trinidad Legislature to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Development Corporation which will be charged with the duty of stimulating, facilitating and undertaking the development of industries generally in Trinidad and Tobago. The corporation is to take over the functions of the Hotels Development Corporation, but the Tourist Board is to continue as an independent entity.

Cost of Living. "The Government index of retail prices continues its upward movement and for the month of April stands at the all time record of 121.6 with January, 1952, as the base. The index for food, which is the most important item in the working man's budget, stands at 133.7. On the other hand, clothing has for several years been at an index of less than 100 and household supplies at around the 100 level but, overall, the picture is one of ever-increasing living costs.

Civil Servants Pay. "The commission under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey King to investigate the cost of the Civil Service has recommended salary increases, totalling an additional \$3,000,000 a year, for the Trinidad civil servants. The commission considers that the dignity and the status of the Civil Service as a profession should be restored and the sense of vocation recaptured; their recommended salary adjustments they regard as only being a part of the means of enabling the service to secure its fair share of the best brains of the community. The commission's report has not yet been considered by the Government.

Self-Help. "Under a self-help scheme sponsored by the Caribbean Commission jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization and with the co-operation of the Trinidad Government, a house can now be built and furnished in Trinidad for \$2,500. The house, small and compact, consists of two rooms and is furnished with beds which can be converted into chairs, curtains made of flour bags, chairs from barrels and tables which fold and all can easily be made by the owner. If this scheme can be properly developed, it would seem to be another, and profitable, means of tackling the chronic housing shortage.

Wages Agreements. "Both the oil companies and the sugar manufacturers have negotiated new wages agreements with their respective trade unions providing for increased wages and improved working conditions.

Citrus. "Citrus estate owners in eastern Trinidad

are busy harvesting one of the biggest citrus crops for years. The harvest in almost all of the districts of east Trinidad is said to be a bumper one.

Rum. "It is reported that Barbados rum is making a heavy inroad into the Trinidad market and now has secured some 40 per cent of the local market for bottled rum. It is estimated that Trinidadians spend \$3,000,000 a year on Barbados rum and rather less on the local brands.

Tennis. "The inter-island Brandon Trophy for tennis was played here in April and was won by Trinidad after an exciting series of matches. Jamaica beat Barbados and Trinidad beat British Guiana in the preliminary rounds and the two winners contested for the honours in singles and doubles matches. Trinidad's fortunes were largely in the hands of 18-year-old Alan Price, who is regarded as the best singles player ever produced in The West Indies.

Stamp Duty. "Another Bill is to go before the Legislature to implement the proposals set out in the last budget speech making changes in the amount of stamp duty, in order to assist in raising the money required to meet the 1958-1962 development programme. The stamp duty on receipts is to be 5 cents instead of 4 cents and receipts must be stamped for amounts of \$5 and upwards in place of the old \$9.60 and upwards and the existing rates of stamp duty are to be doubled.

Temperature. "Early in April, the highest ever temperature in Trinidad of 94.8 deg. Fahrenheit was recorded. Previously, the thermometer had been gradually climbing as the countryside lay parched in a heat haze. In September, 1957, the previous highest temperature of 94.6 deg. was recorded, and before this 94.0 deg. was the highest, registered in 1952. April, however, is always one of the hottest months of the year with normal temperatures climbing beyond 90 deg. Until the end of April the country was gripped in a severe drought, but in the last few days welcome showers have appeared.

Maracas Bay. "The bathing cubicles erected by the Government at Maracas Bay are now open for public use. It is the Government's intention for these cubicles, a car park, a restaurant and a bar to be operated by a concessionaire and they have recently advertised for interested parties to put in tenders. However, the public's response is so far extremely lukewarm, by far the majority of bathers being quite content with conditions as they were before the erection of this edifice. Indeed, the buildings themselves have come in for a good deal of public criticism, and altogether it seems that the venture has not been very favourably received by Maracas bathers.

Gambling. "It is reported that Trinidadians are the biggest gamblers in The West Indies and they spend approximately \$25,000,000 a year in this way. The gambling consists of horse racing, sweepstakes, bingos, cock fighting, card games and whe-whc. Out of this turnover, Government collects about \$1,500,000 in taxes. It is estimated that out of a population of 747,000 about 300,000 persons indulge in some form of gambling on which they spend about 15 per cent of their earnings."

West Indies at Westminster

Federal Capital Site. In a written reply of May 1st to a question by Mr. Chetwynd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, stated that agreement had not yet been reached on the site for the capital of The West Indies Federation. Mr. Lennox-Boyd added that the report of the Chaguaramas Joint Commission was being considered by the four governments concerned.

Commonwealth Financial Resources. Mr. Leather asked the Prime Minister whether the Government would propose to the Commonwealth Economic Conference next September the establishment of a Commonwealth institution similar to the World Bank of International Monetary Fund.

In a written reply of April 29th, Mr. Macmillan stated that he earnestly hoped that, in the problem of increasing capital investment in the Commonwealth, suitable proposals for mobilising additional resources could be agreed.

Unemployment in British Guiana. Asked by Mr. Slater when he expected to be in a position to make a statement on the report from the International Labour Organization expert dealing with the question of unemployment and under-employment in British Guiana, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, stated in a written answer of April 1st that the report had been made to the British Guiana Government, who were studying it.

Youth Employment in British Guiana. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would give the number of children of school-leaving age, this year, in British Guiana; and what opportunities were likely to be afforded to those young people to take up employment in that country on leaving school.

In a written answer of April 1st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that there were about 7,000. In rural districts, many joined their families in working on subsistence crops and peasant farming, but opportunities in the urban areas were few. Mr. Lennox-Boyd added that as he explained in his reply to Mr. Slater's questions on March 20th (see last CIRCULAR, page 120), the position should improve as a result of the development programme and of private investment.

Grants-in-aid. Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the inauguration of the Federation of The West Indies, if he would make a statement as to the constitutional and financial position and future of those islands in the West Indies which received grants-in-aid.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of May 1st, stated that outside those spheres of activity which were transferred to the Federal Government, territories within The West Indies retained their existing constitutions. Those which qualified for the receipt of grants in aid of administration would from January 1st, 1959, receive them from the Federal Government. In accordance with the British Caribbean Federation Act of 1956, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he was empowered to make annual grants to the Federal Government for that purpose for a period up to 10 years.

Co-operatives in the Bahamas. On April 15th, in reply to questions by Mr. Beswick and Mr. Owen, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that there were no co-operative societies in the Bahamas and no specific legislation designed to encourage their growth. If a co-operative society wished to register as a company, it might do so under the Companies Act, chapter 124 of the Revised Laws.

Mr. Beswick then asked: "Does the Colonial Secretary consider that position satisfactory? Is there not a great need in the Bahamas for a co-operative society, and does not the recent trouble there show that we ought to assist these people to help themselves; and is it impossible to support a co-operative movement unless there is some protective legislation?"

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he hoped that his visit had been of some assistance in helping people to help themselves. That was not one of the subjects under discussion, but he would certainly take it up with the Governor.

Guatemalan Scholarships. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Guatemalan Consulate in Belize had recently offered 25 scholarships at various educational institutions in Guatemala

to candidates in British Honduras; whether the Government of British Honduras had been consulted by the Government of Guatemala on that subject; and what steps he was taking to see that adequate educational facilities within the British Commonwealth were available to students from British Honduras.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of March 13th: "Yes. The Government of British Honduras were not formally consulted. I am indeed fully aware of the desirability of providing educational facilities within the British Commonwealth for students from British Honduras, and during the last three years a total of sixty scholarships have been made available from colonial development and welfare and other sources at institutions within the Commonwealth."

Colonial Office Staff. Sir Wavell Wakefield asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the number of civil servants employed at the Colonial Office in 1937, 1947 and 1957 respectively.

In a written answer of March 6th, Mr. Profumo stated that the figures were 422, 1,245 and 1,247.

Three factors had been chiefly responsible for the increase in staff since before the war:

- The implementation of Colonial Development and Welfare Acts;
- the impact of the United Nations, its agencies and comparable international bodies on colonial territories; and
- the new and complex problems presenting themselves as territories approach self-government.

Every possible economy in staff was being effected. In fact the 1957 figure was significantly lower than that for 1956 and Mr. Profumo said he hoped that reductions could continue.

Sterling Balances. Mr. D. Price asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how the sterling balances for the Colonial Territories were divided between the various component territories at 31st December, 1957.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written reply of April 24th, stated that the total of £1,004,000,000, which included £122,000,000 Dominion and colonial securities, was attributable to the regional groups as follows:—

	million	million
West Africa	295	West Indian territories
East Africa and Aden	186	(including Bermuda
Borneo territories ...	94	and Bahamas) ...
		Hong Kong
		Other territories* ...
		142

Immigration to U.K. Mr. Lipton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on March 20th what action was taken to inform West Indians proposing to emigrate that it was becoming more difficult to find employment in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that information on all aspects of conditions in the United Kingdom, with particular emphasis on employment, was made available to intending emigrants through the reports made to the Government of the West Indies by the British Caribbean Welfare Service, by the Migrant Advisory Bureau in Jamaica, and by radio and Press publicity in the West Indies.

Mr. Lipton then asked: "Is the hon. Gentleman aware that in Brixton, for example, 2,482 people are registered as unemployed, including quite a number of West Indians, and that this is a growing problem? Is not it necessary and desirable to give clear warning that jobs and homes are not readily available here?"

Mr. Profumo replied: "The hon. Member used the words, 'including quite a number of West Indians.' I should require to know how many before I could answer his supplementary question. I have no information to suggest that there is any significant recent change in employment conditions for West Indians here."

Belize Water Supply. Mr. Chetwynd asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would investigate the water supply to Belize with particular reference to the placing of an order for eight-inch pipes from the United States of America

* Excluding, for technical reasons, Singapore. Detailed figures for individual territories are not published.

instead of 12-inch pipes from the United Kingdom; and whether he would state the cost of that project.

In a written answer of April 24th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that proposals for increasing the water supply of Belize formed part of the development plan discussed with the delegation from British Honduras in January. It had been intended to arrange for installation of new pipes in May, 1959, but a prolonged drought had produced a critical situation, which would be aggravated by a large influx of people to Belize for the Royal visit in May. It had become necessary, therefore, to take immediate steps to increase the water supply. By placing an order at once for eight-inch pipes immediately available from the United States it would be possible for the installation to be completed before the end of April. There would not have been time to get them from the United Kingdom.

The total cost would be about £68,000, of which about £58,900 would be the cost of the pipes.

Development and Welfare. Mr. Beresford Craddock asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether consideration had been given to the future of United Kingdom financial assistance for colonial development after the expiry of the present Colonial Development and Welfare Act on March 31st, 1960.

In a written answer of April 1st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated: "As the House knows, the present Colonial Development and Welfare Act expires on March 31st, 1960. Her Majesty's Government are sure that it would be the wish of both sides of the House that we should continue to help colonial governments with finance for their development plans after that date. More detailed work will have to be done before Her Majesty's Government can reach firm conclusions about the shape and content of future assistance.

"I hope that it will be possible to introduce the necessary legislation during the 1958-59 session and to provide in accordance with precedent for an overlap between the new and existing Acts. Meanwhile, I propose to tell colonial governments that they may proceed on the assumption that the period in which the £220,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940-1955 may be spent will be extended by legislation beyond March 31st, 1960."

Strategic Stocks of Sugar. Mr. J. E. B. Hill asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food what Cuban sugar, black or any other colour, was stored on airfields in East Anglia; what arrangements were in force for storing, inspecting, turning over, distributing and processing sugar stored on airfields; and if he would make a statement.

Mr. John Harc, in a written answer of April 1st, stated: "Some raw sugar is held as part of our strategic stocks of food, but it would not be in the national interest to disclose the quantity. None of this raw sugar is from Cuba; it is all from the Commonwealth. Only a small part of the stock is held under tarpaulins in open storage on airfields in East Anglia or elsewhere. This has for nearly 20 years proved a satisfactory and economical alternative method of storage and raw sugar so stored has always been accepted by refiners.

"The stocks are inspected regularly by my own officers and, in addition, a sugar trade expert reports on the condition of the sugar every six months to determine if turnover is necessary. When turnover is necessary the stocks are sold at the market price to refiners for refining in the normal way and fresh Commonwealth sugar is added to the strategic stocks."

Technical Assistance. Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what British dependencies in the past five years had received from any international agency any grant, loan, technical aid or other assistance, and for what schemes.

In a written answer of March 19th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd supplied a table showing the position for the period 1953-57, which contained the following references to the West Indies:—

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES UNDER THEIR EXPANDED AND REGULAR PROGRAMMES

The Specialized Agencies include the Technical Assistance Administration (T.A.A.), Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.), World Health Organization (W.H.O.), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.), International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) and International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.).

BARBADOS

Scheme and/or Agency	No. of Experts	Fellowships
Statistics (T.A.A.)	1	—
Population problems (T.A.A.)	2	—
U.N.E.S.C.O.	—	1
Home economics survey (F.A.O.)	1	—
Revision of labour legislation (I.L.O.)	1	—
Public health services (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	2	—

BRITISH GUIANA

Hydro-electric power (T.A.A.)	1	5
Improvement of sawmills (F.A.O.)	1	2
Ebini livestock station (F.A.O.)	1	—
Cost of living survey (I.L.O.)	1	—
Survey of unemployment (I.L.O.)	1	—
B.C.G. vaccination (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—
Maternal and child welfare feeding programme (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—

BRITISH HONDURAS

T.A.A.	—	1
Revision of school curricula (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	1	—
F.A.O.	—	1
Preparation of a retail price index (I.L.O.)	1	—
I.C.A.O.	—	3
B.C.G. vaccination (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—
Maternal and child welfare feeding programme (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—

JAMAICA

Statistics (T.A.A.)	1	7
Water resources development (T.A.A.)	3	—
National accounts survey (T.A.A.)	1	—
Economic development	1	—
Low cost housing (T.A.A.)	1	—
Maintenance of road equipment (T.A.A.)	1	—
Land taxation (T.A.A.)	2	—
Production of school text books (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	1	2
Rural sociology (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	1	—
Control of soil erosion (F.A.O.)	2	5
Improvement of methods of agricultural credit (F.A.O.)	1	—
Rice production (F.A.O.)	1	—
Soil conservation and irrigation (F.A.O.)	1	—
Course in home economics (F.A.O.)	2	—
Social security (I.L.O.)	2	—
Cottage industries (I.L.O.)	1	—
I.C.A.O.	—	1
Maternal and child welfare feeding programme (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Maternal and child welfare feeding programme (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—
B.C.G. vaccination (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—
Environmental sanitation (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—

TRINIDAD

T.A.A.	—	4
Adviser on technical education (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	1	—
Arts and crafts specialist (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	1	—
Drainage and irrigation for rice production (F.A.O.)	2	2
I.L.O.	—	1
I.C.A.O.	—	1
Tuberculosis control (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—
Maternal and child welfare feeding programme (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—

WINDWARD ISLANDS

T.A.A.	—	1
Maternal and child welfare feeding programme (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—
B.C.G. vaccination (W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F.)	*	—

In addition, one student from Jamaica and one from Trinidad have attended courses at the Economic Development Institute (established under the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the cost being borne by their own governments.

*Equipment only.

Company Reports and Meetings

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

MR. A. LAWRENCE has resigned his position as managing director owing to ill-health. He will retire from the board on May 31st.

Mr. H. Leslie Bowes, C.B.E., has been appointed managing director as from June 1st. He will remain a managing director of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. of which company Mr. A. E. Molyneux has also been appointed a managing director.

Mr. H. J. Wheadon, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I.N.A., M.I.E.S., has been appointed chief superintendent engineer in charge of the technical departments of both Royal Mail Lines Ltd. and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended December 31st, state that the net profit for the year after charging depreciation and providing for taxation amounts to £309,316. An over-provision for taxation on the profits of previous years gives rise to a credit of £87,199, and with the amount of £181,433 brought forward from last year, the amount available for appropriation is £577,948. From this is deducted £287,894 for appropriation to general reserve, £58,287 for amortisation reserve and £1,211 for investment reserve. An interim dividend of 10 per cent less tax, paid on November 15th, absorbed £16,554, and the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 40 per cent less tax, which will absorb £66,216, leaving £147,786 to be carried forward.

The directors also state that Mr. R. S. Longcroft has been appointed joint managing director with Mr. Jack E. Duckham. Mr. J. B. Pratt has been appointed a director and his appointment comes up for confirmation at the annual general meeting to be held on May 29th.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts, the chairman and joint managing director, MR. JACK E. DUCKHAM, states: "It is with considerable regret that I have to record the death of our colleague—Mr. Dudley Pratt—in February of this year, and I should like to pay tribute to the high service which he rendered to the company during the many years he served on the board.

"We welcome in his place Mr. J. B. Pratt who has been serving the company in an executive capacity.

TRINIDAD

"Production of crude oil as a whole has increased during 1957 by 16 per cent compared with 1956. This factor and the transient hardening of world oil prices—arising from the Suez crisis—has led to an exceptional increase in profits. Income from natural gas on the other hand declined by some 14 per cent from that of 1956 as prices offered were less. Every endeavour is being made to utilize and conserve gas by modern technical operations. New industrial ventures sponsored to utilize Trinidad surplus gas potential are not in full operation. On the other hand inordinate restrictive measures to conserve the gas from flowing wells would mean substantial reduction of oil production from such wells.

"On the Wilson Field, we benefited, in 1957, by the production from a new deep well (No. 62) which was completed in December of 1956. Two additional wells to the deep Herrera sand were drilled during the year; No. 63 came into production in April, and No. 64 drilled by September, was a non-producer, as it encountered watered sands. The drilling of No. 65 commenced in November.

"Thus, we had seven black oil wells producing from deep horizons, two 'condensate type' oil wells and two failures up to the end of 1957. New locations for further deep wells are envisaged—two of which will be drilled during 1958. On the other hand it is also important to realize that the first three deep wells drilled between 1951 and 1953 are still flowing, but their rate of production has declined by some 65 per cent over the years.

"No further drilling of possible shallow oil wells is contemplated on the Wilson Field until the deep well programme is more fully developed. However, gas injection schemes, to bolster up production, for two shallow oil producing areas are now in operation.

"The production from the Cruse Field declined by 10 per cent. No new wells—or inter-drills—are considered justified on economic or geological grounds at present. The decline rate on this field is satisfactory considering the years of continuous oil production from the 106 producing wells. It reflects on the recovery operations and measures adopted to produce, whenever technically warranted, sands which have been shut-off and not previously brought into production. Seven wells were so altered in 1956, and five wells in 1957.

"Your directors have had close contact with the Trinidad Oil Co. (now Texaco Trinidad Inc.) and the Texas Co. during the year on matters which bear on joint interests.

"The contractual agreements with the former Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., of London, were assigned to Texaco Trinidad Inc., of Trinidad, in December, 1957. Our relations with the new company both in Trinidad and in the U.S.A. remain cordial and satisfactory.

"There is nothing further of interest to report from either our Tabaquite field, Balata, Agatha Acham or other leases during 1957.

"Measures being adopted by the Trinidad Government to increase Government revenue by additional taxation on oil producing companies have been the subject of Press reports in this country. It is difficult to forecast to what extent any new measures will affect your company.

CANADA

"Your directors consider that the investment in exploitation of crude oil and gas in Canada has shown satisfactory results to date, and has fully justified the decision taken in 1955 to deploy funds in Canada.

"As at December 31st, 1957, your company had secured an interest in 34 projects resulting in 77 wells on production, 2 wells under service, 8 dry-holes, 3 wells being drilled and 14 locations programmed for drilling. As will be seen the number of dry-holes is rather less than 10 per cent of total wells drilled which is considered to be reasonable. Since the end of 1957, your company has acquired an interest in 12 further projects. Your company's interest in any one project varies between one tenth and one third.

"In financial terms these operations have resulted in gross sales during the year of £159,148 as compared with £57,666 in the preceding year. Your company expended the sum of £298,614 in 1957 as compared with £222,742 in 1956. It is of interest to note that in the period of two and one half years since your company began operations total gross sales at £228,187 represent 35 per cent of the total gross expenditure of £653,598.

"As I remarked last year, dry-holes are inevitable and we have been fortunate to have to write-off this year only £6,382 as compared with £53,125 last year. Your directors continue to follow the prudent policy of writing-off dry-hole costs in the year in which the expenditure occurs and the sum of £6,382 has been written-off to reserve for amortisation. On the other hand one small project has already paid out. Profits from your Canadian enterprise have thus begun.

"The oil industry in Canada is faced with its own difficulties but your directors, believing that basically the Canadian oil position is sound, have maintained the pace of exploitation.

"Successful projects should show the pattern of three to four years pay-out.

"The policy of using the facilities provided by our Canadian bankers in financing exploitation is being continued. We thus not only obtain evidence that the oil reserves of proven projects, against which they lend, are satisfactory, but also this method of financing complies with the wishes of the Bank of England.

"It is considered by your directors that profits from Canadian investment should make a useful contribution to the company's profit position in the years to come when Trinidad production and profits will be less.

ACCOUNTS

"It will be noted that the sum of £58,287 has been appropriated to amortization reserve in respect of land and oil rights in Trinidad and Canada. The sum of £1,211 has been added

to investment reserve in accordance with the policy of covering by reserves the difference between book and market values of quoted investments. It will be observed that your board maintained their policy of high liquidity against the time when other opportunities for investment may present themselves.

"The fact that available profits far exceed those of 1956 can only be considered as exceptional; resulting from the unexpected increase in oil prices due to the Suez crisis on the one hand, and the fruits of taxation relief from Canadian operations on the other hand. I would also add that oil prices are now little in advance of the pre-Suez period.

"These important aspects have been borne in mind by your directors in deciding to plough back the exceptional profits of this year and to transfer the sum of £287,894 to general reserve. In the circumstances, your directors now recommend that a final dividend of 40 per cent be paid making (with the interim dividend) 50 per cent for the year.

"There is with this statement of account a notice of an extraordinary general meeting and of the resolution to be submitted thereat to give effect to your directors' decision to capitalize £287,894 of the amount standing at credit of general reserve by way of a capitalization issue of one new 5s. ordinary share for every 5s. ordinary share at present held by you.

"Your board are happy thus to restore the capital which had to be written down in 1936

"Your board intends to continue the practice of issuing a half yearly statement of account in October, and of paying an interim dividend at that time, if the financial position continues to warrant that policy.

STAFF AND ASSOCIATES

"In concluding my statement I would like to pay special tribute on behalf of the shareholders and the board to our own staffs in London and Trinidad, and also those of associated companies. I also have to report the retirement of Mr. L. A. Anderson who has held the appointment of secretary of the company for many years, and to whom a debt of thanks is due for his able and loyal service through a long period of varying fortunes of the company. In his place the directors have been very glad to appoint Mr. J. G. S. Longcroft, A.C.A."

Racial Discrimination

Bill Presented in House of Commons

IN the House of Commons on April 30th Mr. Fenner Brockway obtained permission to present a Bill "to make illegal discrimination to the detriment of any person on the grounds of colour, race and religion in the United Kingdom."

In introducing the Bill, Mr. Brockway said that it was the third occasion on which he had asked the House for permission to bring it that Bill. On the first occasion, the Bill was talked out, on the second occasion it had been rather discredibly counted out, but he had taken notice of speeches delivered during those debates and he had amended the Bill to meet some of the objections which had then been voiced.

The Bill, which was sponsored by Mr. Brockway, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Leslie Hale, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Orbach, Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. Ian Mikardo, Mrs. Castle, Mr. Janner, Sir Leslie Plummer, Mr. Julius Silverman and Mr. Frank Allaun, was read for the first time and ordered to be printed.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 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 £18 18s.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, April 9th:—

Mr. N. Finnerly	Mr. & Mrs. I. McRoberts	Mr. F. C. Meanie
Capt. A. G. Gain	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Martins	Mrs. C. E. Woodward

Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

Sailings to The West Indies, in s.s. Ebro (Captain R. J. Finch), London, April 18th:—

Mr. G. Brand Bisset	Lord & Lady Hatherlton	Mr. E. O. Moseley
Mr. F. J. Cleaver	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Hey	Miss L. F. Vines
Mr. R. Douglas	Mr. K. I. Jameson	Miss R. M. Wilson
Major H. J. Elverson		

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados in r.m.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman), Liverpool, April 15th:—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. A. Ali	Miss I. Joseph	Mrs. J. Powell
Mrs. O. Bowman	Mr. M. Johnson	Mr. C. Rees
Miss G. Bowman	Mrs. I. Lake	Mrs. W. Robertson
Miss R. Howman	Mrs. A. Liu	Mrs. I. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. C. Berridge	Miss C. Liu	Miss M. Rampersad
Miss A. Barrett	Mr. J. Lewis	Miss G. Roach
Miss E. Bredy	Mr. & Mrs. A. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. G. Smooker
Mr. S. Barrow	Mrs. M. Morris	Miss G. Vieira
Mr. & Mrs. E. Cunningham	Miss R. Newallo	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wiastanley
Mr. L. Chapman	Miss A. Newallo	Miss A. Wiastanley
Miss D. Forte	Mr. S. Nandkumar	Mrs. L. Whiteford
Miss I. Huntley	Miss N. Osborne	Mr. & Mrs. A. Watson
Mr. N. Halfhide		

BARBADOS		
Mrs. J. Alleyne	Mr. & Mrs. W. Parker	Miss M. Singlehurst
Miss W. Bispham	Mr. S. Phillips	Miss O. Snow
Miss S. Blackburn	Mr. A. Roberts	Mr. & Mrs. A. Somerville
Sir R. Bricliffe	Mr. T. Rose	Miss R. Somerville
Mr. & Mrs. F. Catchpole	Miss A. Sargeant	Miss E. Spranger
Miss N. Gibson	Lady Seardsdale	Mr. & Mrs. R. Weeks
Mr. & Mrs. R. Gwyther	Mr. & Mrs. C. Seale	Miss M. Young
Mrs. T. Kennedy	Miss J. Seale	Mr. W. Young
Miss E. Morris	Miss S. Seale	
Mr. G. Moseley		

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman, D.S.C.), Liverpool, April 25th:—

BARBADOS		
Miss C. C. Babb	Mr. M. A. Degia	Miss J. J. Small
Air Commodore & Mrs. J. B. Bowen	Mr. Y. A. Degia	Mr. F. Taitt
Miss R. P. Callender	Mr. D. C. Gooding	Mrs. H. M. Tudor
Mr. E. C. Connolly	Mrs. V. C. Hinkson	Miss A. M. Tudor
Mrs. M. A. Crossan	Mr. J. W. Hurley	Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Welch
Miss S. A. Crossan	Miss P. M. Lashley	Mrs. A. Williams
	Miss I. B. Layue	
TRINIDAD		
Miss K. M. Anderson	Miss B. A. George	Miss B. A. Reece
Mr. A. A. Carvalho	Miss L. B. Kerr-Pearse	Mrs. E. Robertson
Mrs. G. M. Crouch	Mr. S. H. Lender	Mrs. M. Skinner
Mr. G. Gay	Mr. K. Malkani	Mrs. J. Stevenson
Mrs. F. M. George	Mr. R. Matthew	Miss S. V. Stevenson
Miss F. G. George	Miss J. A. Paterson	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tittle), London, April 9th:—

Mrs. H. Beranger	Maj.-Gen. A. Hartly	Mr. & Mrs. T. Phillips
Mrs. E. Devenish	Mrs. I. Lewis	

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tittle), London, April 17th:—

Mrs. L. B. Evans	Miss M. Glasson	Mrs. G. M. Walters
Miss L. A. Gayle	Mrs. M. S. Harms	

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, April 21st:—

Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Arnold	Miss M. Friedl	Mrs. A. Luther
Mrs. M. Friedl	Mrs. M. Habbijam	Miss A. Luther
Miss M. Friedl	Mr. & Mrs. W. Howell	Mr. & Mrs. T. Williams

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Willemstad (Captain Voerhave), Plymouth, April 13th:—

Mr. G. Balkisson	Miss M. A. Hentzen	Mr. & Mrs. N. Ouckama
Mr. S. Bernard	Mr. O. L. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Peacock
Mr. G. H. Bollers	Mr. J. R. Loyd	Mr. D. Raghunanth
Mrs. de Carres	Mr. N. Lowing	Mr. R. Rajkumar
Miss S. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. Maingot	Mrs. M. Rucinek
Mr. J. W. Gregory	Miss J. A. Noel	Miss G. O. Spence
Mr. E. Griffith	Mr. & Mrs. O'Connor	Mr. Straoey

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.—cont.

Home arrivals from the West Indies in m.v. Prins der Nederlanden (Captain C. Rechsteiner), London, April 28th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the m.v. Prins der Nederlanden, including Mrs. M. P. Gilkes, Mrs. E. A. Adamson, Mr. Bennett, etc.

French Line

Home arrivals from The West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain H. de Monicault), Plymouth, March 28th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Antilles, including Mr. & Mrs. E. Ambrose, Miss J. Alstrom, Mrs. A. Alvarez, etc.

Sailings to The West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain H. de Monicault), Southampton, April 2nd:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Antilles, including Mr. W. P. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. P. Angas, Mr. L. Beardmore, etc.

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chicanola (Captain G. M. Roberts), Liverpool, April 13th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Chicanola, including Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Black, Miss M. K. Gordou, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Greaves, etc.

Home arrivals from Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, May 5th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Brigadier & Mrs. C. Cox, Sir Joseph & Lady Harkness, Mrs. E. Allan, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Mr. & Mrs. G. Beedel, Mr. F. Bryan, Mr. C. Duncan, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Dr. L. Billingham, Mrs. L. Holland, Mrs. L. Evans, etc.

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Changinola (Captain T. Crane), Liverpool, April 27th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Changinola, including Mr. & Mrs. W. Abbott, Dr. C. Franks, Miss J. Macnee, etc.

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. Barber), Avonmouth, April 26th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Manistee, including Mrs. M. Gleck, Mr. & Mrs. A. Grant, Miss M. Grant, etc.

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Tilapa (Captain G. K. Whitehead), Avonmouth, March 31st:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Tilapa, including Mr. D. Cainpell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Catchpole, Mr. W. Lowe, etc.

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, April 8th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Mrs. H. E. Barker, Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Medway, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Moore, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Miss M. Baty, Dr. & Mrs. D. M. Dignes la Touche, Mr. G. H. Inchley, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Miss M. L. Browne, Mr. & Mrs. H. Chambers, Mr. G. F. Dell, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Golfito, including Dr. L. M. Billingham, Mrs. L. Holland, Mrs. L. Evans, etc.

Home arrivals from Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E.), Southampton, April 13th:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including Sir Roderick & Lady Rosemary Brinckman, Mrs. K. C. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. T. Spalding, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Mrs. E. Brewer, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including Mrs. E. C. Elliott, Mr. T. J. Gatecliffe, Mr. & Mrs. S. Jardine, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including Mr. & Mrs. J. Chenery, Miss H. C. Jeabresou, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Arnisby, etc.

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E.), Southampton, April 22nd:—

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including Mr. & Mrs. J. Chenery, Miss H. C. Jeabresou, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Arnisby, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including Mrs. S. J. Brunner-Randall, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Corner, Mr. K. E. Crisp, etc.

Table listing names of passengers and crew for the s.s. Camito, including Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. J. Unch, etc.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of March production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 292,897 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended March 31st was 638,776 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for March was 988,980 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for March was 409,124 barrels.

The Markets

May 9th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price May 9th, 1957	
		48½	51½	51	54
2½	Consols	48½	51½	51	54
3½	War Loan	64	67xd	70	73xd
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	13.14	15.7½†	42/6	47/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	6/-	7.6½	25/-	30/-
10	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	21/-	19.9	20.3
40	Apete (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	49.4½	51/10½	49.9	51.3
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	27/-	30/-	30/6	34/6
7½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	20/6	20.9	21/6	21.9½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	18/-	18/6	19/3	20/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	-/9	1/3	1/1	1/6
14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/6	4/6	4/3	5/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/6	18/6xd	16/-	18/-xd
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 3/-	5/-	6/-	5/9	6/9
15	Limaer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	26.3	28.9	32/6	35/-
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	4/-	5/-	4/3	4/9
21	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	450/-	490/-xd	570/-	610/-
17	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	47/8	50/-	54/6	55/-
15	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	24/6	27/-	34/6	36/-
27½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	107/6	117/6	108/3	108.9
50	Sherrill Central Oilfields 5/-	37.6	40/-	42.3	43.9xd
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	53.9	58.9	73.9	76.3
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	16.9	17.9	17.3	18.3
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	8/9	9/9	8/3	9/3
6½	West Indies Sugar	26.3	28.9	30/6	32/6
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	65	75	75	80

* Free of Income Tax

† After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units

‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.

Cocoa. The market for Ghana cocoa has been firm and prices show a considerable rise on the month. The Marketing Boards have made sales at 360/- to 362/6 per cwt. c.i.f. for June-August shipment.

There is still a lack of buying interest in the finer grades of cocoa. The first three marks of Trinidad plantation continue to be quoted at 370/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., with the second marks offered at 355/- On the spot there are sellers of first marks at 405/- per cwt. ex store and of second marks at 385/-. Fine estates Grenada are offered at 370/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and at 400/- per cwt. spot ex store.

Pimento. There is no change in the official price of 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. Kingston.

Ginger. The prices of Jamaica descriptions show a further decline and there are sellers on the spot of No. 3 grade at 340/- to 350/- per cwt. ex store; forward shipment, No. 3 grade, is offered at 290/- per cwt. c.i.f. May-June shipment.

Nutmegs. Grenada prices are unchanged at 9/- per lb. f.o.b. for defectives and 12/6 per lb. for sound unassorted. The market continues very quiet and there are more frequent offers of East Indian nutmegs, defectives from this origin being offered at 8/2 per lb. c.i.f.

Mace. Grenada whole pale blade is unchanged at 22/- per lb. f.o.b., No. 1 broken at 20/- and No. 2 broken at 17/-.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of March		January-March	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone		4,000	—	16,896	14,962
Ghana		162,557	41,549	429,783	529,347
Nigeria		212,116	45,849	488,415	427,538
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency		—	—	—	—
Jamaica		2,781	15,654	15,921	15,654
Windward Islands		2,377	1,015	3,432	3,128
Trinidad		2,976	6,181	8,812	12,374
Other Commonwealth Countries		402	3,494	5,608	8,850
French West Africa		—	—	8,842	—
Brazil		2,148	3,482	5,581	53,258
Other foreign countries		4,847	10,800	8,379	12,754
Total		394,204	128,024	982,689	1,077,865
Exports		11,106	3,957	28,626	25 HRA
Consumption		221,311	235,440	549,606	January-February
Stocks (end of February)		759,000	792,000	627,482	627,482

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of March		January-March	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports		246,307	120,635	766,733	453,574
Consumption		41,210	29,173	166,367	144,124
Stocks (end of January)		58,906	68,639	153,982	161,663
		9,903,000	11,343,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of March		January-March	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa		—	—	21,803	27,597
Mauritius		35,714	33,898	153,419	148,135
Australia		36,603	10,617	155,204	109,867
Fiji		—	—	18,618	28,188
Jamaica		8,001	13,254	31,576	47,646
Leeward Islands		10,866	—	10,366	—
Windward Islands		2,531	—	2,731	—
Barbados		5,238	4,800	8,706	5,067
Trinidad		39,160	18,220	52,431	38,531
British Guiana		4,428	7,560	36,922	49,651
Other Commonwealth Countries		—	—	—	2,236
Cuba		16,041	104,161	82,291	172,711
Dominican Republic		53,301	38,220	123,585	88,241
Peru		10,700	3,500	16,194	10,955
Brazil		—	2	—	21,422
Other foreign countries		—	—	—	11
Total		221,983	234,264	713,846	690,258
Exports (Refined including candy)		35,286	42,323	137,689	109,620
Consumption		427	7,636	778	11,248
Refined		201,228	198,735	397,049	412,036
Unrefined		—	—	—	—
Total		201,653	204,371	397,827	423,282
Stocks (end of February)		307,600	217,650		
Home Grown Beet		—	50	—	250
Imported Refined		—	—	527,750	494,500
Imported Unrefined		—	—	—	—
Total		835,400	712,400		

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

ARMSTRONG, H. G. (Surveyor, Jamaica), Senior Surveyor, Jamaica.

BARTON, G. T. (Assistant Chief Secretary, Barbados), Chief Secretary, Barbados.

CLARKE, J. E. (Assistant Secretary, Trinidad), Assistant Secretary, Federal Establishment, The West Indies.

DALRYMPLE, A. (Junior Engineer, Public Works Department, Dominica), Senior Engineer, Public Works Department, Dominica.

GLASFORD, W. R. D. (Assistant Comptroller of Customs, British Guiana), Deputy Comptroller of Customs, British Guiana.

JACK, R. N. (Assistant Labour Commissioner, Barbados), Controller of Supplies, Barbados.

MINETT, E. P. (Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sierra Leone.

MINTY, L. M. (Magistrate, Bermuda), Senior Magistrate, Bermuda.

ORR, C. F. B. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

PATON, I. S. (Senior Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Assistant Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika.

PILGRIM, E. C. (Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

RODRIGUES, D. W. (Agricultural Officer, Jamaica), Senior Agricultural Officer, Jamaica.

SMITH, A. H. (Establishment Officer, Jamaica), Chief Personnel Officer, Jamaica.

New Appointments

BROWNE, Miss M. L., Physiotherapist, Jamaica.

CAVILL, J. P., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, Trinidad.

LODGE, J. A., Chief Superintendent of Police, Bermuda.

MORRIS, S. J., Post Office Engineer, British Guiana.

WEBBERLEY, J., Executive Engineer, British Guiana.

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June, 1958

Chambers of Commerce

NOW that Federation is accomplished, independence in view, and the internal affairs of The West Indies already for all practical purposes free from external control, now is the time for those who exercise responsibility in trade and commerce or as producers seriously to consider how best to play their part in the changed conditions, how to organize and, having organized, how most effectually to supplement the efforts of their governments and others in authority and provide for the protection and advancement of trade and commerce throughout the Federation. The time-honoured pastime of castigating the Colonial Office for government shortcomings disappears. All things must be settled on the spot.

The obvious guardians of trading and commercial interests are the chambers of commerce, which are not only long established in the different parts of The West Indies, but also have a federation of their own—the Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean. These bodies will find timely interest in some recent remarks made in the course of an address to the members of the British Honduras Chamber of Commerce by SIR COLIN THORNLEY, Governor of the colony. Congratulating the chamber on the new-found vigour and spirit of enterprise that had characterized its activities in 1957, Sir Colin referred to an occasion when one of his senior advisers had suggested that the chamber was in some directions going beyond its bounds, whereat he had protested: "I would much prefer being Governor of a place where the chamber of commerce is aggressive and alert to the true interests of the country . . . a vigorous approach to the problems of a country is a very healthy indication of the state of that country." However, although chambers of commerce have, indeed, long been established in the different territories of The West Indies, it cannot be said of every one of them that it has invariably played an effective part. Usually there have been a few with vision to appreciate the need, but far too often whatever has been done was done by those discerning few. Clearly any chambers within the Federation which are not already doing so would be well advised to revitalize their organizations, making them instruments capable of protecting and enhancing the interests of their members, and at the same time of rendering that effective help to their governments which doubtless those governments would welcome no less warmly than has Sir Colin Thornley in British Honduras.

To be effective, to command the respect of the govern-

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ing authorities, a chamber of commerce must first and foremost be completely representative of the interests it seeks to serve. For this reason alone it must have a wide membership. Moreover, such a membership would be able to provide for another necessity—the best possible permanent secretariat. Considerations such as these were no doubt in the mind of the President of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce when at the last annual general meeting he quoted the chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce as saying that when people asked, as they so frequently did, what a member got out of his membership, his reply was that what he got out of it depended on what he put into it. What a member must put into it is not merely money in the form of adequate subscriptions promptly paid; equally there must be keenness on the part of every member to recognize and present to the officers of the chamber material for its attention, particularly at full meetings of the chamber. There are difficulties in the way of full participation by the whole body of members in all the activities of a chamber—indeed, success where government is concerned frequently depends upon an exchange of confidences. In this connexion members must recognize the need to elect as officers those members in whom they have confidence and, having done so, must give them that confidence in full. For the rest, it is for the ordinary member to consider what would happen if for lack of full support the chamber were reduced to ineffectiveness and his interests left without the powerful representation which a full and virile chamber can command.

Moreover, the scope of a chamber of commerce does not lie solely within the borders of its own territory. Its view must be world-wide, and particularly must it be effective wherever there is an opportunity of developing an export trade, especially in those parts of the British Commonwealth which offer the benefits of preferential tariffs. Elsewhere in this issue is a report of the speech delivered last month at the Annual General Meeting by the Chairman of the West India Committee, wherein MR. WAKEFORD characterized the representations made by the West Indian delegates at the Nineteenth Triennial Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Commonwealth and Empire as an "eye opener" to the delegates from parts other than the Caribbean—so much so that those representations were given notable prominence in the report of the Congress. Had there been no such representations, there would certainly have been no reference in the report to the special needs of the dependent territories and those which are now emerging to independence.

(Continued on page 169)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE QUEEN, who from the day of her coronation has been dogged by bad weather on great occasions, failed once more on her official birthday to break the spell of ill-luck. The forecast was discouraging; the actual weather was worse than the forecast. The morning dawned dark and grey; by the time Her Majesty rode out from Buckingham Palace to preside over the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on Horse Guards Parade rain was falling steadily. For an hour she sat her horse in the downpour, uncloaked according to the punctilio of the army that officers, of however exalted rank, must not be more protected than the men under their command. Her scarlet tunic developed dark patches of damp, her plumed hat became bedraggled like the bearskins of the troops; but she went through her full part in the ritual, riding up and down the ranks of the eight guards to be inspected, and taking the salute at the march past, in unruffled and soldierly calm. It sounds a miserable makeshift for the proper sunlit splendour. Curiously, it was not. The worst soaking cannot wash away the grandeur of this stateliest of military pageants. The dignity of the long lines of marching men, the massive tramp of feet perfectly in time, the clattering hooves of the cavalry, the stirring harmonies of martial music, uplift the heart with an exaltation that is indifferent to heat or cold, wind, rain or sun.

Earlier in the week, the gala performance at Covent Garden Opera House was less exposed to the chances of the elements, and provided a setting of pomp and circumstance for the music that recalled the splendour of the Edwardian age. The occasion was the centenary of the present building, though there were, of course, opera houses on the site long before 1858. Programmes, as in Queen Victoria's young days, were printed on silk;

a special royal box had been erected in the middle of the grand circle; and The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were received with a superb fanfare of trumpets when they arrived to listen to excerpts from six different operas of the Covent Garden repertory.

As I write, the annual procession and thanksgiving service of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor, as grand a pageant as Trooping the Colour, more deeply rooted in history and set against an incomparably more beautiful background, lies just ahead; and after that comes Ascot, the royal festival of sport and fashion. Whether the sun will be kinder to them we have yet to see.

* * *

The London bus strike, now nearing the end of its sixth week, has settled down into routine. There are attempts to negotiate from time to time; but both sides have entrenched themselves in positions from which it is extremely difficult to budge. The London Transport Executive—a nationalized body—is emphatic that it cannot set aside the award of the Industrial Court; Mr. Frank Cousins and the officers of the Transport and General Workers Union, are equally insistent that they will not bring the men back to work without an increase of pay for all, instead of for some, as the Court pronounced just. Meanwhile London is taking its inconveniences with notable equanimity. The tubes are greatly overcrowded; but everybody gets to and from work somehow, and I hear astonishingly few complaints. "Freedom buses," run by a private society dedicated to the preservation of the liberties of the individual, have appeared on the streets, carrying passengers without charge; but these, of course are few, and make no more than a token gesture. Drivers of private cars are the mainstay of the emergency

(Continued on page 169)



Royal Opera House centenary. The arrival of The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in the Royal Box. See above.

Site for Federal Capital

Joint Commission's Report

IN July last year discussions at the Foreign Office in London between representatives of the Standing Federation Committee of the West Indies and representatives of the United States Government resulted in agreement on the establishment of a joint commission to investigate all aspects of The British West Indies request to make Chaguaramas in Trinidad available as the site of the capital of the West Indies Federation, taking into full account military and economic considerations.*

In the House of Commons on November 26th it was announced on behalf of the Secretary of State that Sir Charles Arden-Clarke had agreed to accept the chairmanship of such a joint commission,† and on December 22nd the full membership was made known.‡

The commission held its first meeting at Port-of-Spain on January 13th, 1958, and submitted its report to the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, The West Indies and Trinidad on March 25th. On May 15th the report was given simultaneous publication in The West Indies, Washington and London, together with a statement of the United Kingdom Government's decision not to ask the United States Government to surrender their rights in the Chaguaramas base.

The conclusions of the joint commission, and the statement of the United Kingdom Government, are reproduced below.

Summary of Conclusions

Strategic and Military Considerations

"(1) Strategically the Naval Base in the Eastern Caribbean should be on the Gulf of Paria.

"(2) The site selected for such a base must be capable of conforming to the military requirements.

United States Naval Base, Trinidad

"(3) The present Base at Chaguaramas fulfils the strategic and military requirements for a naval base in the Eastern Caribbean.

Possible Alternative Sites for a Naval Base in the Eastern Caribbean

"(4) (i) The only alternative sites in the West Indies which fulfil the strategic requirements and can be made to conform to the military requirements for a United States Naval Base in the Eastern Caribbean are the Caroni Swamp, Waterloo North and Waterloo South, Savaneta and Irois Bay, all situated on the west coast of Trinidad on the Gulf of Paria.

"(4) (ii) The cost of development to provide what exists at Chaguaramas today on those sites would vary from W.I.\$226,000,000-425,000,000 (£47,000,000-88,500,000 sterling or U.S.\$132,000,000-248,000,000 approximately) and the time required to construct these facilities would vary from five-and-a-half to ten years.

"(5) The United States and United Kingdom naval representatives agree that, if the Governments concerned agree in principle to move the Base, and if the

necessary funds are made available, from military considerations Irois Bay would be the preferable choice of the alternative sites. But in their opinion Chaguaramas is the most suitable site for a naval base on the Gulf of Paria.

Investigation of Possible Release of Portion of the United States Naval Base

"(6) There is no significant portion of usable area within the Chaguaramas Naval Base that is not essential to the Base's mission.

"(7) The release of any portion of the Chaguaramas Base as a prelude to its ultimate total release is impracticable.

"(8) The partition of the Chaguaramas Base is not practicable."

U.K. Government Statement

"Her Majesty's Government have considered the report and their views are as follows. Although the United States Government are legally entitled to retain the use of the base area until 2040, Her Majesty's Government would have been prepared to consider inviting them voluntarily to surrender their rights as an act of generosity if the Joint Commission had reported that all or part of the base could be given up without adversely affecting defence, or that the necessary facilities could be replaced at any reasonable cost without loss of strategic efficiency. But the Commission have unanimously found otherwise. In view of their report, and bearing in mind the overriding importance of the Base to the defence of the Western Hemisphere, which is also of vital concern to The West Indies, Her Majesty's Government could not reasonably ask the United States Government either to relinquish part of the base or to meet the very considerable cost of moving the whole of it to a less satisfactory site. Nor could Her Majesty's Government entertain the possibility of themselves contributing towards the cost of such an operation.

"Her Majesty's Government realize that the Commission's findings will cause disappointment, but they hope that the Governments of The West Indies and of Trinidad will recognize that they make Her Majesty's Government's decision inevitable."

Questions in Parliament

This statement was reiterated, on behalf of the Secretary of State, in the House of Commons on May 20th, by Mr. Profumo, in reply to questions by Mr. Chetwynd and Mr. Leather. On being questioned further in regard to the attitude of the United Kingdom Government he added: "I have agreeing with me a body of technical information which is very large and entirely unanimous. As to the statement made by Her Majesty's Government, the Governments of The West Indies and Trinidad were reluctant, for reasons which Her Majesty's Government fully recognize, to issue any agreed statement of conclusions on the publication of the report. Had we waited to make plain the attitude of Her Majesty's Government, perhaps until after the United

* See CIRCULAR, August, 1957, page 219.

† See CIRCULAR, December, 1957, page 358.

‡ See CIRCULAR, January, 1958, page 7.

States had made a statement, we might have been criticized for making our statement under pressure from the United States, and that was not the case at all. I believe that it is for the Federal Government to try to find an alternative solution and I am sure that it would not be for my right hon. Friend to seek to impose a solution on any of the parties."

Mr. Callaghan then asked: "Whatever may be the technical considerations, is not the overwhelming political consideration the setting up of a new Federation which desires a capital in this place? Does the hon. Gentleman really mean that this site is so vital to the United States; and, if that is so, may I ask why there has not been further development of it during the last few years? Is the Under-Secretary aware that the United States is spending something like £1,500 million a year overseas, and is he really saying that the cost of establishing a new site would be so great that the United States is not prepared to do that, even in view of the political implications?"

Mr. Profumo replied: "I am anxious that this matter shall be understood by hon. Members on both sides of the House. First, there is a wide difference of opinion, even among people in The West Indies, about whether Chaguaramas is the right site for a capital. There is no agreed conclusion on that. There is a wide measure of disagreement—perhaps the hon. Gentleman had better read the report for himself.

"It is not a question of what it will cost to move this enormous base to a less good site, but the fact that it would take from between five and ten years for the United States to be able to establish a military shield once again in front of the West Indies for the protection of the Western nations. In view of those things, and if he will read the report, I believe that the hon. Member will consider it better to desist from further inflammatory statements."

The questioning ended with the following exchanges:—

Mr. J. Griffiths: "We regret this decision, but if it is to stand, and as any other site for the capital is almost certain to cost a great deal more money, may I ask whether Her Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the financial responsibility?"

Mr. Profumo: "I do not accept the contention of the right hon. Gentleman."

Mr. Callaghan: "In view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the hon. Gentleman's reply, and as, thanks to his courtesy, I have received from the Colonial Office a copy of the report, I beg to give notice that, having read the report, I shall endeavour to raise this matter on the Adjournment."

Statement by Federal Government

On June 3rd the Federal Government of The West Indies issued the following statement:—

"The Federal Government of The West Indies has received the report of the Chaguaramas Joint Commission and notes its contents.

"2. This commission was set up to investigate all aspects of British West Indies' requests to make Chaguaramas available, taking into full account military and economic considerations 'and to report to the parties concerned as early as possible.'

"3. The Federal Government is informed that the West Indies delegates to the conference which set up this

commission fully understood that it was contemplated by that conference that no final decision was to be taken by the parties concerned, until after the commission had reported, because: (a) the views of the United States and The West Indies were irreconcilable at that stage; (b) each of the two groups, the United States on the one hand and the delegates of the Standing Federation Committee and representatives of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the other, was trying to persuade the other to change its attitude; (c) there were not enough facts before them to justify either side accepting the view of the other; (d) it was the view that the results of the survey by the commission should first be considered by the parties concerned.

"4. The Federal Government is further informed that it was the understanding received that this 'consideration' would take place at a joint conference of representatives of the governments concerned.

"5. The Federal Government is well aware of the United States of America's contention that military necessity makes it imperative that the base should exist in the eastern Caribbean, and so long as the present state of world tension exists refrains from a decision which, at this stage, might make defence of the Western World more difficult.

"6. It cannot, however, agree that at this time a final decision should be taken which accepts the perpetuation of a lease for 99 years even though during that time present world tensions may disappear.

"7. It regrets, therefore, that it cannot accept the views expressed by the United Kingdom and United States of America, views, moreover, taken without the calling together of a conference of the parties, and will request the early summoning of such a conference.

"8. Meanwhile the Federal Government has decided to remain in its temporary headquarters provided by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, until the matter at issue has been settled." [and see page 171]

Titles Under Federation

When to Use "The Honourable"

THE following Press notice was issued recently by the Federal Information Service regarding the use of the titles "The Honourable," "Member of Parliament" and "Senator":—

"Only members of the Council of State, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are to be styled 'The Honourable.' This address is not to be extended to officials nominated to attend the Council of State nor to members of the House of Representatives who are not Ministers. These latter are to be known as 'Member of Parliament,' signified by the letters 'M.P.' after their names.

"In keeping with the practice which obtains in Canada and the United States, members of the Upper House will be addressed as 'Senator,' with the word 'Senator' going before their names. They are not to be styled 'The Honourable.'

"These restrictions are not intended to interfere with the practice of the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate addressing each other as 'The Honourable Member' and 'The Honourable Senator' inside their respective Houses."

MEMBERS OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE
LISTENING TO THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH
AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Inset: Mr. Harold Wakeford, chairman, Sir Jack Campbell, president (left), and
Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary.





WEST INDIAN CLUB—THE NEW LOOK

See page 172



The West India Committee

Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting

MANY of our readers in the West Indian area will already be familiar with the principal points of the speech made by Mr. Harold Wakeford, the chairman, at the annual meeting of the West India Committee on May 29th, as extracts were broadcast the same evening in the B.B.C. Caribbean Service: and, in addition, reports of the speech have appeared there in the principal newspapers.

In accordance with custom the meeting was held in the premises of the Committee, and members entering No. 40, Norfolk Street passed underneath the Federal Flag and those of British Guiana, British Honduras and the Bahamas. In the Members' Room hung the flag of the West India Committee—a Red Ensign bearing in a circle the arms or badges of each of the West Indian territories.

Rising to move the adoption of the report and accounts, as published in last CIRCULAR, the chairman said:—

"A month ago I had the honour and privilege of representing the West India Committee at the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Federal Parliament of The West Indies by Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret.

"You, gentlemen, will have read and heard much about that exhilarating occasion, but only those who were there can really know how moving was the personal welcome to the Princess, how spontaneous and sincere the expressions of devotion to the Crown. To me, I need hardly say, it was an unforgettable experience, an assurance that 'To Dwell Together in Unity' has a significance extending beyond the boundaries of the Caribbean; and when I see this room filled, as it always is on these occasions, with people who are pledged, in the words of the Royal Charter of the West India Committee, to united action in the interests of The West Indies, I cannot help thinking what a good thing it is that so many can be found ready to play a part in strengthening those ties which are life lines, not only for The West Indies and the United Kingdom, but for the whole British Commonwealth. At this point I would like to make it clear that when I speak of The West Indies and West Indians this morning, I am in many cases, as the context will indicate, speaking equally of British Guiana, British Honduras, the British Virgin Islands and the Bahamas.

"As you all know, our last annual general meeting came just too soon for us to acclaim the honour of Knighthood which a few days later, on the Queen's birthday, was bestowed upon our president. Of Sir Jock Campbell's high claims on the gratitude and affections of the peoples of The West Indies you are as fully conscious as I am. For the outstanding part that he played in the conclusion of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement alone no gratitude can be too great. In British Guiana people say that a different spirit runs through the whole country thanks to the deep personal interest that Sir Jock has taken in the well-being of all who are employed in sugar production and the practical

steps he has taken to give a new meaning to the lives of many. Here, in London, the representatives of the sugar exporters of the whole Commonwealth remember the day when, acting together as a body for the first time, they elected Sir Jock to be their leader. They found how quickly he understood, how lucidly he would explain their problems, and how complete was the confidence he commanded in Government circles. So it is to-day, and no one is more thankful than we in the West India Committee that we have Sir Jock at hand ready to guide and advise whenever the need arises. I am sure I am speaking on behalf of you all when I say that no honour within our memories has been more richly deserved, and we wish Sir Jock and Lady Campbell many years of health and happiness in which to enjoy it.

"Gentlemen, you will have received the annual report and accounts of the West India Committee, and in moving their adoption I do not propose to repeat what you will already have read. Rather let us look at the present scene, the scattered and diverse territories of The West Indies united in a Federation.

"You will have seen that when Federation came into being on January 3rd and again when the Federal Parliament met for the first time, we cabled to the Governor-General our congratulations and assurances of our earnest desire to assist the Federation in every possible way, and although meanwhile we know that Federation is not everywhere regarded as an unmixed blessing, nevertheless, what we in the West India Committee have to do with, and gladly have to do with, is the fact of Federation, the fact that a new nation—with common ideals and purposes and with common attitudes to the common problems—has sprung to life where hitherto there have been only a number of scattered communities—and our concern is its welfare. We in the West India Committee are truly proud to be associated at this stage of their history with the West Indian peoples and their great leaders. Happily the recent past has been notable for some remarkable achievements, suggestive of what the future may hold for this new nation, and I confess that when I visited Jamaica early this year I was astonished at the progress I saw on every hand. It was difficult to realise that the capital was the same Kingston that I had seen only two years before, and I felt that if the imagination and enterprise which have changed the face of the larger islands could be communicated proportionately to the smaller by combined planning and effort on a national scale, then, indeed, the whole face of The West Indies might be changed. Nevertheless, despite the high possibilities of the tourist industry, despite what mineral wealth may provide for one or two territories, and despite the knowledge that industrial development has already revealed hitherto unsuspected possibilities, something more is required by territories where, when all is said and done, agriculture is and must always be the basis of the economy. The outstanding requirement of such a nation whose numbers are so rapidly increasing, as is

the case in The West Indies, which requires to import so many of the necessities of life, and which is faced with ever-growing protectionism outside the Commonwealth—the compelling requirement is that ever increasing sales of its products should be made within the Commonwealth, particularly to the United Kingdom; and in this direction, as you all must know only too well, the outlook is far from reassuring.

“ Here, the task of the West India Committee is plain. One who has no doubt as to its supreme importance is our president, who loses no opportunity to awaken public awareness of the nature of the dangers that threaten The West Indies. When I was in Jamaica, for example, I heard him sounding a most impressive warning about the tendency in official circles in this country to use the granting of self government as a pretext for contracting out of financial relationships with colonial territories emerging to independence. We already know that by a recent Act of Parliament, whenever independence is achieved by a colony, the Colonial Development Corporation's activities will be limited to completing works in hand and acting in a managerial capacity on request. There will be no further investment, and investment is what The West Indies most need. More alarming, however, are the indications that the United Kingdom Government seems to be continually on the look out for opportunities to hand over to countries outside the Commonwealth, outlets for products which hitherto had been enjoyed by Commonwealth territories (and I have particularly in mind the increase of the quota for Cuban cigars and the introduction of a new quota for Cuban grapefruit) simply because the Board of Trade thought they saw a way of increasing United Kingdom trade—unfortunately, at Jamaica's expense. Similarly, the quota for American canned grapefruit segments was recently increased to an inexcusably large extent.

The Treaty of Rome

“ Gentlemen, our predominant task to-day and in the future is to leave no stone unturned to bring home to the United Kingdom Government how tremendously important it is that the United Kingdom's prior obligations to The West Indies are never for one moment forgotten. Now, the need for unremitting vigilance in resisting every threat to the marketing of the agricultural products of The West Indies has been tremendously emphasized by the knowledge of what is happening on the Continent of Europe. At best it would seem certain that the countries which have subscribed to the Treaty of Rome will create a new preferential area for the tropical products of their dependencies—a flouting I should say of the G.A.T.T., which compares curiously with the United Kingdom's reluctance to revalorize specific preferences on Commonwealth products—and, with the years, this new creation will become increasingly perilous to The West Indies, first because West Indian products which have found an outlet in the territories of the Six in the past will gradually be excluded from those territories, and secondly because, under the stimulus of the preference and special development projects, there is bound to be in due course an overspill of production from the overseas territories of the Six with disastrous effects on the prices that will be obtainable by The West Indies in other territories, including the United Kingdom.

“ In this depressing atmosphere nothing could have been more timely than the speech of Mr. Bernard Braine in the course of the recent debate on co-operation between Commonwealth countries. Referring to the lack of co-ordination among Government departments concerned with Commonwealth trade Mr. Braine said: ‘ Four Government departments have responsibilities in this matter. There is the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade and the Treasury. The first two seem to suggest that there is some sort of arbitrary division in the Commonwealth. That may be justified on political or constitutional grounds, but it is certainly not justified on economic grounds. There is such a mixing up of Commonwealth relations to-day that it is difficult to decide where the responsibilities of the Commonwealth Relations Office begin and end and where the responsibilities of the Colonial Office begin and end. The Board of Trade—it does the job very well—is interested in promoting British trade overseas, but it is not in the least concerned about the directions in which the trade flows. As for the Treasury, all three of the other departments are subordinate to it. I make no complaint. I have said some hard things about the Treasury in this connexion in the past and, no doubt, I shall say them again. The Treasury is concerned with adding up the pence and seeing how the accounts work out in terms of the United Kingdom, not in terms of the Commonwealth.’

“ Our feelings here in the West India Committee could hardly have been put better. We often are tempted to feel that neither the Board of Trade nor the Treasury are in the least interested in giving a fair deal to West Indian exporters, and we have felt, too, that even the consistently vigorous efforts which the Colonial Office have put forward on behalf of The West Indies—and no one could have fought harder on the side of The West Indies—too often run up against a brick wall when they come to the Treasury and the Board of Trade, neither of which seems to realize the hard fact that in the long run the countries of the Commonwealth must sink or swim together. But your president put the case in a nutshell nearly a year ago in a letter to *The Times* when he said: ‘ Far from the United Kingdom not being able to afford to continue and increase her investments in the Commonwealth, to hold and to strengthen her economic ties with her fellow members, the standard of living here could not conceivably be maintained if trade with the peoples and resources and markets of the Commonwealth significantly diminished. Without the projection of Commonwealth trade, which has been built up through many centuries past into this new era of independent partners, the British islands would become no more than off-shore islands of Europe. For us there can be no substitute for vigorous Commonwealth trade.’

“ May I quote again from what Mr. Braine said in the Commons debate. ‘ If the Commonwealth is to be held together in the future, it is not tradition, it is not sentiment and it is not even the habit of association that will do the trick. It will be by maintenance of mutual ties of economic self-interest; in particular, trade preferences, capital investment and technical assistance.’ To that I would only add, as I am sure you will agree, special trading arrangements wherever necessary. The lesson we have to drive home is surely this, that it is in the interests of the United Kingdom to stimulate her overseas export markets by paying relatively high prices for imported primary products, rather than to pay low prices and so depress her markets. Fortunately the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was concluded before the hardening of the attitude towards colonial producers set in, and that great measure can unquestionably be

said to have saved The West Indies, particularly those territories which are almost wholly dependent on sugar, from much misery. Incidentally, the agreement has not only provided United Kingdom exporters with profitable markets for machinery, supplies of all kinds and consumer goods, but also it has been good business for the United Kingdom as a stabilizing measure, exemplified only last year, when other countries were paying exorbitant prices for sugar, and when the United Kingdom got the bulk of her supplies at the much lower negotiated price. We may take heart from the fact that this prominent Conservative whose words I have quoted has pointed to the dangers into which the United Kingdom seems to be drifting; and it is not inappropriate to note that on April 2nd the Prime Minister, in a speech in London, said: 'The Commonwealth is not a thing that will thrive just by being left alone. It has to be tended and guided.'

Pioneer Industry Relief

"I have spoken of vigilance, and perhaps some of our members will be wondering what action has been taken since the Chancellor of the Exchequer failed to carry out fully the promise made at the time of the passing of the 1956 Finance Act, that provision would be made in the following year for carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to pioneer industry relief. It will be recalled that although provision was made in 1957 for relief in cases where pioneer industry tax concessions are made to a branch, operating in overseas territories, of a company registered in the United Kingdom, no similar provision for relief has been made in cases where the subsidiary of a company registered in the United Kingdom is registered, directed and controlled in the country granting the concession. Moreover, such a subsidiary is now put at a considerable general tax disadvantage compared with branches controlled and directed from the United Kingdom. I can assure you that this matter is being pursued, though I must admit that a solution is not easy. However, to mention this does enable me to emphasize a point of much importance to us as a committee. We have more than 2,000 members, yet none has asked what is the present position in regard to this aspect of pioneer reliefs. And if you say that this fact reflects the confidence that members have in their executive committee, I would reply with emphasis that if the Committee is to do its work effectively, that work must be the concern of its members. Let me give you an example of what is possible when members *do* combine their efforts. Last year certain West Indian Chambers of Commerce, including the Incorporated Chambers, sent over delegates to confer with the West India Committee and with the Trade Commissioner, as that office was then styled, with a view to putting before the Nineteenth Triennial Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Commonwealth and Empire the special problems with which The West Indies are confronted in matters of trade, their need for special trading arrangements, their position vis-a-vis the European Common Market, the nature of specific difficulties which had recently been encountered, and so on. Those of you who have read the report of the congress will know how effectively the West Indian case, an obvious eye-opener to our friends from other parts of the Com-

monwealth, was reflected in the resolutions of the congress, which then were transmitted to the United Kingdom Government for attention, the President of the Board of Trade at the opening of the congress having assured the president of the federation that the recommendations of the congress would have his serious attention. May I suggest that it would be in the interests of all if not only the Chambers of Commerce in The West Indies, but all societies which have similar aims, and have also among their members any who are at the same time members of the West India Committee—that is to say, practically every such society in The West Indies—seize every opportunity to consult with each other and with the West India Committee in solving their common problems. The times, indeed, call for vigilance, and effective vigilance there will be if every member of the West India Committee determines to make use of and support this organization in all its endeavours for the common good.

"Now may I say something about one who daily demonstrates a lively and practical faith in the virtues of co-operation, our very good friend, Mr. Garnet Gordon. Someone said to me the other day that if a competent committee had interviewed every individual in The West Indies with a view to selecting a Commissioner, it would infallibly have selected Mr. Gordon. We knew him well, of course, as one of our members from days long ago when Federation was a distant dream. He is a member of our executive committee; and though he is one of the busiest of men, he always seems to be able to find time to discuss with us problems of common interest, and to take steps along with us to find solutions for them. I am sure I speak for all our members when I say how glad we were to hear of the delightful tribute which the Secretary of State for the Colonies paid to him and his charming wife during the Federal celebrations on April 22nd. And so, once again, this year we ask Mr. Gordon to accept our grateful thanks.

"In the report you will find other tributes to a great many who have helped us, but I am sure none will protest if here I limit my references to one outstanding friend—I refer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd himself. As my predecessor as chairman said a year ago: 'With more burdens on his shoulders than any man should be called upon to carry, he still finds time to meet us when we ask him to do so, and patiently listens to our representations, as if he had no other care in the world.' We are, indeed, grateful to him and to all those who are associated with him at the Colonial Office and who have to do with the affairs of The West Indies. Their courtesy and willingness to help is something on which we know we can always count.

"Finally, gentlemen, may I thank all those who have so splendidly helped me during this past year as your chairman—the president, the vice-presidents, the deputy chairman, the members of the executive committee, you, gentlemen, for your attendance this morning, and the secretary, assistant secretaries, and their most willing staff who have worked tirelessly and effectively throughout the year. Mr. Barton, as many of you know, will be visiting The West Indies in the second half of this year, and particulars will appear in next month's CIRCULAR. I know I can count on our members

overseas to assist him in his task of making the work of the Committee even more widely known than it now is and in getting new members.

"I now move that the annual report of the executive committee for the year ended April 30th, 1958, the audited statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31st, 1957, and the balance sheet be and are hereby adopted."

Sir Charles Woolley, who seconded the resolution, said the chairman had made very clear what the Committee's attitude towards Federation was and would be, particularly in helping to solve the economic problems of the Federation; the creation of Federation had certainly not in itself solved any problems but had brought them to the forefront. The chairman had dealt with Commonwealth trade and the importance of it, and he (Sir Charles) thought that all members could help by trying to impress upon the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Treasury in particular, its obligations and responsibilities to colonial producers which were not less than they were to primary producers in this country. There would then be a more sympathetic attitude towards our problems.

Responding to an invitation by the chairman for comments on the report, Mr. Ronald Russell, M.P., said that as far as the question of West Indian trade was concerned he was very sorry that the Government was so lukewarm towards the matter of giving a fair deal to the Commonwealth primary producers and he was wondering whether the Committee, if it had not already done so, could not put fresh representations, especially as there was to be a Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal this coming winter. He had seen with great dismay the figures in the CIRCULAR about cigars, and he thought that the more pressure that could be put upon the Government the better. He saw also in the same issue of the CIRCULAR an announcement that the United States was looking with great interest on the formation of the Federation and had invited a delegation to Washington to see what the U.S. could do to help. The United States should be asked to stop interfering in the system of Imperial preference or any other system which encouraged Commonwealth trade. The United States should be told in no uncertain terms where they had been injuring West Indian trade.

The Earl of Mansfield (who was for several years a Member of the House of Commons) said that he thought that it would be an advantage to supplement any representations made to the Government on the question of a fair deal for primary producers by raising the subject in the House of Lords whose debates received considerable publicity.

The chairman thanked the several speakers for the suggestions which they had made and then put the resolution to the meeting. It was carried unanimously.

Executive Elections

On the proposal of Mr. W. G. Medlam seconded by Mr. H. P. Sheldon, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the following 13 members of the Executive Committee, who retire by virtue of Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, be and are hereby elected: Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D., Mr.

H. L. Q. Henriques, Sir T. Harrison Hughes, Bt., Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, D.S.C., the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C., Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., D.L., Mr. G. Douglas Pile, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel K. E. Previté, O.B.E., Sir Alexander Roger, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., Mr. N. P. Sherlock, the Right Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E.

Sir George Seel, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his address, said that the case for the West Indies could not have been better put and he, Sir George, hoped that it would receive the widest publicity.

In the new era, more affairs would be settled in the West Indies than in the United Kingdom and it was more important than ever that the links between the two should be strong.

Referring to the membership figures as published in the report, Sir George said that the Committee was greatly indebted to the chairman for his successful efforts in introducing new members.

Mr. Ernest Woodhouse said that it was with pleasure that he seconded the motion. They all appreciated that a great deal of work had fallen on the shoulders of the chairman and they were grateful to him for his efforts on their behalf. The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Sir Jock Campbell expressed his thanks for the kind references which had been made to him. He regarded it as a great honour to serve the West Indies and to work with his colleagues on the executive of the West India Committee.

(A list of those present appears on page 169.)

Standing Committee on Public Relations

At a meeting of the executive committee held on May 20th, the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, presiding, it was resolved to establish a Standing Committee on Public Relations with the objects first of making the work of the West India Committee better and more widely known, and secondly, of extending its social activities, with the particular object of strengthening the ties between members resident in the United Kingdom and overseas members.

The members of the Standing Committee are:—

Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, D.S.C.	Chairman	
Mr. Peter Parker, M.V.O.	Deputy Chairman	
The Chairman		} ex-officio
The Deputy Chairman		
The Secretary		
Mr. J. Lee, Mr. J. A. J. Murray, Mr. M. R. Robinson, D.S.O., and Mr. A. R. Woolley, D.S.O.		

Mr. W. A. Jackson, assistant secretary to the West India Committee, will act as secretary to the Standing Committee.

The services of Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee, will also be available to the Standing Committee at all times.

Five Candidates Elected

At the same meeting the following five candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
BRUCE STARK & CO. LTD. (London)	Major R. G. Buchanan Ltd. Thomson Hankey & Co.
TEXACO TRINIDAD SERVICES LTD. (Trinidad)	TrinOil (U.K.) Ltd. Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, C.M.G.

(Continued on next page)

Name	Proposer and Seconder
LIEUT.-COMMANDER F. C. NEWELL. (Country)	Mr. J. H. Wilkinson Mr. W. A. Yearwood
MR. PETER TAYLOR (British Guiana)	Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes Mr. John Durey
MR. C. J. WREPFORD-DAVIES (British Guiana)	Mr. H. J. Stapleton Mr. H. R. Guy

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred with great regret to the death of Dr. W. Leslie Webb, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of St. Vincent.

Secretary's Caribbean Tour

Mr. A. E. V. Barton is about to pay his second visit to the West Indian colonies since he became secretary of the West India Committee. He leaves Southampton in the *Camilo* on July 1st and his provisional itinerary is as follows:—

	Arrive	Depart	Days' stay
Barbados ...	early a.m. July 10	11.45 July 18	8
St. Lucia ...	12.40 July 18	11.35 July 24	6
Antigua ...	13.00 July 24	08.30 July 29	5
Montserrat ...	08.50 July 29	09.20 July 31	2
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	09.50 July 31	11.05 Aug. 6	6
Antigua ...	11.40 Aug. 6	18.25 Aug. 6	—
Barbados ...	20.15 Aug. 6	08.50 Aug. 7	1 night
Dominica ...	10.20 Aug. 7	10.50 Aug. 11	4
St. Vincent ...	14.00 Aug. 11	12.00 Aug. 19	8
Grenada ...	12.35 Aug. 19	09.45 Aug. 23	4
Trinidad ...	10.40 Aug. 23	08.00 Sept. 3	11
British Guiana ...	10.40 Sept. 3	09.10 Sept. 15	12
Trinidad ...	10.35 Sept. 15	Sept. 19 sail per <i>Camilo</i>	4
Jamaica ...	Sept. 22	07.00 Oct. 1	9
British Honduras ...	08.50 Oct. 1	09.30 Oct. 8	7
Jamaica ...	13.30 Oct. 8	12.45 Oct. 10	2
Bahamas ...	15.35 Oct. 10	14.45 Oct. 14	4
Jamaica ...	17.35 Oct. 14	Oct. 16 sail per <i>Golfito</i>	
Southampton ...	Oct. 26		

In the course of his visit, Mr. Barton hopes not only to meet members of the West India Committee, but also to make known and explain the Committee's purposes and activities as widely as possible.

In addition to those who spoke at the annual general meeting—see pages 165-168—the following members were present:—

Mr. G. M. Eccles (deputy-chairman), Mr. J. M. G. (Tom) Adams, Mr. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. C. S. J. Butterfield, Lieut.-Commander R. E. F. de Pass, Mr. W. A. du Buisson, Mr. W. A. Coupland, Mr. E. A. St. Clair Dawson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Dawson, Mr. Vernon J. Eddie (United Rum Merchants, Ltd.), Mr. J. G. Fairrie, Mr. H. S. Gibson (Thomson Hankey & Co., Ltd.), Mr. G. G. Glenister (Jonas Browne & Hubbard, Ltd.), Captain J. A. Goodwin, Mr. Ian F. S. Greenaway (Frame & Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. R. Guy (G. Bettencourt & Co., Ltd.), Mr. T. D. Hampson, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. D. G. Leacock, Mr. Robert T. Lewis, Mr. F. A. Houlding (Houlding Bros., Ltd.), Hon. J. G. Macpherson (Macpherson Train & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Justice R. Sydney Miller, Mr. J. A. J. Murray, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Mr. A. C. Oakley (Barclays Bank D.C.O.), Mr. R. Murray (Barclays Bank D.C.O.), Mr. E. Palmer (Bookers Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.), Mr. Douglas Pile, Mr. Michael Previté, Mr. H. G. Seaford, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. A. F. Sievers (Barclays Bank D.C.O.), Mr. E. P. Simmons, Professor J. Thomson Flynn, Commander R. A. Thorburn, R.N.R.(Rtd.), Mr. N. C. Westwood, Mr. C. Wilkinson (Barclays Bank D.C.O.).

Caribbean Lodge. The Installation will be held at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2, on July 1st (4.45 p.m.). West Indian brethren wishing to attend should notify W. Bro. G. J. Dent, 28, Meadfoot Road, S.W.16.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(Continued from page 161)

Ignorance of those special needs among Dominions and United Kingdom delegates alike was marked; equally marked was the sympathy which their revelation evoked. The Trinidad Chamber took a step in the right direction in its recent resolve to get its members on leave in the United Kingdom to make contact with chambers of commerce there. If the chambers of The West Indies are to play their full part in the economic interest of the Federation, they must spread their net wide.

What is true of West Indian Chambers of Commerce is true, if not in precisely the same way, of other bodies—the agricultural, learned and scientific associations and societies. "Aggressive and alert," co-operating with each other and with all who are disposed to co-operate with them, wherever they may be, whether in the Caribbean or elsewhere. In the United Kingdom the West India Committee has its part to play and will welcome every opportunity to join and aid the common effort.

FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 162)

measures; walkers are asked to queue at the ordinary bus stops, where few fail to be offered a lift. A lady magistrate tells me that she regularly carries charwomen on her journeys to and from her court in East London. She says they have become extremely selective, refusing to accept a part-way lift in a car that is not passing their precise destination. On the other hand, once on board they behave with the most charming courtesy, and at the end of the journey invariably offer the fare they would have been charged on the bus.

* * *

A more damaging strike, which is less immediately obvious to the eye, involves 20,000 workers in the London docks. It has grown out of a strike of drivers in Smithfield meat market, and is launched against the wishes of the officials of the union—another branch of that to which the busmen belong. Its consequence is that ship's cargoes remain unlanded and warehouses uncleared; so that several thousand tons of food are in danger of going bad. Supplies of both meat and vegetables in the shops are becoming restricted, and prices going up. The time seems near when the Government must bring in troops to clear the accumulation, though that measure is always likely to embitter the dispute and may cause it to spread.

* * *

The first results from a crop of by-elections suggest that the tide is not now running so strongly against the Government as a few months ago. The Conservatives at South Ealing and Weston-super-Mare and the Labour party at Wigan and St. Helens have held their seats; and though the Government percentages of the votes cast are down, it is not by the catastrophic margins we have lately seen. The Labour percentage shows little advance; and the spectacular Liberal revival, which recently brought Mr. Mark Bonham-Carter, grandson of the first Lord Oxford and Asquith, into Parliament, may on these results be judged to have spent much of its pace.

Caribbean Commission

Proposed Revision of Agreement

THE twenty-sixth meeting of the Caribbean Commission, the first to be held since the Federation of The West Indies, was opened in Trinidad on May 28th by Lord Hailes, Governor-General of The West Indies.

In welcoming the co-chairmen and members of the Commission, the Governor-General noted as "a point of extra special interest" that they were "meeting together for the first time within the far flung boundaries of the young Federation of The West Indies, and also at the seat of its Government." One of their co-chairmen, Sir Stephen Luke,* who "for the last two critical and historic years" had been chairman of the Standing Federation Committee which guided the British West Indies into Federation, would always hold a special place of honour because of his unique contribution to the ideal of regional co-operation in the Caribbean; while within its general terms of reference the Commission had not only been instrumental in bringing together the metropolitan countries of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, in their lively responsibilities to the Caribbean, but also the territories and peoples of the region itself, so that they might be in a position to consider to mutual advantage their common economic and social problems, and work out shared solutions. He felt it to be not without value that he should take that opportunity "to remind a very wide public of the debt which they owe to the Caribbean Commission."

With reference to the proposed revision of the Caribbean Commission agreement, the Governor-General felt sure that any changes made would be "against a background of the enduring value of the purposes for which the Commission was set up 12 years ago, and of what has been achieved during that period." The Federal Government would be greatly interested in the future of the Commission, "whether in its present form, a changed form, or in the form of quite a new look."

Thanking the Governor-General for declaring the meeting open, the French co-chairman, M. Philippe Grousset, who presided, expressed the appreciation of himself and his colleagues for the warm welcome extended to them. He hailed the meeting as an opportunity of expressing warmest wishes for the success of the Federation, whose very existence bore witness to the political maturity, the spirit of give and take and the sense of fellowship which had actuated those responsible for bringing it into being.

The proposed revision of the agreement by which the Caribbean Commission was established must, in a certain sense, correspond to the constitutional changes which had taken place in the area during the last ten years. There were substantial differences in the constitutional structure of the countries in the area. The problems were by no means simple, and called for careful study, but important preparatory work had

made available material which would enable them to exchange views on the subject and take a further step forward.

Speaking on behalf of the Netherlands Section, Dr. W. C. de la Try Ellis, acting co-chairman, also paid tribute to the new Federation, and concluded his speech: "I should like to conclude by pointing to the striking progress in co-operation among the widely scattered areas of the Caribbean, a progress to which our Commission is proud to have made a contribution. If we keep in mind that isolationism is the natural inclination of islands; if we recall the gravity of the problems in raising the standard of living, we will have to appreciate this progress particularly. . . . More efforts remain to be made, more co-operation attained, more progress achieved. Let us hope that our meeting will reflect these objectives."

Tribute to Sir Stephen Luke

Mr. I. P. Garran, Minister (Commercial), British Embassy, Washington, and recently appointed United Kingdom co-chairman to succeed Sir Stephen Luke, paid tribute to his predecessor in office for his "wide and profound knowledge of the Caribbean area and its special problems."

Referring to his own specialized field, Mr. Garran said that while the development of trade depended primarily on individual initiative, there was, nevertheless, a lot that governments could do in the way of encouragement and advice to stimulate the development of new industries or of improved marketing and sales techniques.

"It seems to me," Mr. Garran added, "that this should also be a fruitful field of research for the Commission. There is no doubt about the fundamental importance of trade, including tourism, to the Caribbean as the foundation for increased prosperity."

Finally, Dr. Arturo Morales Carrion, Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and acting United States co-chairman, after extending congratulations to the new Federation of The West Indies, expressed the hope that the revision of the Caribbean Commission Agreement would proceed to implementation. Dr. Morales Carrion expressed confidence that a successor organization to the Commission would "work for the economic, social and cultural development of the region and be such as to command the respect of all peoples of the area."

On May 30th the Caribbean Commission decided to invite its Member Governments to establish an *ad hoc* committee to make preparations for a full-scale conference to revise the agreement establishing the Commission. This *ad hoc* committee will meet in July and the consequent conference is proposed for November.

Provisional Agenda for this *ad hoc* committee, accepted by the Commission, reads as follows: (i) Problems relating to the functions, structure and working methods of a successor organization for the Caribbean Commission; (ii) Preliminary draft of an agreement setting up such a successor organization; (iii) Budget estimates and apportionment of budget; (iv) Rules of procedure for the Revision Conference; (v) Report and its findings.

Both the meeting of the *ad hoc* committee and of the Revision Conference will be held in Trinidad.

* Sir Stephen Luke was also for five years Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the British Caribbean territories and resigned his co-chairmanship on relinquishing that position. He has been succeeded as co-chairman by Mr. I. P. Garran, Commercial Minister at the British Embassy in Washington.

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Mr. I. P. Garran, Minister (Commercial), British Embassy, Washington, and recently appointed United Kingdom co-chairman to succeed Sir Stephen Luke, paid tribute to his predecessor in office for his "wide and profound knowledge of the Caribbean area and its special problems."

Referring to his own specialized field, Mr. Garran said that while the development of trade depended primarily on individual initiative, there was, nevertheless, a lot that governments could do in the way of encouragement and advice to stimulate the development of new industries or of improved marketing and sales techniques.

"It seems to me," Mr. Garran added, "that this should also be a fruitful field of research for the Commission. There is no doubt about the fundamental importance of trade, including tourism, to the Caribbean as the foundation for increased prosperity."

Finally, Dr. Arturo Morales Carrion, Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and acting United States co-chairman, after extending congratulations to the new Federation of The West Indies, expressed the hope that the revision of the Caribbean Commission Agreement would proceed to implementation. Dr. Morales Carrion expressed confidence that a successor organization to the Commission would "work for the economic, social and cultural development of the region and be such as to command the respect of all peoples of the area."

On May 30th the Caribbean Commission decided to invite its Member Governments to establish an *ad hoc* committee to make preparations for a full-scale conference to revise the agreement establishing the Commission. This *ad hoc* committee will meet in July and the consequent conference is proposed for November.

Provisional Agenda for this *ad hoc* committee, accepted by the Commission, reads as follows: (i) Problems relating to the functions, structure and working methods of a successor organization for the Caribbean Commission; (ii) Preliminary draft of an agreement setting up such a successor organization; (iii) Budget estimates and apportionment of budget; (iv) Rules of procedure for the Revision Conference; (v) Report and its findings.

Both the meeting of the *ad hoc* committee and of the Revision Conference will be held in Trinidad.

* Sir Stephen Luke was also for five years Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the British Caribbean territories and resigned his co-chairmanship on relinquishing that position. He has been succeeded as co-chairman by Mr. I. P. Garran, Commercial Minister at the British Embassy in Washington.

British Honduras Sovereignty

Guatemala's Claim "Totally Repugnant"

IN the House of Commons on May 22nd, Mr. Fisher asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what representations he had received from British Honduras about the most recent Guatemalan claims to sovereignty; and whether he would make a statement.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's reply was as follows:—

"Yes. When my hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary [Mr. John Profumo] was in British Honduras last week he received a joint petition from the Honduran Independence Party and the National Party, which reads as follows:—

'We, the leaders of the National Party and the Honduran Independence Party representing many of the people of British Honduras, have noted with deep concern and resentment the recent actions and pronouncements of the President of the Republic of Guatemala.

'While we continue to desire the most friendly relations with our neighbours in Guatemala, we consider that the present attitude of President Ydigoras Fuentes towards our country represents a grave threat to our peaceful political and economical development.

'The people of British Honduras reject entirely and absolutely any pretensions to sovereignty over their territory by Guatemala and, on behalf of the people we represent, we urge you to call upon Her Majesty's Government vigorously to resist any claims of this sort which are totally repugnant to the people of British Honduras.'

"I regret to add that, under the leadership of Mr. Price, the Peoples United Party flatly refused to be associated with the petition. They sent my hon. Friend a letter purporting to explain why they had refrained from making common cause with the other two parties, but Mr. Price, who addressed a special rally, did not reject Guatemalan claims.

"However, a resolution in terms precisely identical with the last sentence of the petition was passed unanimously by the Governor's Executive Council, which includes the deputy leader and one other representative of the P.U.P., both of whom were present at the time. All this can leave no doubt of where the people of British Honduras stand on this issue.

"I am informing the petitioners that I share the regret of the people of British Honduras that their relations with the neighbouring country of Guatemala should be disturbed but that, while I still hope the Guatemalan Government will respond to our offer to discuss means for improving economic relations between the two countries, we have not the slightest intention of abandoning our friends in British Honduras."

Chaguaramas. As the CIRCULAR goes to press a cable from Trinidad gives the information that an Opposition motion that the Federal Government accept the Chaguaramas joint commission's report and explore the possibility of an alternative site for the Federal capital was defeated in the House of Representatives on June 18th by 23 votes to 21. There was one abstention, Mr. Gibbs, of Grenada. On the previous day Sir Grantley Adams had announced that the United States Government was willing to give an assurance that the question of Chaguaramas as a site would be reviewed in 10 years in the light of changes in methods of warfare, but the Opposition insisted on voting for the record.

English Harbour, Antigua

Maintenance of Restored Dockyard

THE seventh annual report of the Society of the Friends of English Harbour, covering the year 1957, records further progress with the restoration programme. The Engineers' Offices were refloored, and the roof of the Engineers' Workshops completed. A working party from *H.M.S. Ulster* which visited Antigua during August, 1957, transformed the Engineers' Store where heavy material, scattered haphazard, impeded movement in the building and greatly detracted from the appearance of the interior. The working party also moved and restacked the heavy lumber in the Mast House and provided a new mounting for the gun outside the Admiral's House.

The report pays tribute to the work done for the society by Sir Kenneth Blackburne, whose initiative and enthusiasm had led to its formation, and who presided over the executive committee from 1951, when it was first established, until November, 1956, when he left the Leeward Islands at the end of his term of office as Governor. On his departure Mr. Charlesworth Ross undertook the duties of Honorary Curator, and under his care the museum has been maintained in excellent condition. Acquisitions during the year included an important collection of regimental buttons from sites in the vicinity of the dockyard, presented by Mr. P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G., and Mr. Ogen Starr, and the crests of *H.M.S. Ulster* and *H.M.S. Huron*.

At the end of 1957 the executive committee was considering proposals for reorganization and means of ensuring an adequate annual income for the maintenance of the restored buildings, and these matters were subsequently discussed with the chairman and the honorary secretary of the Appeal Committee of the English Harbour Repair Fund—Sir Jock Campbell and Mr. A. W. Acworth—during their visit to Antigua at the end of January, 1958.

Subscriptions and donations towards the maintenance and preservation of the dockyard may be addressed to the English Harbour Repair Fund, 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

T.W.I.

The following Press notice was issued by the Federal Information Officer, from Port-of-Spain, on May 8th:—

"The term 'British West Indies,' currently used in addresses on mail to the federated territories of The West Indies, is inappropriate and should be discontinued.

"To ensure uniformity, the new style of address should consist of the name of the federated territory followed by 'The West Indies,' the correct abbreviation of which is 'T.W.I.' In the case of British Guiana and British Honduras, which are not members of the Federation, the name of the territory alone will be adequate.

"This new arrangement, which is acceptable to the United Kingdom General Post Office, is in accordance with the correct designation of the Federation as set out in the Constitution."

West Indian Club

Improved Facilities for Members

AS was fitting, members of the West Indian Club joined in the general celebration in London of the inauguration of the Federal Parliament on April 22nd, but on the next day they were able to celebrate the reopening, after extensive alteration and decoration, of the club which for more than 50 years has provided in London a welcome social centre for West Indians and those with West Indian interests.

An outline of the improvements which were to be made was given in the August, 1957, issue of the CIRCULAR, and all concerned with the effecting of them are to be congratulated on the expedition with which they were completed. Coincident with the new chapter in the history of the British West Indies, began a new chapter in that of the West Indian Club.

The celebration took the form of a reception at the club. The guests were received by the president, Sir Jock Campbell, and Mr. H. R. Guy, an honorary treasurer, who supported Sir Jock in the unavoidable absence owing to illness of Mr. G. M. Eccles, the chairman. The absence of Mr. Eccles was the more regrettable in that he has all along provided the inspiration which has encouraged the action committee to proceed and the club members to support them. Happily, at the time of writing, he is in circulation again.

There was a large gathering, and many were the expressions of approval of the improvement which has been effected in the club amenities. That approval is reflected in the following appreciation received by the CIRCULAR from Sir Jock Campbell:—

"The West Indian Club, at 4, Whitehall Court, in London has been utterly transformed. It was happily arranged that a party to celebrate its transformation was held the day after that shining event in West Indian history when, with the inauguration of the Federal Parliament, The West Indies were transformed and reborn as a new Nation.

"The members of the club, and their friends, who attended the party were clearly delighted by the contrast between the past dreariness of the club and its present enticing cheerfulness and comfort. The gay new bar is redolent of West Indian sunshine. The smoking room and dining room are now thoroughly inviting; and there is a most elegant small dining room which members may use for private parties. The billiards room is spick and span; and the washplaces, which used to remind one of a provincial railway station in the black-out, now make one feel clean to go into them!

"The members are extremely grateful to all the people who contributed so much imagination, hard work, time—and money—to making the club a worthy meeting-place in London for West Indians and for friends of the West Indies. It is to be hoped that their appreciation will take the form of making more use of their attractive new premises and of bringing in new members. My only regret is that there were so few West Indians at the party. Perhaps this can be explained on the grounds that this is not the open season for West Indians in London—moreover they had other reasons at the time to be joyfully celebrating at home in The West

Indies. But the club will only be truly the West Indian Club if for much of the year West Indians outnumber Londoners in it.

"Now that members can be really proud of inviting their West Indian friends to the club, I hope that they will do so in ever-increasing numbers."

On one of the picture pages in this issue we are able to reproduce photographs of part of the new lounge bar and of the private dining room. Those who have known the club in the old days will appreciate the transformation which has taken place. The private dining room has already proved to be a popular innovation, and, let it be said, is becoming just as popular with members not of the particular party, who can now lunch peacefully in the general dining room undisturbed by those imbued with the party spirit. It is, indeed, a feature of the improvements that the amenities now provide wide scope for variation of taste and mood without impairment of enjoyment—a great asset to any club.

The chairman and his action committee are to be congratulated on the splendid result of their efforts. Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Mr. H. R. Guy, Mr. F. Raine and Mr. P. Sievewright Stoby comprised the action committee, and Mr. Guy bore the burden of detailed effectuation of the decisions of that committee. His energy and enthusiasm are reflected in the transformation which has taken place. The directors of Whitehall Court were most co-operative throughout, and the committee and members of the United Sports Club put all West Indian Club members in their debt by extending hospitality during the period of reconstruction. The generous response by friends of the West Indies and of the club to the appeal for finance has already been placed on record in the previous note in the CIRCULAR. British Paints, Ltd., the General Electric Co., Ltd., and other firms providing materials used in the reconstruction supplied them on specially favourable terms. Yannedis & Co., Ltd., generously donated the necessary door furniture. The design and decor was carried out by Mr. E. M. Barford, of Arthur Sanderson & Sons, Ltd., and Mr. F. A. G. Rider, of T. Rider & Son, Ltd. was responsible for the arrangement and construction of the bar, in which British Honduras mahogany has been used with good effect. Mr. E. A. St. Clair Davson earned the gratitude of members by taking over the secretaryship of the club in an honorary capacity when the reconstruction had been decided upon.

Bridges in British Guiana. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on May 8th what proposals were under consideration to bridge the various rivers in British Guiana, with a view to assisting in the development of the highway system and thereby giving employment to many of the unemployed in British Guiana.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that there were no proposals under consideration for bridging the lower reaches of the three major rivers; the ferry services, which were being modernized, provided a more economic means of linking the road system. Proposals for the construction of approximately 150 miles of a new road linking the coastal plain with the interior included several bridges of 200 foot span. Details would not be available until the road alignment surveys in hand had been completed.

Mr. Slater then asked the Secretary of State what assistance was being given from his Department to the British Guiana Government in the form of engineers and surveyors for the development of such work, to which Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "We are doing all that our resources allow."

The Birthday Honours

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

KNIGHT BACHELOR

COLONEL ALDINGTON GEORGE CURPHEY, C.B.E., M.C., F.D., M.D., C.M., for public services in Jamaica.

[Colonel Curphey was born in St. Andrew, Jamaica, in 1880, and is one of the island's most distinguished sons. For some years he has been President of the Legislative Council and Custos for St. Ann. Colonel Curphey received the C.B.E. from The Queen on November 27th, 1953, during the visit of Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh to Jamaica.]

C.M.G.

MR. WALTER WYATT GRAVE, Principal of the University College of the West Indies.

[Dr. Grave became Principal in January, 1953. As announced in the CIRCULAR for April last, he resigns at the end of this year to become Head of Fitzwilliam House in the University of Cambridge.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEC LOVELACE, M.B.E., M.C., Administrator, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

C.B.E.

COMMANDER CHARLES SKINNER BUSHE, R.N. (Retd.), for public services in Trinidad.

MR. FRANK HOLMES CHRISTIE, for public services in the Bahamas.

MR. DOUGLAS JOSEPH JUDAH, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. PERCY WILLIAM KING, O.B.E., Chairman, Public Service Commission, British Guiana.

MR. GEORGE DOUGLAS LAURIE PILE, O.B.E., for public services in Barbados.

[Mr. Pile is one of the leading public and commercial figures in Barbados, the island of his birth. He has been Speaker of the House of Assembly, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Legislative Council. Mr. Pile is a member of the executive of the West India Committee and appears in the photograph on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue.]

O.B.E.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM ERIC COOPER, for public services in British Guiana.

MR. EMERSON STRATHMORE GITTENS, Assistant Administrator, St. Lucia, Windward Islands.

MR. HENRY MARTIN GODET, lately Senior Magistrate, Bermuda.

MR. ERIC GEORGE GRELL, for public services in Trinidad.

MR. ERNEST GORDON LEWIS, M.B.E., Commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands, Jamaica.

MR. THOMAS OATES, M.B.E., Financial Secretary, British Honduras.

MR. ROBERT MERRICK LLOYD STILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Barbados.

MR. DOUGLAS JAMES VERITY, for public services in Jamaica.

M.B.E.

MR. JOSEPH FAIRFAX AGARD, for public services in Trinidad.

MRS. COOPER, LOIS DORIS GREEN, Mistress, Berbice High School, British Guiana.

MAJOR KARL THOMSON CRAIG, Steward, University College of the West Indies.

MR. GEORGE DUDLEY GAMBLIN, for public services in the Bahamas.

MRS. JAMES, EDITH DALTON, Head Teacher, Chetolah Park Government School, Jamaica.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER JAMES, Secretary/Supervisor, 4 H Clubs, Jamaica.

MR. ROMER FRANK SYLVESTER JOHNSTONE, J.P., for public services in Trinidad.

MISS WINNIFRED CARLOTTA JONES, Matron, King George V Jubilee Memorial Sanatorium, Jamaica.

MR. EDMUND JOSEPH, Prisons Superintendent, Trinidad.

THE REV. CANON RANDOLPH OLENTHIUS CONSTANTINE KING, for public services in Jamaica.

MR. JOSEPH VICTOR MARTINS, Chief Civil Engineer, Transport and Harbours Department, British Guiana.

MR. HARRY AUGUSTUS MOONSAWNY, County Sanitary Inspector, British Guiana.

MR. ATHOL JOHN CURTIS JAMES MOULDER, Officer-in-Charge, Fort George Signal Station, Bermuda.

MR. ARTHUR THORPE ORTON, Dredge Officer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

MR. DANIEL ARTHUR PERRYMAN, Cocoa Agronomist, Windward Islands.

MR. JOHN SMITH, Chief Clerk to House of Assembly, Bahamas.

M.B.E.

(HONORARY)

MR. STANTON ROSS MORRISON, Rice Officer, Agricultural Department, British Honduras.

B.E.M.

MISS MAY IRMA OGLE, lately Head Teacher, St. Matthias' School, Cabacaburi, British Guiana.

MISS CLEOPATRA EUGENIA WHITE, Rural Health Nurse, British Honduras.

MISS IRENE BANTON, Parish Officer, Jamaica Social Welfare Commission, Jamaica.

RUPERT ELLIOT GITTENS, Steward/Dispenser, Richmond Hill Institutions, Grenada.

MISS ADA WILLIAMS, Home Sister, Nurses' Hostel, St. Vincent.

[The names of those who received the Imperial Service Order, the Queen's Police Medal and the Colonial Police Medal will be published in the next CIRCULAR.]

The Pictorial Pages

The photographs reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages were taken at the annual general meeting of the West India Committee, during the speech of the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, which is reproduced in full in this issue. In the front row of the larger picture, left to right, are: Sir Charles Woolley, Sir George Seel, Mr. Tom Adams, Mr. G. D. L. Pile, Mr. Ronald Russell, M.P., Mr. E. C. Henry, and Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray.

The illustrations on the second of the pictorial pages are referred to in an article on page 172.

The photograph facing page 188 was taken at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on June 10th, during the singing of the National Anthem, led by Miss Sylvia Fisher, the Australian prima donna. The occasion, the celebration of the centenary of the Royal Opera House, is referred to in "From a Londoner's Notebook," on page 162. [Photo by *News Chronicle*.]

Obituary

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

Sir Michael Kroyer-Kielberg

Sir F. Michael Kroyer-Kielberg, K.B.E., was for many years chairman of the United Molasses Co., Ltd. He was one of the original directors of Caroni Ltd., and of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and retired from the boards of these and many other companies at the end of 1954, owing to ill-health.

Sir Michael was born in Skanderborg, Denmark, in January, 1882, and came to this country as a young man. He quickly made his mark in the world of commerce and was a much respected figure in the City.

For many years he worked hard to increase the friendship between this country and his native land, and he was awarded the Grand Cross of Dannebrog.

In 1910, he married Miss Dora Margaret Corfe and they had two sons and one daughter.

Sir Michael had visited the West Indies, where he had many friends, and by his death the West India Committee has lost an old and valued member.

Mr. Richard Pares

Mr. Richard Pares, C.B.E., F.B.A., who died at Oxford recently after a long and painful illness, was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh from 1945 to 1954. Although only 55 years of age, he had for many years held an outstanding position among contemporary English historical scholars.

His published works included *War and Trade in the West Indies, 1739-63* (reviewed in the CIRCULAR of December 17th, 1936, by Lord Olivier), *A West India Fortune*, based upon the family papers of the Pinneys, and an essay "A London West Indian Merchant House, 1740-69."

Pioneer Industries Taxation

On June 3rd a deputation representing the Joint East and Central African Board, the West Africa Committee, the West India Committee and the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization was received by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who at the last moment was prevented from being present. Earl De La Warr, chairman of the Joint Board, led the deputation and the other members were Mr. Duncan Oppenheim, Mr. Michael Robson, Mr. F. M. Innes, Mr. C. D. Hellyar and Mr. P. B. Broadbent.

The subject discussed was the desirability of extending the scope of the Overseas Trade Corporation legislation to cover dividends and other income from overseas subsidiaries and affiliates of United Kingdom holding companies.

The Financial Secretary listened to the arguments presented by the deputation and undertook to convey them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[The West India Committee's representative on the deputation was Mr. Michael Robson.]

Empire into Commonwealth

THIS month sees the appearance of an old friend in new guise. With the change of name of the Royal Empire Society to the Royal Commonwealth Society, by amendment to the Society's charter allowed by Her Majesty the Queen in Council on May 7th, the name of the society's journal, *United Empire*, becomes *Journal of the Royal Commonwealth Society*.

Publication of the proceedings of the society commenced with the *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute* for 1868-1869, and continued in this form until the name of the institute was changed to The Royal Empire Society in 1928, and the title of the journal to *United Empire*. Now there is another change of title, but no break in the record of proceedings, which has been continuous for 90 years.

The CIRCULAR extends to the *Journal of the Royal Commonwealth Society* best wishes for a future which will, in the words of Lord De La Warr, chairman of the council of the society, be "a direct fulfilment of the noble work done by our fathers and grandfathers in taking our traditions of liberal law and material progress to every quarter of the globe."

Commonwealth Chest Conference

REPRESENTATIVES from over 30 countries—including The West Indies and British Guiana—will attend the fifth Commonwealth Chest Conference organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and incorporating the annual conference of the British Tuberculosis Association. The conference will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, London, from July 1st-4th, and will be one of the important medical events of the year.

The scope of the conference will be much wider than in the past as the activities of the N.A.P.T. have been extended to cover diseases of the chest and heart. The programme will include discussions on the prevention of tuberculosis and other chest diseases—including lung cancer, bronchitis, asthma and pneumoconiosis—and on the latest clinical developments in treatment. Other sessions will deal with the welfare and rehabilitation of the patient and his family.

Commonwealth problems will be given special emphasis, but as chest diseases are a matter of international concern, the speakers will include some of the foremost authorities from many parts of the world and visitors from all countries will be welcome.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of April production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 283,847 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended April 28th was 651,221 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.) The crude oil production for April was 985,562 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for April was 399,040 barrels.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"QUICK ninepence betta dan slow shilling."

MR. PETER TAYLOR, of British Guiana, is the 410th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

MR. EDMOND LANIER has been appointed managing director of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line) in succession to Mr. Pierre Laure.

SIR COLIN THORNLEY, Governor of British Honduras, accompanied by Lady Thornley, has arrived in this country on leave. He expects to return to Belize in the middle of October.

DR. DOUGLAS HALL, resident tutor in the University College of the West Indies Extra Mural Department in Jamaica, has arrived in the United Kingdom to carry out research into the history of the Leeward Islands since Emancipation. He expects to remain on this side for about five to six months. Dr. Hall is accompanied by his wife and children.

MR. G. H. MCEACHRANE has been appointed as an administrative assistant in the Federal Service and assumed duties on May 16th, states a Press notice issued by the Federal Information Service. Mr. McEachrane joined the Grenada Civil Service in September, 1927, and was transferred to the Trinidad Service in 1943 as a clerk in the Customs and Excise Department. He was subsequently promoted to the Department of Civil Aviation, and the Secretariat, and since 1956 he has been serving in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

It was announced recently that The Queen had approved the appointment of Mr. Herbert George Holwell Duffus, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be a Puisne Judge in that territory. Mr. Duffus was born in Jamaica in 1908 and was educated there at Cornwall College. He was admitted as a solicitor in Jamaica in 1930 and in England in 1948 and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1956. Mr. Duffus was in private practice in Jamaica until 1943 when he was appointed a Clerk of the Courts in that territory. He was appointed to his present post of Resident Magistrate in 1946.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. L. CHAPMAN, O.B.E., the Royal Sussex Regiment, who has been A.A. and Q.M.G. at Headquarters, Caribbean Area, and is now retiring from the Army, has been appointed Comptroller to the Governor-General of The West Indies. He will take up his appointment on June 23rd. According to a Press notice issued on June 10th by the Federal Information Service Lieut.-Colonel Chapman is taking the place of Major J. G. Harrison, who recently returned to the United Kingdom for a medical opinion and who has now been advised to avoid service in a tropical climate for some time to come.

THE Guiana Festival, which is to be held at St. Jude's Church, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11, on Saturday, June 28th, will terminate the Guiana Appeal and celebrate the 21st anniversary of the Guiana Diocesan Association. High Mass will be celebrated at 12 noon, and after a buffet luncheon members and friends will meet at 2.30 when the principal speaker will be the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Most Rev. Alan John Knight. Solemn Evensong will be held at four o'clock, when the preacher will be the Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas. Applications for tickets, which are for sale at 2s. 6d. each, should be addressed to Mr. John K. Bellingham, 53, Brookland Rise, London, N.W.11.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included Mr. P. Barker-Benfield, Miss D. G. Burslem, Mr. Lennox Cave, Mr. G. L. Challenor, Mr. Arthur Emlyn, Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Mr. P. G. Hosten, Mr. D. O. Leila, Mr. N. W. Lewis, Mr. R. C. Loinsworth, Mr. E. A. Maynier, Dr. A. L. Raeburn, Mr. W. D. Roberts, Mr. R. J. W. Struthers, Mr. C. R. Tabor, Mr. F. D. C. Williams and Mr. R. F. Williams.

BOOKER BROS. MCCONNELL & CO., LTD., have moved from Gracechurch Street to Bucklersbury House, 83, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Their telephone number has been changed to City 8051. The following subsidiary companies have also moved to Bucklersbury House: Bookers Engineering Holdings, Ltd.; Bookers Investment Holdings, Ltd.; Bookers Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.; Bookers Sugar Co., Ltd.; Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd.; Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1956 and 1957 sugar production and estimated production in 1958, with local consumption in 1957 and estimated local consumption in 1958, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1956	1957	Estimate 1958	1957	Estimate 1958
Antigua	28,476	31,670	25,000	1,598	2,000
Barbados*	151,171	204,325	165,000	11,292†	10,500
British Guiana	283,333	284,973	295,000	18,812†	18,250
Jamaica	362,390	370,975	385,400	58,397†	62,000
St. Kitts	49,850	44,376	42,000	4,104†	5,000
St. Lucia	10,874	9,314	9,120	1,750	1,920
Trinidad	160,230	167,805	176,900	26,093†	30,000
	1,026,326	1,113,638	1,098,420	122,246†	129,670
St. Vincent... ..	3,935	3,557	4,000	2,751	2,600

* Figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton of sugar.
† Adjusted figures.

Two West Indian Novels

New Trinidad and British Guiana Authors

It is refreshing to find among the novelists who have recently captured the public taste the names of two young West Indians. Both are gifted with a greater sense of humour than is commonly encountered in Caribbean writers. Both, moreover, have made notable broadcasting appearances.

In the case of the Oxford-trained Hindu, Mr. V. S. Naipaul, the work before us* is not his first novel, since that honour belongs to *The Mystic Masseur*, the scene of which was also set in Trinidad. "Elvira" is the author's name for one of the electoral wards and we are treated to a hilarious account of its wooing in a general election by Surujpat Harbans, a Hindu lorry-owner. "This democracy is a damn funny business," remarks one of the characters and in *The Suffrage of Elvira* it is certainly made to appear so. His effort, which is successful after many tribulations and much gerrymandering of Hindu, Muslim and Negro votes, leaves Harbans considerably out of pocket and we are left wondering if Trinidad's legislation does not include some measure corresponding to the home country's Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1883, and Representation of the People Act, 1949, which would assuredly render the election null and void.

A whole gallery of Caribbean grotesques is brought to the hustings, while a pair of American female Jehovah's Witnesses are provided for extra laughs. The whole effect is vastly amusing, but we hope that the author is not, after his Oxford education, looking down his nose at the land of his birth. On a slightly more serious note we are told that:—

"Things were crazily mixed up in Elvira. Everybody, Hindus, Muslims and Christians, owned a Bible; the Hindus and Muslims looking on it, if anything, with greater awe. Hindus and Muslims celebrated Christmas and Easter. The Spaniards and some of the Negroes celebrated the Hindu festival of lights. . . . Everybody celebrated the Muslim festival of Hosein. In fact, when Elvira was done with religious festivals, there were few straight days left."

Black Midas

Mr. Jan Carew is to be congratulated on his *Black Midas*,† a really fine first novel. His hero, Aaron Smart, is nicknamed "Shark" because "I had small white teeth and a shark grin." The account of his village upbringing not far from Georgetown is as moving as anything in the book. In a later and quite stirring part he has joined the "pork-knockers," the itinerant diamond-miners in the interior. Shark has a lucky strike:—

"The first glitter which caught my eye made me shout and sing and hop around like a chicken on hot coals. The others stopped work to hold it up to the sun, feel it between their teeth, balance it in their palms. Woody Sam broke bottles of rum over the pits before work was started again."

After a year or so, by dint of luck and incredibly hard work, he has amassed a fortune, with which he returns to Georgetown to live the life of a diamond king. He is persuaded to go to the races attired in "four hundred

dollars worth of clothes—a tail coat, a cravat white as tiger orchids with a diamond pin stuck in it, striped trousers, patent leather shoes, a silver-headed stick, white gloves and a grey top-hat—a tailor's dummy with a black face"; he travels there in a carriage drawn by six white horses with a top-hatted driver and a footman in scarlet livery, brass buttons and sunflower yellow epaulets. Not unpardonably the conductor of the Militia Band mistakes the carriage for the gubernatorial equipage and strikes up the National Anthem.

It is not long before Shark is defrauded of his entire fortune by two rascally politicians and he returns to the jungle, this time in search of gold. He is beginning to do well when his mine collapses on him, necessitating a leg amputation there and then. The book ends with his having to go back to his native village, which he had thought never to see again.

Mr. Carew has in him a mixture of Negro, Dutch, Amerindian and Portuguese blood. His characters, as well as their dialogue, ring very true, while his description of the conditions in which the pork-knockers work has never been bettered. In a word, he has reproduced an outstanding Guianan novel. G.N.K.

Folk Music from Trinidad

EDRIC CONNOR, the well-known bass-baritone, who was born in Trinidad, has collected and edited, in one volume,* a number of Trinidad folk-songs, and they have been arranged for voices (solo and chorus), guitar, drum and bass, by Gareth Walters.

The 45 songs in the volume are divided into seven groups: West Indian negro spirituals; calypsos; work songs; folk customs; folk dances; folk tales and miscellaneous. How these various forms of folk-songs and dances have evolved is explained in a preface, the first half of which takes the form of an historical sketch, dealing with the introduction of the different racial groups into the area, from the time of Columbus up to the years immediately following the abolition of slavery. Mr. Connor then goes on to suggest that it was through the fusing of the cultures (brought about by the necessity of having to learn to live together) of the multi-racial society existing in Trinidad that the island "has given to the world the calypso songs, West Indian negro spirituals, work songs, the limbo, bongo and other dances, the steel orchestra and some of the finest artists and athletes—a new race of people who know how to enjoy themselves and apply their indigenous culture to their daily needs." It is interesting to note that the steel orchestra, which the writer states "is one of the most important developments in music in the past 100 years," evolved from restrictions on the use of ordinary drums during riots towards the end of the 19th century.

Mr. Connor points out that the songs in this book are but a few from the surface, and suggests that the people of the West Indies should try to collect all the folk songs of their country. "If," he states, "We are to be respected as a nation by the rest of the world, we must have a culture."

* *The Suffrage of Elvira*. By V. S. Naipaul. London: Andre Deutsch Ltd., 1958. 7½ in. x 4½ in., pp. 240. Price 15s. net.

† *Black Midas*. By Jan Carew. London: Secker & Warburg, Ltd., 1958. 7½ in. x 5 in., pp. 288. Price 16s. net.

* *Songs from Trinidad*, collected and edited by Edric Connor. Oxford University Press. 11 in. x 8½ in. pp. 76. Price 12s. 6d. net.

The Cocoa Association Dinner

Instability of Cocoa Market

THERE was a record attendance at the twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Cocoa Association of London, held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on May 2nd, 1958, at which 516 people were present.

The chairman of the Association, Mr. W. G. Spice, presided, and in accordance with custom proposed the toast of the Cocoa Industry. His main theme was the instability of cocoa prices,* a matter of concern to all sections of the cocoa industry. Speaking as a merchant, he acknowledged the need for price movements to ensure a healthy cocoa market, but deplored the extreme fluctuations which made it difficult for merchants to perform their normal and useful function of carrying stocks of cocoa from periods of surplus to periods of scarcity. Since the end of price controls in November, 1950, the spot price of Accra cocoa in London had ranged from a maximum of £564 per ton in May, 1954, to a minimum of £175 per ton in March, 1957. Such violent swings in price compelled the manufacturer to an unwilling gamble on the price of his raw material and retarded the development of both production and consumption. High prices reduced demand and stimulated the use and development of substitutes. Low prices discouraged the producer.

The problem of instability was not peculiar to cocoa. It applied to most primary products. Attempts had been made to stabilize prices of commodities since the early days of the century, but with no lasting success. The trouble experienced in the cocoa industry in the post-war years had been caused by the tendency of production to run below the level of current consumption. This was no fault of producers, who had made strenuous efforts in a variety of ways to increase the output of cocoa. It resulted from conditions created by the last war and the ravages of disease, combined with the fact that stocks had not been available to cushion changes in the annual supply coming on to the market.

In the last two years there had been much talk of the need for stabilization, but without any clear definition of what it was desired to achieve. Was the aim the elimination of so-called excessive fluctuations in world market prices, was it the achievement of a price fair to both producers and consumers, or were they thinking in terms of a guaranteed price to the producer and an assured revenue to the governments of producing countries? Decisions taken by the cocoa study group of the Food and Agriculture Organization at their meeting in Hamburg might affect the whole future course of the industry, and those with the heavy responsibility for taking such decisions on the difficult problem of stability in cocoa would no doubt carefully reflect on the possible consequences of introducing a commodity scheme, bearing in mind that the ideal scheme for any commodity had not yet been invented. Could any such scheme deal effectively with the root cause of instability in cocoa, which was under-production?

The seed for the cure of the industry's ills might,

however, have been sown already. The relatively high cocoa prices in recent years had stimulated planting with higher yielding strains in both old and new cocoa growing areas, while intensive measures of disease control were beginning to bear fruit. The trend of cocoa production over the next decade would almost certainly be steadily upwards. In the absence of artificially high prices one could expect a constantly expanding demand, and Mr. Spice was optimistic that the growing co-operation between producers and consumers would bring a new era of prosperity and expansion to all sections of the cocoa industry.

A response to the toast was given by the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax, who made the first of a series of highly diverting and entertaining speeches which followed. After describing the chairman as a "good old bean," and the Association's annual dinner as a "cocoa bean," he said that he, for one, would like to do something to reduce the gamble introduced into the industry by the fluctuations in the price of raw cocoa. He therefore welcomed the efforts being made by the industry, under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to do so, and extended good wishes to Sir Hilton Poynton, who was to lead the delegation to Hamburg. He would be in favour of a system of stabilization, even if it meant that the price of the commodity would be higher on average than in a free market. It would be worth while as an insurance premium. But it was, of course, a very difficult problem. Lord Mackintosh spoke of the many and varied uses to which the cocoa bean is put. Chocolate making in all its forms had become a great craft—almost an art. He doubted that any industry had developed a better team spirit and had created a more efficient chain of endeavour from the native grower in the tropical forest to the fair consumer of the contents of an artistic box of finest chocolates—"a triumph of centuries of civilized living."

Mr. R. G. McFall, vice-chairman of the association, proposed the toast of the guests, on behalf of whom Lord Milverton made reply, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. J. E. Minoprio, a past chairman of the association.

U.K. Sugar Beet

The price guarantee for United Kingdom sugar beet in the coming season remains unchanged at the 1957 price of 123s. per ton for sugar beet of 15½ per cent sugar content, with a price differential of plus or minus 7s. 6d. per ton for each one per cent above or below 15½. The acreage for 1958, as in recent years, is not to exceed 400,000 acres in England and Wales and 14,600 acres in Scotland.

In England and Wales the British Sugar Corporation will bear rail transport costs in excess of the average cost per ton, on August 1st, 1958, of rail freight for 40 miles, but will bear no part of the cost of transporting sugar beet by road. As in previous years, to take account of the transport terms in the Corporation's contract for the purchase of sugar beet for processing at its Scottish factory, the price on which this contract will be based will be 1s. 9d. per ton less than the guaranteed price.

* Reference to this problem was made in the annual report of the West India Committee. See CIRCULAR, May, 1958, page 134.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

FEDERATION Day. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on May 22nd, states: "Federation Day was spent quietly here. It was proclaimed a public holiday from 10 a.m. possibly to enable stamp enthusiasts to purchase and register 'first day covers,' and yet to be free to listen to the broadcast from Radio Trinidad of H.R.H. Princess Margaret opening the Federal Parliament. Our two elected members, our two senators and Mrs. J. R. Branch were present at this ceremony. Mrs. Branch manages Radio Antigua, and besides enjoying the festivities, she hoped to learn much from a course of instruction.

Machinery Convention. "The Massey Ferguson Agricultural Machinery Convention met here for the second time. Delegates met from all parts of the world and expressed their delight with Antigua. The meetings were held at the new Anchorage Hotel where some of the visitors were staying, while others were at the Antigua Beach Hotel. They all enjoyed their visit and were very pleased with conditions in Antigua.

Bishop Leaves for U.K. "The Bishop of Antigua left on May 11th to attend the Lambeth Conference. He and Mrs. Knowles will travel in a ship of the Italian line, and hope to spend a week touring Europe before they arrive in England.

Repairs to Bridge. "Repairs to North Sound Bridge are nearly completed. This is on one of our main highways and has for some time been in need of repair. The stream at this juncture, usually most innocent, can become angry after heavy rain and flood the approach to the bridge, causing a hold-up of traffic until the waters subside.

Visitors. "Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Profumo, have paid a short visit to the island.

The Weather. "We have had good rains lately which are very beneficial to the young cane crop for next year. This year the cotton crop has been good, but the reaping of the canes has been slow.

Red Cross. "To-day, the birthday of Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross, was celebrated at the little country church of St. Philips. The rector there is the director of the local branch of the British Red Cross Society and is an indefatigable worker for this society. The Governor and Lady Williams attended the service and Lady Williams, President, inspected all the uniformed personnel. In this church hang two flags, the Union Jack and the American flag, presented some years ago by a descendant of Alexander Hamilton as a sign of good fellowship.

Visit of Circus. "'Circus Brazil' under Mr. Antolin Garcia is here for two weeks and is having a wonderful reception. Lions, a bear, chimpanzees and, above all, the elephant have brought many thrills.

Apparently the elephant has a weakness for bananas and the fruit-sellers nearby are doing a roaring trade with small boys who enjoy watching 'Rani' devour them. It is an unusual treat for children in these islands—I can remember only two circuses here before.

Obituary. "I regret to announce the death on May 4th of Mrs. Jessie E. Branch, widow of the late Dr. Christian Branch and sister-in-law to the two Misses Branch of High School fame. Mrs. Branch was 86 years of age and she bore gallantly a long illness following the fracture of one leg 10 months ago. The passing of another of Antigua's landmarks occurred in the death, on May 9th, at the age of 94, of Mrs. Racheal A. Buckley, widow of the late Mr. George W. Buckley. Mrs. Buckley, also, was ill for a very long time."

BRITISH GUIANA

United States Technical Aid. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated May 20th, our correspondent states: "Mr. Walter W. Orebaugh, United States Consul-General in Trinidad, during a recent visit to British Guiana discussed the country's development programme with the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Hon. Dr. C. Jagan. Mr. Orebaugh told the Press that 'the granting of substantial technical and economic assistance to British Guiana is now being considered by the American Government, which is anxious to improve the standard of living in the colony.'

Visit of M.P.s. "The Rt. Hon. Dennis F. Vosper, the Hon. Patrick Maitland and Mr. William Reid Blyton, Members of Parliament, arrived in British Guiana on May 11th on an eight-day tour. They visited the gold and timber areas, the bauxite mines and sugar and rice cultivation areas, and held discussions with leaders of the main political parties, as well as with members of the Government.

Director of Agriculture. "Mr. Gavin Kennard, 38-year-old son of the late Dr. Charles Poole Kennard and Mrs. Janet Coppin Kennard, of British Guiana, has been appointed to succeed Mr. A. F. Mackenzie as Director of Agriculture. Mr. Mackenzie, who came to British Guiana from Sierra Leone in 1954, has been appointed Federal Agricultural Adviser to The West Indies. Mr. Kennard is the first Guianese to hold the post of Director of Agriculture.

Engineering Scholarship. "The Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Canadian ALCOA group, has offered a post-graduate scholarship in engineering tenable at a university in the United Kingdom, to be awarded on the recommendation of the University College of the West Indies to a male Guianese graduate of the college, conditional on his returning to work in British Guiana (not necessarily with DEMBA) at the end of his training.

Visitors. Recent visitors to the colony have included Mr. G. N. Gould, president of the Royal College of

Veterinary Surgeons, on a Caribbean and South American study tour sponsored by the British Council; Mr. Robert E. Sheriff, of the California Oil Co., U.S.A., for discussion with the Government on California Oil's proposal to open explorations in British Guiana; and Lord Buckhurst, executive director of Rediffusion, Ltd., London, for discussions with the board and management of Radio Demerara.

Obituary. Mr. Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow, O.B.E., who died on May 14th at the age of 74, was the founder, in 1919, of the British Guiana Labour Union, the first trade union to be established in the British colonies. Mr. Critchlow was nominated to represent Labour on the Legislative Council in 1943, and was later made a member of the Executive Council. He was instrumental in the introduction of an eight-hour day for dock and stevedore labour, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Old Age Pension Scheme, the legislation abolishing the quarter-day system and many other social and economic reforms for workers. Mr. Critchlow attended various labour and workers' conferences in England, Germany and Russia, including the 1945 World Trade Union Conference in London."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The following extracts have been taken from the *British Honduras Newsletter* for June, issued by the Department of Information and Communications:—

Under-Secretary of State's Visit. "Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited British Honduras from May 13th-16th. He was met at the airport by the Governor, Sir Colin Thornley, of whom he was guest at Government House during his short stay in the country.

"During the four days' visit Mr. Profumo visited the Cayo District, where he made a tour of the town of El Cayo and Central Farm, the Government's Experimental Farm. He also visited the Mountain Pine Ridge where he inspected the forestry development and visited the San Luis Sawmill. He also inspected the Mussel Creek Rice Scheme and paid a visit to Sergeant's Cay.

"During his visit to the Corozal District the Parliamentary Under-Secretary inspected the Corozal reconstruction and housing programme and paid a visit to the Corozal sugar factory where he held a discussion on the sugar industry.

"At a Press conference before his departure, Mr. Profumo said that the first thing to strike his notice was the constant reference made to the recent visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret. This, he said, bore evidence that the Royal visit was a 'fabulous success.' The first opportunity he got after his arrival in London, he said, he would let Her Royal Highness know how much she had won the hearts of the people here.

"He said that he was fascinated by the work of the Department of Agriculture and was sure that this would vigorously affect the economy of the country, and stated that he was profoundly impressed by the forestry schemes and the rice scheme at Mussel Creek. He was also impressed with the new government buildings in Corozal and praised the workmanship of those who constructed them.

Visit of Parliamentary Delegation. "Two mem-

bers of the Parliamentary delegation which attended the inauguration celebrations of the Federal Parliament of The West Indies, visited British Honduras from May 20th-28th. They were Lord Hastings and Mr. Arthur Blenkinsop. During their stay in this country, they visited several districts and also attended a sitting of the Legislative Assembly. At this meeting they were formally welcomed by the Speaker Mr. A. N. Wolffsohn.

"After the meeting the British Honduras branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association met in the Assembly Chamber to welcome Lord Hastings and Mr. Blenkinsop.

"The visiting members, on behalf of the United Kingdom branch of the C.P.A., presented to the local branch comprising the members of the Assembly, a Morocco bound copy of Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice*. In the inner cover of the book are the signatures of Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister; Lord Kilmuir; Mr. W. S. Morrison, Speaker of the House of Commons; and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Leader of the Opposition of the House of Commons. On the outer side of the front cover of the book there is the inscription: 'Presented to the Legislative Assembly of British Honduras by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, May, 1958.'

Teachers' Examinations. "The 1958 Training College Examinations were held recently in Belize. All 13 teachers who sat for the examinations were successful, three of them with distinction. Dr. Elsa Walters, senior lecturer at the University College of the West Indies, and Sister Bartholomew, principal of St. John's Training College, Jamaica, were again the external examiners.

"Nine of the teachers were from the Government Training College. The other four were from the St. John's Training College.

Regional Labour Board Meeting. "Mr. Kenneth C. Dunn, Senior Labour Inspector of British Honduras, attended the meeting of the Regional Labour Board, which is made up of heads of Labour Departments in the British Caribbean Territories. The meeting was held at Federal Headquarters in Trinidad from May 27th-31st to discuss matters affecting the United States Farm Labour Scheme and its future administrative functions."

JAMAICA

Capital Site. Writing from Kingston on May 25th, our correspondent states: "On the release of the Chaguaramas Report (see page 163) the Chief Minister, the Hon. Norman Manley, said that he had always taken a moderate view where the Chaguaramas issue was concerned: it was commonsense, he said, to have the matter fully investigated. 'However,' he continued, 'I think the conduct of the British Government in publishing a one-sided statement designed to prejudice and embarrass, and indeed to prevent any further consideration of the matter in the West Indies, is an insult and outrage to the people of the West Indies and to the Federal Government.' He accused Britain of secret consultation with America. In a leading article on May 15th, *The Daily Gleaner* said: 'We sympathize with Mr. Manley concerning the somewhat indecent haste of the United Kingdom Government in putting its hands in the wash basin.' However, issuing a caution,

the leader continued to say that it was important that 'The West Indies should not set its foot off the path of good judgment lest the word Chaguaramas should gain historic permanence as a Caribbean definition for national error.' The following day the paper in a leaded headed 'Really!' was ironic in referring to Whitehall's denial of having consulted with the U.S.A. before making the announcement on Chaguaramas and suggested that 'the Conservative chiefs who have caused this simulated indignation to trickle out must take the West Indies for a pack of fools. Are they really asking people to believe that the U.S. Government in Washington and the United Kingdom Government in London each issued formal statements of Government policy on the same subject on the same day and that they had no consultation about it? Why this barefaced denial?' and ended with the question: 'Why pretend that discussions were not held?' On May 24th Mr. Manley flew to Trinidad and Barbados to have discussions with the Hon. Dr. Eric Williams and the Hon. Grantley Adams on the matter.

Federal Economic Plans. "On his return from Trinidad on April 26th the Chief Minister announced that economic plans of the Federal Government were to be discussed in Washington by the Federal Government and that it was hoped to get Professor Arthur Lewis, whose appointment to the Chair of Economics at the University College of the West Indies was announced last month, to help in the preparation of these plans. Mr. Manley said: 'What good news about foreign aid and help! What excellent news!'

"On May 4th the Hon. Robert Bradshaw, Federal Minister of Finance, arrived in Jamaica accompanied by Mr. Louis Blache-Fraser, Federal Financial Secretary, for discussions with Jamaica's Minister of Finance, the Hon. Noel Nethersole, and the Hon. E. R. Richardson, Jamaica's Financial Secretary. Mr. Bradshaw described himself as 'the only Finance Minister in the Commonwealth without funds.' An official release said that Jamaica's plans for a Central Bank, the eventual unification of currencies in the Federation, and joint action for the mobilizing of supplies of capital for development projects were the subjects discussed. *The Daily Gleaner* in a leader of May 9th said that it would not be long before the unit territories of the Federation were asked to review their contributions under the Mandatory Levy and that Mr. Bradshaw's task was no enviable one.

Kendal Railway Accident. "The report of the commission of enquiry into the railway accident of last September 1st was released during May. The cause of the accident was said to be excessive speed and defective braking caused by the accidental closing of a brakeline cock. The commission then made observations as requested in the terms of reference and charged the acting general manager and the acting assistant to the general manager with lack of integrity. The former was also said to demonstrate surprising callousness in his approach to important matters and the latter not fit to hold any responsible position of management. Also castigated were the acting traffic manager, the mechanical engineer, the air brake inspector and guard; the driver was found to be driving above the authorized speed and to have allowed an unauthorized person in

the engine cab. *The Daily Gleaner* referred to the 'pathetic picture of a major service and department in the island disintegrating, falling to pieces, physically and morally, man and machine both slowly decaying.'

Drought. "The severe drought continued until early May although some rain fell in central areas and also in Kingston and St. Andrew at the end of April. Food production was badly affected and in the Kingston area the storage in the Hermitage Dam fell below 150,000,000 gallons, the lowest in nine years. Householders were forbidden as from May 8th to water gardens etc. The Chief Minister asked the churches to pray for rain and Sunday, May 11th, was chosen by the Jamaica Christian Council and the Roman Catholic Church as a day of national prayer for rain. During that week the drought broke, dramatically heavy rains falling in many areas, 6.67 inches being reported one day in St. Mary. Rain continued to fall the following week, over 12 inches in one day being registered at Harbour Head in East Kingston. The Hermitage Dam overflowed on May 22nd. Damage by the heavy rains has been considerable but no estimate has yet been made.

Water Supplies. "The Hon. Dr. Ivan Lloyd, Minister of Home Affairs, revealed that during the past financial year the Government had spent £330,500 on water supply schemes and £55,000 would be spent this year on the construction of community tanks and exploratory tests. The Water Commission took over the 12-year-old Mona Reservoir from the Government on May 19th, on the Government's paying the commission £150,000, and steps are being taken immediately to make the 700,000,000 gallon reservoir water-tight. The reservoir, seven miles from Kingston, was constructed in 1946 after four years' work financed by Development and Welfare Funds at a reported cost of £500,000. Considerable seepage developed and since then several tests were made but the reservoir has failed to hold water satisfactorily. Steps have been taken to get in touch with a well-known firm of constructing engineers abroad who have been requested to submit proposals for sealing the reservoir and an estimate of the cost. The bottom has already been treated; similar treatment of the hillsides and a portion of the embankment is now needed. In addition to the payment of £150,000 to the commission the Government has agreed to make available a loan of £175,000 to enable the Water Commission to carry out urgent improvements and extensions of water supply services in the corporate area.

Hotels. "A proposal has been made to the Government for the erection of an hotel (300 to 500 rooms) in Victoria Park in down-town Kingston. The promoters propose to spend about £1,500,000 on the building and on maintaining the landscape and amenities of the square, providing the Government contributes the land. The proposal is that the Government should lease the land at a peppercorn rental for 20 years after which time the hotel would become the property of Jamaica.

The directors of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce are divided over the matter, one opinion being that such an hotel would make the site more attractive and the other being that the city needs even more open space and should not be deprived of part of this site."

West Indies at Westminster

THE House of Commons adjourned for the Whitsun recess on May 23rd, and reassembled on June 10th.

Immigration into Colonies. Mr. N. Pannell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would publish a list of those colonial territories which imposed restrictions on the entry of British nationals or had the power to deport such nationals, together with details of the regulations in each case.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated in a written answer of May 6th that immigration into the various colonial territories was regulated by legislation, which usually imposed restrictions on the entry of aliens and the entry of British subjects and British protected persons who did not belong to the territory concerned.

[Particulars relating to territories in The West Indies were published in the CIRCULAR for May, 1954, page 134.]

European Free Trade Area. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on May 13th what progress he had to report in the negotiations for the establishment of a European Free Trade Area.

Mr. Reginald Maudling, Paymaster-General, who replied, said: "We are awaiting the document which the six countries of the European Economic Community are preparing on the basis of French proposals. In the meantime useful work is proceeding on a number of important details."

Mr. Hynd then asked: "Is not time an important factor in this matter? Since the common market began to operate at the beginning of this year and the tariff reductions will begin from January 1st next, are the Government pursuing these negotiations with a sufficient sense of urgency?"

Mr. Maudling replied: "There is no doubt about the sense of urgency on behalf of the British Government. I entirely share the hon. Gentleman's views on the urgency of the matter."

U.K. Cigar Imports. Mr. Braine asked the President of the Board of Trade what quantities of cigars were imported from Cuba and Jamaica, respectively, in each of the six years from 1952; what increases have been permitted in the quota for Cuban cigars since the trade agreements with Cuba have been in operation; and what has been the total value of United Kingdom exports to Cuba in each of the years covered by these agreements.

In a written answer of May 22nd Sir David Eccles stated: "The quantities of cigars imported from Cuba and Jamaica for the years 1952-56 are shown in Volume II of the Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom for 1955 and 1956; the total value of United Kingdom exports to Cuba is shown in Account IV of the Trade and Navigation Accounts for December, 1954, and December, 1956. In 1957, 97,000 lb. of cigars were imported from Cuba and 112,000 lb. from Jamaica. United Kingdom exports (including re-exports) to Cuba in 1957 totalled £8,100,000."

"The quotas for Cuban cigars under our trade agreements with Cuba have been as follows:—

		U.S. \$				U.S. \$	
		f.o.b.				f.o.b.	
1952	500,000	1956	...	...	1,000,000
1953	500,000	1957	...	...	1,000,000
1954	750,000	1958	...	...	1,150,000
1955	1,000,000				

British Guiana Tourist Industry. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 8th what progress had been made in British Guiana in the building up of the tourist industry; how the figures for 1957 compared with those for 1956; and what assistance was being given from his Department to the Government of British Guiana in that enterprise.

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "There are few tourists at present, but the British Guiana Government's policy is to encourage the hotel industry by tax and customs concessions, and to open up the interior as rapidly as is practicable. There is a Tourist Bureau, operated by a Government-appointed committee whose functions are under review. The number of tourists in 1956 and 1957 was 482 and 448 respectively. No direct assistance has been sought from Her Majesty's Government, but several Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been made, and others are under consideration, for development of the interior and improvement of communications."

Mr. Slater then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd if he was aware that much depended on the building up of the tourist industry in British Guiana and that any form of assistance that could be given through his Department would be welcomed by the people of British Guiana.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Certainly."

Bahamas Constitutional Changes. Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 8th whether he would make the necessary arrangements for the Legislative Assembly in the Bahamas to be dissolved at the earliest possible moment to enable the proposed changes in the constitution to come into operation as soon as possible, and for the new elections to take place on the basis of the revised constitution.

In reply Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "No, sir. A general election as soon as effect has been given to the changes in the franchise was not part of my proposals. There will, however, be by-elections to fill the four new seats in New Providence."

"The dissolution of the House is a matter for the Governor's discretion."

Mr. Jones then asked: "Does not the right hon. Gentleman think, having regard to the fact that this Legislative Council can remain in office until 1963, that it makes nonsense of his proposed changes; and that, in fact, if his intentions are sound, he should make arrangements to dissolve the Assembly as soon as possible, elect a new one on the new franchise, with the new constituencies, and let the new Assembly decide the labour ordinances?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "No, Sir."

Women's Franchise, Bahamas. Mrs. White asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 15th by what method he had ascertained that women in the Bahamas did not wish to exercise the franchise.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he had heard the views of the various organisations in the Bahamas, and he had made certain limited observations of his own in both New Providence and the Out-Islands. He was not sufficiently satisfied that the demand was widespread enough to justify including votes for women among the constitutional changes which were necessary at once.

Mrs. White then asked: "Did the right hon. Gentleman take steps to consult any women or any women's organisations, and, if so, with what results? Does he not think that had he recommended the granting of the franchise to women the political organisations he consulted would have rapidly undertaken their political education?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Yes, sir. I saw a large number of women while I was there, and a delegation advocating this step came to see me. Clearly, votes for women will be introduced in due course in the Bahamas, but I was concerned in immediate first-aid measures."

Mrs. Slater then asked the Secretary of State what he meant by 'in due course.' Was it soon, a long time, or perhaps never?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that it certainly did not mean never, and added: "I think this is a matter where public opinion in the Bahamas had better express itself."

On the same day Mrs. Emmet asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how far, in the drawing up of the constitutions of emergent territories, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, passed by the United Nations in 1953 had been taken into careful consideration.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "The principles enshrined in this Convention are always kept in mind during consideration of constitutional revision in territories where these rights are not already secured, but regard must also be paid to local religious or other customs in such matters."

Mrs. Emmet then asked Mr. Lennox-Boyd if he was aware that there was some disappointment that in the new Constitution for the Bahamas the Convention on the Political Rights of Women had not been observed inasmuch as the women there had not been granted votes.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "As I have already said in reply to an earlier supplementary question, I do not for a moment doubt that this will come about in the Bahamas in due course, but the purpose of my visit was to take immediate action to remedy proved grievances and I did not feel that this as yet fell into such a category."

Company Reports and Meetings

Royal Mail Lines Limited

IN the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended December 31st (not reproduced here), the chairman, MR. WALTER C. WARWICK, states: "The volume of traffic carried by the company's services to The West Indies and Spanish Main has been generally satisfactory although the receipts from the carriage of certain bulk cargoes during the second half of the year suffered from the collapse of the homeward freight rates. . . .

"We wish the Federation of The West Indies every success in their task of effecting improvements in the social, political and economic spheres and sincerely hope that increased prosperity in the area will follow and benefit all concerned.

"The company's vessels which, in conjunction with those of our friends the Holland America Line, operate to and from the North Pacific Coast have continued to secure a reasonable share in the movement of citrus and deciduous fruit as well as other commodities. In this sphere also receipts were adversely affected by the low rates on grain and lumber, whilst some of the better paying cargo was reduced in quantity owing to dollar restrictions. . . .

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

"It was with great regret that the decision was taken to withdraw *Reina del Pacifico* from service because of increasing cost of operation, after a long and distinguished career both in peace and war. This vessel, which has proved so popular, particularly on the west coast of South America, will be greatly missed, but the stern facts of economics rendered inevitable the course which has been taken.

"The programme for the construction of new tonnage is proceeding according to plan. Three cargo vessels, each of approximately 7,300 tons deadweight, intended for the Caribbean and West Indies service, will be commissioned by the summer of 1959. In addition, as already announced, the company has placed an order for a large tanker for delivery in 1961, which I am glad to say has been fixed for a period of years at a remunerative rate of hire."

The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

THE report of the directors for the year ended December 31st states that Mr. W. J. Snelling, after 55 years in the service of the company, has retired from the board on reaching the age of 70. He remains a director of certain subsidiary companies. Mr. G. C. F. Palmer, the company's general manager, has been appointed a director to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Snelling.

The directors also state that during the year under review, the company has subscribed for additional capital in the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

In the course of his annual statement, circulated with the report, the chairman, SIR J. HATHORN HALL, states: "At the invitation of the chairman of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., I paid a short visit by air to Trinidad last March. There I had ample opportunity to examine at first hand all the plant and processes employed in extracting, refining, packaging and shipping the famous product of the Pitch Lake, with which your company has had so long an association. I was greatly impressed by the general efficiency of plant operation and also by the extent to which mechanization has already been successfully introduced with important consequential economies. There is no doubt whatever that the further capital subscribed last year is being put to excellent use. I was also able to see something of the work of a recently formed contracting subsidiary. This new company has done a notable pioneering job in demonstrating the successful use of mastic asphalt in building operations in Trinidad and throughout the Caribbean; and its services are now increasingly in demand by local architects and builders. I formed the general impression that the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., in which we have now a substantial investment, is well led and well staffed, and is deservedly held in high repute in Trinidad.

"It is a matter for satisfaction that in the construction of Britain's first motorway, on which work has now started—although surfacing contracts have not yet been awarded—the authorities have been so far-sighted as to specify that the

wearing surface shall be based on Trinidad Lake asphalt, whose special properties of durability and stability have thus once again received the seal of official recognition."

Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd.

THE fifty-eighth annual general meeting will be held in the Library of the West India Committee, at 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, July 8th, at 12 noon.

The report and accounts for the year 1957 were posted to shareholders on June 14th together with the following statement of the chairman, SIR JOCK CAMPBELL:—

"Bookers had an exceptionally good year in 1957. As you can see from the directors' report, which explains the significant features of our accounts, the net trading profit of the group after tax was £1,084,343 compared with £787,349 in 1956. In addition, there were capital profits of £32,441 against £47,192 last year. Then there has been appropriated £146,210 for amounts written off. I should explain that in previous years amounts written off have been deducted before striking the profit for the year; but your directors have come to the conclusion that it would be more logical to treat these charges, which are not attributable to the year's operations, in the same way as capital profits.

"Your directors are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 6d. per share, free of income tax—maintaining, in effect, at 9d., last year's ordinary distribution. But we also propose to add the benefit of a cash distribution of 2d. per share from distributable capital profits not subject to United Kingdom income tax. This total distribution of 11d. represents a return to shareholders of 3.2 per cent on the money which they have invested in Bookers.

"These profits and dividends represent the work and achievement of all the men and women throughout the Booker group in the United Kingdom, British Guiana and The West Indies, Canada and Central Africa. I am sure that shareholders are wholeheartedly grateful to every one of them.

"That those who work for Bookers are sharing the benefits of our progress is, I think, borne out by the fact that wages, salaries and other employment costs increased by more than £1,400,000 during 1957 to over £8,000,000—about half the increase being paid in companies having newly joined the group. I am particularly pleased that a special bonus of one million dollars was paid to British Guiana's sugar workers, reflecting their fine contribution to the abnormal profits of the industry resulting from the high world sugar price. (£150,000 of this bonus was paid by the sugar companies whose accounts are consolidated with Bookers.)

"In perspective to these figures, Bookers' shareholders will receive £64,000 more than they got in 1956. To-day there are about 4,500 shareholders in Bookers; 10 years ago there were 851.

Discriminatory Taxation

"Taxation has gone up by more than £600,000 in 1957 to over £2,000,000. Shareholders may well wonder whether Bookers' liability to tax has been reduced by the Overseas Trade Corporation provisions of last year's Finance Act. Unfortunately no; because that Act positively discriminates against businesses operating, directed and controlled overseas, which are subsidiary companies of United Kingdom holding companies.

"A business operating overseas, but with its residence and control in the United Kingdom, is relieved by the Act of both United Kingdom income tax and profits tax. However, the United Kingdom holding company which operates overseas through subsidiary companies controlled and resident in the country of operation has to continue to pay United Kingdom income tax and profits tax on profits remitted to this country. This puts a premium on boards of directors in London managing companies operating overseas without identifying nationals of the countries concerned with their direction. And it penalizes companies, like Bookers, who have tried to create a partnership in overseas countries between United Kingdom capital and local direction and management. Overseas investment—and particularly colonial development—through United Kingdom holding companies seems to your directors to be politically by far the best

way of achieving the right objectives. Investors in this country want boards of directors and annual general meetings accessible to them; they understandably hesitate to invest directly in companies wholly resident abroad. On the other hand, overseas territories, equally understandably, want to see management of companies set fairly and squarely in the local environment; and their own nationals directing them. Investment through a United Kingdom holding company combines both these aspirations. United Kingdom investors have the holding company board accessible to them; overseas people direct and manage the operating companies.

"While we recognize in the Overseas Trade Corporation provisions of the Finance Act a real attempt to solve a real problem, they seem to have been specifically designed to penalize this partnership between the United Kingdom investor and overseas direction and management; and to encourage the politically undesirable—and I thought thoroughly old-fashioned—system of absentee proprietorship.

"Although this year's Budget has done nothing to put this right, the change in profits tax will bring some relief to Bookers—but it is difficult to say how much because this depends on the amount of overseas profits remitted to the United Kingdom.

Group's Operations—Sugar

"Turning to the operations of the group, this year they have been reviewed by some of my colleagues responsible for them. Mr. Follett-Smith and Mr. Eccles describe another record sugar crop from the estates for which Bookers are responsible, at 236,677 tons, an increase of 23,574 tons over the 1956 record; and seven out of the 10 factories broke production records. The fruits of money spent on factory improvement over the last 10 years may be measured by the fact that since 1950 our factories have nearly doubled, on average, the tonnage of sugar they can process in a year. These agricultural and industrial achievements are directly due to good planning, good management, good work and the application, through research, of modern scientific knowledge—assisted, it must be admitted, by unusually good weather in 1957. Extraordinarily high prices for sugar on the world market, which affected nearly 45 per cent of our sugar exported, combined with human achievement and good weather to produce far better profits from sugar than most of us in Bookers have seen before. Nor can we expect to see them again soon; because the world price of sugar has now dropped to its customary unprofitable level, and the price of molasses is half what it was last year. Moreover, the immediate capacity of British Guiana's sugar export markets and quotas has been reached and instead of gaining year by year from higher production, efforts must now be directed towards maintaining the present level of production in the most suitable areas. While resourceful and vigorous managers and workers, and effective research, cannot bring about remunerative prices for the products of sugar estates—or rain and sunshine when they are wanted—they can control production costs and minimize the hazards of tropical agriculture.

"Mr. Follett-Smith and Mr. Eccles describe in their review the great and imaginative new strides which have been taken towards making Bookers Sugar Estates better and happier places for the men and women upon whose work and livelihood they depend and whose livelihood depends on them; and towards creating more constructive understanding and working relationships throughout the industry.

Shopkeeping, Agency and Exporting

"Mr. Powell, whose recent appointment as deputy chairman of Bookers his colleagues greatly welcome, reports that our shopkeeping, agency and exporting companies in the Campbell Booker Holdings group earned about the same profits as in 1956. For most of the companies, he writes, this represents a successful trading year; but disappointments for a few. Generally speaking our overseas shops and agencies in British Guiana and Trinidad, Saskatchewan and Nyasaland did very well; but they had rougher passages in Alberta and the Rhodesias. In the United Kingdom our newly acquired wholesale and retail grocery group—comprising Alfred Button, Budgens, Howard Roberts, Holland & Barrett, Oliver Parker (Luckin Smith) and Sidney Williams—in and around London made a thoroughly good starting contribution to the fortunes of Bookers. Vigorous thought is now being given to their modernization and development. The profits and successes of the shopkeeping group, as with sugar, represent considerable achievement in human terms. I find myself perpetually exasperated by the number of people

who seem superciliously to suppose that shopkeeping is non-U. I think it would be very hard to find a human undertaking requiring more skill and imagination and intelligence than a business like, say, Marks and Spencer—or doing more to serve the community and those who work in it. I hope that our investment in United Kingdom shopkeeping as well as proving profitable, will enable our shopkeepers to gain valuable modern experience in their profession which we can apply in our overseas businesses to the benefit of all concerned.

"Campbell Booker Carter, our export, shipping and confirming business in London, under Mr. Robson's chairmanship, which caters for our own overseas companies as well as for outside clients, had a record turnover of £7,750,000 in 1957.

Rum

"United Rum Merchants. Mr. Woolley freely admits, had a difficult year in the United Kingdom. In the face of exceptionally warm winter weather at the beginning and end of the year, and of people having less money to spend on drinking spirits, he and his team did well to keep sales of rum only slightly below the high peak of 1956. And Lemon Hart Jamaica and Lamb's Navy Demerara brands continue exuberantly to lead the field. In Canada our rum business went from strength to strength; sales of Lamb's Navy, which is produced there by United Rum Merchants and H. Corby Distillery, Ltd., in Joint Venture, surpassed their high 1956 record. Bookers Rum Company in British Guiana had a disappointing year in difficult trading conditions. Their sales in future years should gain tremendously, as, indeed, should the whole Booker rum group, from the completion of our new distillery at Uitvlugt in British Guiana—under the ownership of Albion Distilleries, Ltd. This four-column Savalle semi-automatic still, with its modern yeast culture plant, is an exciting, and should be a most profitable, new enterprise.

"In 1957, in partnership with the Hiram Walker group of companies (our 49 per cent partners in United Rum Merchants), we bought a controlling interest in Estate Industries, Ltd. in Jamaica. This company, whose factory near Kingston is a model of what a small modern factory should be, makes that already popular coffee-flavoured liqueur Tia Maria—of which, some months ago, we sent a half-bottle to any of our United Kingdom shareholders who wanted to sample it. Dr. K. L. Evans, who founded Tia Maria, is now chairman of the company—and retains a stake in it. We warmly welcome Dr. Evans and his Jamaican employees, and their delectable liqueur, into Bookers.

Shipping

"Mr. Roche records mixed fortunes for the shipowning interests of the group—ocean-going and coastal fleets based on Liverpool and Georgetown—but all companies maintained their high level of operating efficiency. In the early months of the year the aftermath of the Suez crisis brought peak freights; by the end of the year there was virtually a slump in shipping. It is difficult to see how there can be much improvement in the near future. We may be proud of the way that all ranks in the shipping group, ashore and at sea, at home and abroad, are meeting the perpetual challenge of the economic vagaries and the physical hazards of shipping.

"Also reporting on the companies in the investment holdings group, Mr. Roche tells that nearly every one of them had a successful year, with this group as a whole beating its 1956 record profits by 20 per cent. The British Guiana companies in aggregate again produced record profits; our manufacturing drug and petroleum marketing agency companies having done outstandingly well. In the United Kingdom Richard Bondy, Ltd., carpet wholesalers, achieved a 30 per cent increase in turnover.

Engineering

"Mr. Tyrrell writes enthusiastically about the first full year of Bookers Engineering Holdings. George Fletcher, sugar machinery manufacturers of Derby, had one of the most successful years in the history of their company; and prospects are most encouraging for 1958. Now, as was announced in the Press on February 3rd, 1958, our engineering group have also acquired the sugar machinery business of Duncan Stewart & Co., in Glasgow. While these two businesses will continue to be independently managed, each will be complementary to the other and should greatly strengthen our already strong position in this important industry so closely allied to Bookers' origins.

Reliance Manufacturing did well, too, by increasing their sales of potentiometers, and their profits. The management of this company has now been reinforced; and they are well placed to extend their energies into research which is so vitally important in electrical engineering. All in all we and our new partners in engineering are confident that our engineering group have laid the firm foundation of a sound new Booker structure.

Finance

"This wide range of operations make money, but they also take money—particularly as they develop. Last year, in dealing with the group's finances, I told you that your directors expected soon to have to find three specific sums of about £1,000,000 each. First, we had this February to repay the £1,000,000 of 10-year unsecured notes borrowed at 3½ per cent in 1948. Our consolidated balance sheet shows that we had just over £2,000,000 of cash in the bank at December 31st. £1,000,000 of this was used to pay off the notes. The rest will go towards paying our very heavy tax bill. Secondly, I told you that at least another £1,000,000 would have to be found for plant to store and handle sugar in bulk in British Guiana, instead of in bags as at present. Thanks to the co-operation of the Government of British Guiana, it has been possible to arrange that the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund should make a substantial contribution to the finance for this project. The Fund will invest just over £1,000,000 in debentures of a new company to be called 'Demerara Sugar Terminals Limited,' repayable over 20 years, beginning five years after issue. The project will probably take two years to complete. I should explain that the Rehabilitation Fund is one of three funds built up by levies on sugar, the other two being the Labour Welfare Fund and the Price Stabilization Fund, which were started at the end of the war. They are jointly administered by representatives of Government and the sugar industry; in the case of the Labour Welfare Fund with trade union representation as well. Thirdly—and in keeping with our bulk storing and handling plans—we are still considering building one or two ocean-going ships to carry sugar in bulk to the United Kingdom and Canada; but the scope and time of this development cannot be entirely unaffected by the present debased world freight rates. Summing up the overall financial position of Bookers, I would say that the unexpected profitability of 1957, the proposed substantial arrangements for financing the bulk sugar plant in British Guiana, the possibility of our postponing or reducing the size of our investment in bulk sugar ships, and the economic recessionary tendencies which make us want to wait and see, have all combined to diminish or remove the immediacy of our need to raise new funds. But that is not to say that your directors will not decide to do so at what seems the right time and the right terms.

British Guiana

"So many of our eggs still remain in British Guiana—despite the success of our hedge-building policy—that shareholders will want to know briefly the present political and economic outlook there. On August 12th last year the general election under the revised constitution resulted in Dr. Jagan's Party winning nine out of the 14 elected seats in the Legislative Council. That Council now comprises Dr. Jagan's nine; two members of Mr. Burnham's People's National Congress; one member of the Guiana Independence Movement; one member of the National Labour Front; one member of the United Democratic Party; together with three official members and six members nominated by the Governor—including Mr. Tasker, our director of public relations. Dr. Jagan is now Minister for Trade and Industry; his wife is Minister for Labour, Health and Housing. While constitutionally Dr. Jagan's majority Party is not the Government but is sharing in a Government led by the Governor, his Party have an effective majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils; and the present constitution certainly presents no obstacle to imaginative and progressive Government. Last year I unreservedly pledged Bookers' intention to do all we could to serve a properly elected and responsible Guianese Government. The present Government, and the majority Party, have done nothing to lessen our faith in the rightness of this policy. Public confidence is growing. Although there are disquieting signs of racial conflict and bitterness between Indians and Africans, the community and industry are being positively encouraged by the Government to work together for the good and the prosperity of the country. This is certainly the only way in which Guianese can make the most of the limited natural resources with which Nature has endowed their country; and

only by giving evidence of constructive co-operation will British Guiana be able to raise the capital which she so desperately needs for development to maintain, let alone increase, the standard of living of her fast-growing population. There are healthy signs throughout The West Indies and British Guiana that Governments and people, in their rising self-confidence are adopting a far more robust and realistic attitude towards Capital than in the past. In short, they are learning to live with Capital. And Capital, which must equally learn to live with them, is showing increasing adaptability towards the evolving economic, social and political pressures of these countries.

"Princess Margaret's visit to British Guiana was a tremendous success—as shareholders may have gathered from the exhilarating reports of it in the British newspapers. The people of British Guiana excelled themselves in their wonderful welcome, and in the admirable arrangements they made to do their Princess the honours of their country. Incidentally, these arrangements included an agricultural and rural display in the grounds of the fine new community centre at Lusignan sugar estate. There will be community centres at all the big sugar estates by the end of this year—planned in partnership by Government, sugar industry, and trade unions, and paid for by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

"British Guiana has not decided to join the new Federation of The West Indies, but even had we no investment in Trinidad and Jamaica, we would wish to pay Bookers' respects to the new nation and to all those whose vision and courage have created it. This new nation and its people wholly deserve all the goodwill and assistance that it is equally wholly in the interests of the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth to give them. Great Britain, dependent as it is on export markets, has everything to gain from flourishing economies in the overseas members of the Commonwealth, and everything to lose from neglecting them. In Great Britain we are better off paying relatively high prices for imported primary products and so stimulating our export markets, than depressing our export markets with low prices for these imports.

Group's Responsibilities

"The Booker Group stands for far more than a number of industrial and commercial undertakings making profits for shareholders. We are generating wealth and employment; we distribute goods and we provide services. Especially in countries like British Guiana, side by side with Bookers' heavy investment in physical and material assets, goes tremendous investment in human resources. One expression of this is the time and money we are spending on educating and training men and women—and boys and girls—ranging from scholarships at British Universities to scholarships for sugar workers' children to secondary schools; and from management courses in the United Kingdom to correspondence courses in accountancy. All these are designed to the end that people in Bookers may be the better able to fulfil and to balance the responsibilities which we recognize to shareholders, fellow employees, customers and the communities of the countries where we operate. The Booker group stands or falls by the people who work in it. In the United Kingdom and British Guiana, in Canada and Central Africa we have appointed Booker group committees whom the board of Bookers in London have charged with the duties of making sure that the operating efficiency of companies is matched by the realization of Booker ideals, and that the unity of the group is not shattered by the diversity of its functions. Your directors are inexpressibly fortunate in the quality and devotion of the men who constitute these committees; and, indeed, in the men and women who work and manage Bookers as a whole. I cannot resist quoting for shareholders what Professor Pearson Hunt of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration wrote to me after visiting British Guiana—'I have been impressed by Kaieteur and the beauties of tropical Georgetown. And, to my surprise and delight, I have found a management team with a skill and sense of responsibility that could hardly be equalled anywhere in the world.'

Prospects for 1958

"Shareholders will want to know what we think of the prospects for 1958. If I am sure of anything it is that, at the present stage of Bookers development, 1957 profits were really exceptional owing to high world sugar prices; and that this year's trading profits will fall to a more normal level. Your directors will, of course, do their best, in what may prove a difficult year, for all who have a stake in the company.

New Offices

" Finally ; after being here at 37-41, Gracechurch Street since our Mincing Lane offices were bombed in 1941, Bookers headquarters is moving in June to Bucklersbury House, Cannon Street. There we shall be joined by most of our other London companies—except United Rum Merchants who have their own offices and cellars at 40, Eastcheap, and our produce companies who find it convenient to remain in Mincing Lane. Our travel department is moving into brand new premises designed by Sir Hugh Casson in the Entrance Hall of Bucklersbury House—where we hope to attract plenty of new travel business, including, we hope, some from our shareholders. Any shareholder who would like to come and see us in our new offices later in the year will be welcome."

Shell Trinidad, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended December 31st, the directors state that the net earnings for the year, £2,984,742, show an appreciable increase over those earned in 1956 (£2,426,449). The primary reason for this is that once again, crude production from the company's properties has shown a marked increase, namely some 25 per cent over the previous year. Moreover, product prices were at a higher level in 1957 than the averages for 1956. As an example, the price of "C grade" fuel oil, which applies to over 40 per cent of the company's product sales, was \$2.10 (U.S.) per barrel almost throughout 1956, whereas in 1957 it did not fall below \$2.55 (U.S.). For these reasons, combined with increased refinery throughput, the company's earnings have improved by £558,293 or 23 per cent, and this after making full provision in 1957 for past service costs of pension and retirement funds amounting to £439,083.

The company's financial position continues to be satisfactory, state the directors, a high proportion of the company's assets being in liquid form and thus available for future development as and when required.

An interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per unit of ordinary stock, amounting to £337,500, and a dividend of 8 per cent, amounting to £28,000, on the preference stock have already been paid in respect of the year 1957.

Having regard to the trading results of 1957 and to the general financial position, the directors recommend a final dividend of 3s. 4d. per unit of ordinary stock, representing £450,000 after deducting Trinidad income tax at 1s. 4d. per unit.

It must be added that since the latter part of 1957 a general condition of surplus production in relation to consumption has developed throughout the world oil industry and this has had a weakening effect on prices. For this and other reasons, including increasing material costs and higher salary/wages levels, it is not to be expected that the record earnings achieved by the company in 1957 will be reached in the current year.

Moreover, the Trinidad Government have indicated that they desire to obtain additional revenue from the oil industry, regarding which negotiations are in progress. The effect of this on the financial position of the company in 1958 and succeeding years cannot yet be foreseen.

DRILLING AND PRODUCTION

Three drilling strings were in continuous operation throughout the year, one string being based on each of the company's three development areas of Point Fortin, Penal and Ortoire. At the beginning of the year the Point Fortin string was engaged for a short time on offshore deviated drilling on behalf of Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd.

In the Point Fortin and Penal fields 16 producing wells were completed. An extension of the productive area was found on the eastern edge of the Point Fortin field, which has been further developed during the last few months.

In Ortoire, 17 wells were drilled and completed as producers at Catshill, while the new Inniss field was extended by four additional producers.

In view of the oil shortage resulting from the closure of the Suez Canal, the company's drilling activities in the earlier part of the year were concentrated on obtaining maximum immediate production. In consequence the search for new reserves was temporarily interrupted, although six appraisal wells—all unsuccessful—had been drilled by the end of the year. Three additional appraisal wells have been drilled in the first three months of this year.

Total crude oil production in 1957 averaged 24,900 barrels

daily, representing an increase of approximately 25 per cent over the previous year's figure and being a further record in the company's history. This increase was largely due to Catshill, where the output rose to a peak of over 9,000 barrels daily in April, and partly to Inniss which was producing approximately 2,000 barrels daily by the end of the year.

As from November 1st, 1957, the company's production figures include its share of the output of TNA's marine holdings, which was previously shown separately. Total production for the first three months of 1958 has been at the average rate of 24,700 barrels daily.

REFINING

The average refinery throughput during 1957 was 38,500 barrels daily, representing an increase of approximately 14 per cent over the 1956 average. This increase resulted from technical improvements carried out on the processing units and higher crude supplies.

The additional crude refined came mainly from the company's own fields, although increased quantities were obtained both from the submarine licence of Trinidad Northern Areas and from greater deliveries under our crude oil purchase agreements with Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., and Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd. A few cargoes of crude oil were exported during 1957, when crude receipts temporarily exceeded refinery capacity.

During 1957 bitumen sales totalled 77,901 tons, a reduction of 17 per cent compared with 1956. Sales of bitumen to areas outside the eastern Caribbean continue to decline due to increasing competition from new refineries more favourably located in respect to consumer markets.

TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS, LTD.

During the year the position of the company with respect to the TNA venture has undergone a change.

As from October 31st, 1957, the three shareholders in TNA, of which Shell Trinidad is one, were granted by TNA an exclusive right to explore for and exploit petroleum in the areas of TNA's leases and submarine licence in return for certain royalty considerations. TNA retained the legal title to these leases and licence. In addition, on November 1st, 1957, the three shareholders each acquired a one-third undivided ownership of buildings, machinery and other assets belonging to TNA.

As a result Shell Trinidad, Ltd., now has a direct interest in the TNA venture which has become an integral part of its affairs and the company's one-third share of production from TNA's submarine licence now forms part of its own total output.

During 1957 two further wells were drilled from land sites, deviated offshore, and obtained production. A second drilling platform was erected in the Gulf of Paria near the original Soldado platform and three wells have been drilled and completed as producers during the first three months of this year from the new structure. A pipeline was also laid along the sea-bed between the Soldado area and Point Fortin.

In addition to its one-third share of production from TNA's submarine licence, Shell Trinidad purchased a further one-sixth share, which resulted in a total receipt of crude from the marine wells of 517,409 barrels during the year, compared with 321,064 barrels during 1956.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Operating statistics for 1957, with 1956 figures for comparison, are as follows:—

	1957	1956
Drilling strings in operation	3	3
Footage drilled	180,223	168,362
Number of wells completed	44	41
Crude oil produced—		
Point Fortin Fields—barrels	3,285,997	3,164,736
Penal —barrels	2,342,225	2,535,257
Ortoire —barrels	3,422,836	1,577,151
Marine —barrels	52,269*	—
Total	9,103,327	7,277,144
Crude oil purchased—barrels	6,103,185	5,600,572
Natural gasoline and refined products purchases—barrels	1,349,394	1,088,934
Refinery throughput—barrels	14,065,917	12,352,715
Sales of crude oil and refined products—barrels	15,772,344	13,686,059

* Shell Trinidad's share of production from TNA's submarine licence for November and December.

(Continued on page 188)

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, May 14th :—

Miss N. De Moura Mrs. E. Humphrys Mr. & Mrs. A. Luck
Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglas Rev. J. H. Jones Mr. & Mrs. J. McDonald

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, May 23rd :—

Mrs. M. M. Brown Dr. G. Hollitscher Miss J. A. Starling
Miss C. A. Brown Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Starling Mr. D. J. Webb

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Eden (Captain E. Card), London, May 19th :—

Miss J. L. Benham Mrs. M. E. Mayne Miss G. E. Smith
Mr. W. T. Mackellar Mrs. A. S. Oelmann Mr. & Mrs. W. Williams
Viscountess Malden Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Perring

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Essequibo (Captain A. J. G. Barff, R.D., R.N.R.), London, May 23rd :—

Miss H. I. L. Behrendt Miss E. D. Dent Mrs. E. I. Lodge
Mr. W. S. Collie Mrs. M. Gray Mrs. D. M. Saitb
Mrs. A. Collie Mr. B. R. G. Lodge Mrs. C. F. Yapp
Miss A. Collie

Booth Line

Sailings to Trinidad, in s.s. Dunstan (Captain G. G. Westhorp), Liverpool, May 31st :—

Mrs. P. A. Dathan Mr. M. A. Pitt Mr. & Mrs. F. Williams
Dr. E. P. Masson Mrs. A. L. Tuesta

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, June 4th :—

TRINIDAD		
Mr. F. Ayrey	Miss C. Edwards	Miss C. Meyer
Mrs. J. Alleyne	Mrs. G. Findlay	Mrs. C. Muir
Mr. B. Baban	Mr. J. Fortune	Mrs. H. Murray
Mrs. C. Beckles	Miss D. Franco	Miss N. Philbert
Mrs. J. Beltencourt	Miss D. Franco	Mrs. L. Pierre
Mr. & Mrs. F. Blount	Miss L. Franco	Mr. & Mrs. B. Rajkumar
Miss J. Blount	Mrs. I. Gillespie	Miss R. Rajkumar
Mr. & Mrs. N. Booth	Mrs. R. Glasgow	Mr. S. Rainpersad
Mr. J. Boreham	Miss M. Harris	Miss C. Rampersad
Mr. & Mrs. G. Chambers	Mr. & Mrs. H. Harrison	Mrs. T. Rook
Miss M. Chambers	Mr. P. Hobson	Mrs. B. St. George
Miss A. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. G. Jenkins	Miss M. Salamalay
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cox	Miss C. Khan	Miss V. Sebastien
Miss J. Cox	Mrs. C. Lewis	Miss T. Sookram
Miss L. Cox	Miss M. McKenzie	Miss J. Stanley
Mrs. H. Dean	Mr. N. Mackie	Miss I. Thomas
Mrs. J. Dean	Mr. S. Maharaj	Mr. & Mrs. B. Viapree
Mrs. I. Donald	Mrs. J. Meyer	Miss M. Wint
Mrs. R. Edwards	Mr. P. Meyer	Miss W. Wright

BARBADOS		
Miss S. Alleyne	Miss C. Daniel	Miss R. Olton
Miss P. Amies	Miss J. Edghill	Mrs. R. Osborn
Mr. L. Blaggrove	Mrs. V. Edghill	Mr. W. Patterson
Miss J. Brackner	Miss D. Greenidge	Mr. N. Pounder
Mr. J. Brackner	Mr. D. Lasbley	Miss A. Thomas
Mrs. U. Brackner	Miss E. Olton	Miss B. Watts
Miss C. Brathwaite	Mrs. P. Olton	Miss G. Williams
Mr. E. Clarke		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, May 1st :—

Miss M. R. Caunce Mr. E. Husman Mr. & Mrs. L. T.
Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Doran Mrs. P. McNaughton Van Haften
Mr. & Mrs. A. Harvey Mr. K. E. Magnus Miss C. E. Wong

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, May 7th :—

Mrs. A. Bell Very Rev. & Mrs. N. M. Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Rees
Mr. & Mrs. A. Dean Kennedy Mrs. K. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. R. McCarthy

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, May 15th :—

Mrs. E. M. Bazzard Lt.-Col. & Mrs. B. L. Mr. F. M. Miller
Mr. H. J. Brodenck Gunnell Mrs. O. L. Sharp
Mrs. M. M. Elliott Mr. & Mrs. D. Kirchoff Miss E. V. Spencer

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain L. Tingle), London, May 19th :—

Mr. R. Brown Mrs. D. Palmer Mr. F. Shaw
Mr. O. Chambers Rev. & Mrs. J. Peel

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, May 22nd :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Bowers Mr. D. L. Iver Mrs. Z. Parchment
Mr. & Mrs. Farquharson

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tingle), London, May 29th :—

Miss D. M. Bridge Mr. F. W. Johnson Miss M. E. Nixon
Mrs. E. M. Buchanan Miss C. A. Mornson Mrs. I. M. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, June 1st :—

Miss A. Campbell Rt. Rev. Hon. P. Gibson Mrs. M. Muschett
Mrs. J. Cochrane Mrs. V. Hardie Mrs. I. Ross
Mr. W. K. Chio Sec Mrs. I. Kirkpatrick Mr. G. Tai-Ten-Quee
Mr. & Mrs. A. De Cordova

Saguenay Shipping

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. K. C. Rogenaes (Captain O. Haavik), London, May 29th :—

Mrs. E. T. D'Oliveira Mrs. E. S. Rennie Dr. & Mrs. G. G. Smith
Mrs. D. E. Jardine

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain J. Wols), Plymouth, May 14th :—

Mr. A. A. Archer	Mr. V. I. McCalmo	Miss E. A. Read
Mr. J. Digby	Mr. J. Mclean	Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Robee
Mr. & Mrs. Dodsbn	Mr. L. Mclean	Mrs. M. Troughton
Mr. D. I. Foster	Mrs. K. J. Niles	Miss R. Viapree
Miss O. A. Gonsalves	Miss N. E. Odie	Mr. & Mrs. W. Watkins
Mr. A. Hector	Miss T. Oudkerk	Sir G. Wight
Mr. J. M. Leotaud	Mr. D. Ramsay	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wilson

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Oranje Nassau (Captain Ruug), Plymouth, May 25th :—

Mr. A. Bradford	Mr. L. K. Nicholls	Mr. H. P. Shearn
Mrs. M. Butler	Mr. G. M. Outram	Mr. D. Sigourney
Miss D. de Silva	Mr. R. Reid	Mrs. U. Smith
Mr. T. Goreau	Mr. H. T. Roberts	Mr. F. Stepeas
Mrs. W. D. Hiley Jones	Misses D. Scandella	Mr. J. A. Tulloch
Mr. W. McGuirey		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, April 8th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. H. Barker	Mr. M. Medway	Mr. D. Poole
Mr. F. Benson	Mr. & Mrs. B. Moore	Mr. & Mrs. C. Redlich
Mr. D. Cavanagh	Lt.-Cdr. & Mrs. H. Morley	Miss P. Self
Mrs. M. Foot		
JAMAICA		
Miss L. Browne	Mr. H. Hepburn	Miss L. Pringle
Mr. & Mrs. H. Chambers	Mr. M. Jones	Mr. G. Ranglin
Mr. G. Dell	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kennedy	Miss S. Shelly
Mr. W. Draper	Mr. & Mrs. H. Lawson	Mrs. M. Smith
Mr. J. Edwards	Mr. E. Munroe	Mrs. D. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gill	Mrs. M. Penney	Mr. & Mrs. K. Wyss
Mr. & Mrs. A. Hayzelden		

TRINIDAD		
Miss M. Baty	Mr. M. McMullen	Mr. & Mrs. M. Seal
Mr. & Mrs. D.	Mr. & Mrs. Miller	Mr. P. Sealby
Digues La Touche	Mr. & Mrs. J. Noble	Mrs. D. Taylor
Mr. G. Inchley		

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Chirripo (Captain J. Purves), Liverpool, May 11th :—

Mr. & Mrs. L. T. Best Mr. G. Hargreave Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Russell
Mrs. J. P. Bettison Mr. S. P. Hartwell Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Waite
Miss P. E. Brett Mrs. E. L. Leach

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Avonmouth, May 13th :—

Mrs. Hannant-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Mrs. Wray Reetham-Clayton
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TRINIDAD		
Mrs. C. Barnard	Mrs. J. Hepper	Mr. D. L. Niddrie
Miss P. R. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hill	Miss E. B. Partndge
Mrs. E. F. Capstick	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Pbillips
Mr. I. A. Carter	Mrs. M. Jones	Mr. G. Reis
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Chibcott	Mr. J. E. Lawrence	Mrs. E. M. Simmonds
Dr. J. P. Donnelly	Mrs. E. M. Lucie-Smith	Mr. G. R. Taylor
Mrs. V. E. Henderson	Mr. P. McGrath	Miss G. Viorra
Mr. & Mrs. J. Henderson		

JAMAICA		
Mrs. H. Benson	Dr. & Mrs. H. M. Chung	Mrs. R. G. Penn
Mr. D. H. Budd	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Good	Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Rossi
Mrs. C. L. Chambers	Mr. R. M. McKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. H. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. R. Meynck	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Winder
Mrs. M. E. Cooke	Mrs. R. Mullinger	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Changinola (Captain T. C. Crane), Southampton, May 25th :—

Major & Mrs. Berestford Mr. & Mrs. H. Lynch Mr. & Mrs. F. Young
Mr. G. Luusden Mr. & Mrs. H. Miller

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), Avonmouth, May 18th :—

Mr. S. W. Alleyne Miss S. Argent Mrs. E. K. Beales Major W. L. Consett	BARBADOS Mr. J. D. Hardman Mr. & Mrs. W. Marshall Mr. G. C. Payne Mr. & Mrs. T. Scholander	Mr. G. H. Short Mr. C. C. Skeete Mr. H. A. Stafford Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Vaughan
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Bailey Mr. & Mrs. W. Barnard Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Bishop Mr. F. Blatchford Mr. & Mrs. J. Douglas Mrs. D. E. Evelyn Miss C. F. Finch	TRINIDAD Rev. & Mrs. J. Free Miss A. E. Gaines Mr. & Mrs. R. James Dr. C. L. Laurent Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Laurie Mr. & Mrs. I. V. Mackay Mr. & Mrs. R. Munro	Mr. W. Potter Mrs. G. E. Ransaran Mr. W. D. Thompson Mr. V. Wight Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Wise Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Woolcombe
Mr. S. C. A. Bannister Mrs. M. E. Burton Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Chilvers Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Degazon Mr. & Mrs. R. O. Girling Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Isaacs Mr. F. M. Jones Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Kennedy	JAMAICA Mrs. A. Leslie Mr. & Mrs. C. V. May Mr. R. C. Nunes Mr. S. Ogle Mr. & Mrs. R. Perkins Mrs. I. M. Sangster Rev. A. W. Saunders	Mr. & Mrs. H. Skidmore Mr. P. Stormonth-Darling Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Tanner Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Tate Mr. & Mrs. B. Westwell Dr. & Mrs. M. Woo-Ming
	ROUND VOYAGE Mr. & Mrs. J. Paterson	

Sailings to Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), Bristol, May 27th :—

Mr. A. Anst Mrs. S. Barrow Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Boyle Mr. N. Butt Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Cook	TRINIDAD Miss D. E. Cook Miss L. A. Cook Mr. E. B. Frewen Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Haey Mr. & Mrs. P. P. King	Mr. & Mrs. R. Maingot Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Pryor Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Taylor Mr. D. S. Wills
Mr. S. P. Bridle Mrs. M. C. Crawshaw Mrs. P. J. Jackson	JAMAICA Mr. R. M. Mackenzie Dr. & Mrs. G. A. Milner Mrs. J. A. Munroe	Mrs. L. E. Nightingale Miss J. Nightingale
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clayton Dr. & Mrs. G. F. Hurst	ROUND VOYAGE Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Pickford	Mrs. K. Sumpton

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain R. H. Evans), Liverpool, May 27th :—

Mr. C. Blake Mr. & Mrs. R. Campbell Mrs. S. Clarke	Mr. E. Forrest Mr. & Mrs. C. Jones Mr. C. Porter	Mr. F. Toplam Mr. W. Walker
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. Barber), Liverpool, June 6th :—

Mrs. & Miss Bolton Mr. & Mrs. Gray Mrs. Hoare	Mrs. & Miss Ho Tung Miss H. Parker	Mrs. M. Phillips Mrs. H. Stromwall
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French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Antilles (Captain H. de Monicault), Plymouth, April 28th :—

Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Abin Mr. & Mrs. L. Assang Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Burnett Mr. J. P. Bates Mr. P. D. Baynes Miss J. de Boehmler Mr. A. V. Boella Wing Cdr. Braithwaite Mr. J. R. Brosch Mrs. Burslem Miss D. P. Burslem Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Esser Mr. & Mrs. E. Fstwick Dr. & Mrs. Finning Dr. & Mrs. M. Forrester Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Fulton	PLYMOUTH Mr. G. R. Galey Mr. & Mrs. B. Guillaume Miss M. Guillaume Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Hardie Miss A. K. Hardie Mr. K. Inniss Mr. & Mrs. E. Jacobsen Mrs. Jodhan Sr. A. Lazzari Mr. & Mrs. W. Lupin Sir Joseph & Lady Mathieu-Perez Mr. & Mrs. P. V. Oats Miss C. M. Oats Mr. & Mrs. J. C. O'Shea Sr. F. Perez Canto	Mr. J. Quigley Mr. & Mrs. C. Reece Miss D. Reece Mr. & Mrs. D. Richards Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Riddle Mr. & Mrs. D. Rose Mlle. A. Scribani Mr. & Mrs. A. Singh Miss H. Tjin-A-Djie Miss A. Tjin-A-Djie Mr. C. T. Trechmann Mrs. de Verteuil Mr. J. Wallace Mrs. Wakefield-Saunders Mrs. Willes
Mr. W. P. Adams Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Angas Parsons	ROUND VOYAGE Mr. L. Beardmore Mr. & Mrs. U. Broad Mr. & Mrs. W. Clarke	Miss M. C. Muir Mr. & Mrs. W. Watmough Mr. & Mrs. C. K. White

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Antilles (Captain H. de Monicault), Southampton, May 6th :—

Mr. A. Abrahams Mr. & Mrs. D. Bleackley Miss J. Bleackley Mr. W. J. Bridle Mrs. M. I. Butler Mrs. E. M. Butler Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Cavill Rev. J. S. Coventry Mr. T. Gillman Mr. & Mrs. P. K. Kellett Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Levick	Dr. & Mrs. R. McLaren Miss D. F. Marriott Mrs. S. P. Murphy Mr. & Mrs. E. Oestrehan Miss S. C. Oestrehan Miss P. V. Oestrehan Mrs. F. J. Parsons Miss M. J. Parsons Mrs. M. J. Reynolds Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Saut Mr. I. Sanders	Mr. & Mrs. V. C. Shannon Mrs. D. A. Smith Miss K. E. Smith Miss S. V. Sinitb Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Taylor Vice Admiral & Mrs. G. Thistleton-Smith Mr. & Mrs. J. Webberley Mr. & Mrs. D. Whitfield Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Woolley
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Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain C. Ferrenbach), Plymouth, May 21st :—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Allen Miss E. L. Boucaud Mr. P. P. Collins Comdr. S. W. Collier Mrs. R. Collymore Mrs. M. M. Dasset Father R. P. Devas Mr. & Mrs. J. Dus Rainos Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Drew Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Flatt Mr. P. Francois Sur. Supt. & Mrs. H. E. Gould	PLYMOUTH Mrs. B. Gun-Munro Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Haanay Miss J. G. Hannay Miss S. J. Hannay Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Hillier Mr. D. A. Hezera Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Inoiss Miss M. A. Inoiss Miss L. M. Inoiss Mrs. M. E. Lilly Mrs. H. McDonald Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Nestier Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Miller Miss P. Miller Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Milne Mr. M. Murrell Lt. Col. & Mrs. K. F. Previté	Mr. & Mrs. A. Pocock Mrs. D. Pouchet Miss J. M. Pouchet Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Samuel Mr. S. S. Scatlbury Mr. & Mrs. O. Stagg Mr. & Mrs. J. Superville Mr. R. Tabor Mr. & Mrs. R. Thompson Miss S. M. Thompson Miss P. Thoinpson Mr. & Mrs. P. Townshend Miss B. Townshend Miss J. Townshend Mr. T. West Mr. H. C. Whitburn Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilson Miss J. K. Wilson
Miss E. Gould Miss J. Gould Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Gill Miss B. Gill Mrs. K. Gibbs	ROUND VOYAGE Mr. & Mrs. J. Pilkington	
Mr. J. Bowden		

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included :—

- BELIZAIRE, C. E. (Executive Engineer, British Honduras), Superintendent of Public Works, Grenada.
- BYRNE, T. (Auditor, Windward Islands), Principal Auditor, Windward Islands.
- CAMPBELL, I. D., M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Specialist (Anaesthetist), Jamaica.
- CATTERALL, N., M.B.E. (Principal Auditor, Windward Islands), Principal Auditor, Kenya.
- HOOTON, J. C. (Deputy Legal Secretary, East Africa High Commission), Attorney-General, Bermuda.
- JERVIS, W. C. (Accountant, Jamaica), Assistant Accountant-General, Jamaica.
- LEWIS, J. O'NEIL (Principal Officer, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and External Communications, Trinidad), Assistant Economic Adviser, Trinidad.
- MANNING, D. S. (Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.
- PHOENIX, J. A. (Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
- ROSE, P. E. (Senior Surveyor, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Surveys, Jamaica.
- VALENTINE, E. J., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., T.D.D. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Specialist (Tuberculosis), Jamaica.
- WATLER, D. C., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.P., M.R.C.P. (Medical Officer, Jamaica), Assistant Bacteriologist, Jamaica.

New Appointments

- AUDEN, E. F., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, British Honduras.
 - DAS, J. B., M.B., B.S. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Medical Officer "B," Trinidad.
 - DIXON, R., Senior Meteorologist, Jamaica.
 - FAIRBURN, D. S., Executive Engineer, Drainage and Irrigation Department, British Guiana.
 - MARCHANT, D. E., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer "C," Trinidad.
 - MCGOWAN, A., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Hong Kong.
 - MCLAREN, R., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Trinidad.
 - RAMM, C. VON, Agronomist, British Honduras.
 - SMITH, S. L., Traffic Manager, Jamaica Railways, Jamaica.
 - WILKINSON, J. R., Head Teacher, Bahamas.
- [The entry in the list in the March CIRCULAR showing the promotion of Mr. R. Miller, Senior Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour, Jamaica, to Labour Commissioner, Antigua, Leeward Islands, should be deleted.]

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

The Markets

June 13th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price June 11th, 1957	
		49	52xd	49	52xd
2½	Consols	49	52xd	49	52xd
3½	War Loan	65½	68½	67	70
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	20/-	30/-†	43/9	48/9xd
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	6/-	7/6‡	25/-	30/-
•10	Antigua Sugar Factory	20/-	21/-	19/9	20/3
•40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	48/1½	50/7½	61/-	62/6
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	27/-	30/-xd	29/6	33/6xd
•9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	20/3	20/9	19/9	20/3½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	17/9	18/6	19/3	20/-
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	-/9	1/3	1/-	1/4½
•14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/6	4/6	4/6	5/3
•14½	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	16/6	18/6	16/-	18/-
•6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/9	6/6	7/6
15	Limuier & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	25/7½	28/1½	30/7½	33/1½
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co	4/3	5/3	8/6	9/6
21	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	460/-	500/-	610/-	650/-
•15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	47/6	50/-	58/6	59/6
•7	Stc. Madeleine Sugar	24/6	27/-	34/6	36/-
29½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	117/6	127/6	146/3	150/-
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	20/6	22/-§	48/-	49/6
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	63/9	68/9xd	107/6	112/6
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	16/6	17/6xd	17/3	18/3
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	10/-	12/6	8/6	9/6
•6½	West Indies Sugar	26/10½	29/4½	30/6	32/6
3½	West Indies Sugar 1½ Deb. Stock	65	75	75	80

• Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one-for-one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. The market for Ghana cocoa has again been active and prices show a very large increase on the month. The latest quotation for good fermented is 405/- per cwt. c.i.f., and it is reported that the West African Marketing Boards have sold nearly the whole of their main crop.

There has been little interest in West Indian cocoa, but prices are higher on the month. The first marks of Trinidad plantation are quoted at 390/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and second marks at 370/-; spot parcels are offered at from 400/- to 420/- per cwt. ex store terms. Fine Estates Grenada are offered at 390/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. with spot lots offered at about 410/- to 415/- per cwt. (in bond) ex store London.

Pimento. It was recently announced that the present official price of 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. Kingston will not be reduced on June 30th, the end of the guaranteed period.

Ginger. There is very little demand for spot lots as buyers are unable to obtain delivery of parcels already purchased in consequence of the London dock strike. A small business has been done in forward shipment with sellers of Jamaica ratoon at 255/- per cwt. c.i.f., three's at 275/- to 280/- and two's at 310/-.

Nutmegs. Grenada prices for forward shipment remain unchanged at 9/- per lb. f.o.b. for defectives and 12/6 for sound unassorted. Spot lots are offered respectively at 8/9 and 12/6 per lb. ex store. East Indian defective nutmegs are quoted at 8/- per lb. c.i.f.

Mace. Grenada prices are unchanged at 22/- per lb. f.o.b. for whole pale, 20/- for No. 1 broken and 17/- for No. 2 broken.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for April are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of April		January-April	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone		—	2	16,896	14,971
Ghana		101,601	36,845	531,342	565,487
Nigeria		143,861	82,938	632,108	509,314
Western Samoa and Ross		—	—	—	—
Dependency		4,510	—	20,367	15,650
Jamaica		—	—	—	—
Windward Islands		2,916	1,863	6,336	4,983
Trinidad		2,503	6,744	11,294	18,927
Other Commonwealth Countries		1,055	2,776	8,023	11,634
French West Africa		—	—	9,775	—
Brazil		—	—	5,581	53,233
Other foreign countries		226	3,852	8,605	16,595
Total		256,702	134,420	1,248,947	1,210,794
Exports		6,212	5,960	35,838	31,828
Consumption		266,552	172,987	816,016	799,982
Stocks (end of March)		850,000	740,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for April are as follows:—

Imports	tons	Month of April		January-April	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa		27,260	20,542	21,771	27,841
Mauritius		42,252	21,471	180,428	107,623
Australia		—	—	196,387	131,497
Fiji		—	—	18,516	26,706
Jamaica		37,759	32,782	69,327	80,399
Leeward Islands		4,980	—	20,646	—
Windward Islands		600	2,279	4,327	2,279
Barbados		21,656	33,400	30,360	38,471
Trinidad		39,125	35,214	90,232	73,730
British Guiana		20,680	23,683	57,282	72,105
Other Commonwealth Countries		631	2,357	631	4,593
Cuba		60,017	42,801	142,071	215,263
Dominican Republic		27,279	59,113	150,463	147,248
Peru		2,750	10,000	18,851	20,920
Brazil		—	—	—	21,170
Other foreign countries		495	—	495	12
Total		289,484	287,642	1,000,787	909,491
Exports (Refined, including candy)		59,695	64,548	197,368	174,168
Consumption			Month of March	January-March	
Refined			813	1,591	11,885
Unrefined			232,485	228,681	629,530
Total			233,298	229,756	631,121
Stocks (end of March)					
Home Grown Beet			266,850	177,950	
Imported Refined			50	230	
Imported Unrefined			508,500	497,250	
Total			775,400	675,430	

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for April are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of April		January-April	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports		414,190	346,953	1,177,775	798,796
Consumption		48,265	57,517	214,701	201,641
Stocks (end of March)		55,766	69,732	209,747	231,395
Total		9,978,000	11,240,000		

COMPANY REPORTS

(Continued from page 185)

LOCAL SALES

The company continued to supply Trinidad and the eastern Caribbean area with bituminous products, chemicals, insecticides and weedkillers derived from petroleum. The value of these sales in 1957 amounted to a total of approximately £432,600, representing an increase of some 12 per cent compared with 1956.

The company continues to hold a 50 per cent interest in Shell & Regent Distributors (Trinidad), Ltd., the principal local organization distributing petroleum products in Trinidad and Tobago. The company also continues to act on behalf of The Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd., in the sale of bunker fuels for ships at Port-of-Spain and Point Fortin.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Relations with the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union continued on the same good basis as in the past. Further improvements in working conditions were effected at various points and much attention continued to be devoted to the interests and welfare of all company staff and employees.

In January, 1958, a new agreement was concluded with the union for a period of two and a half years from January 5th, 1958, which provided for increases in pay, a revised wage structure and various improvements in conditions of service.

DIRECTORS

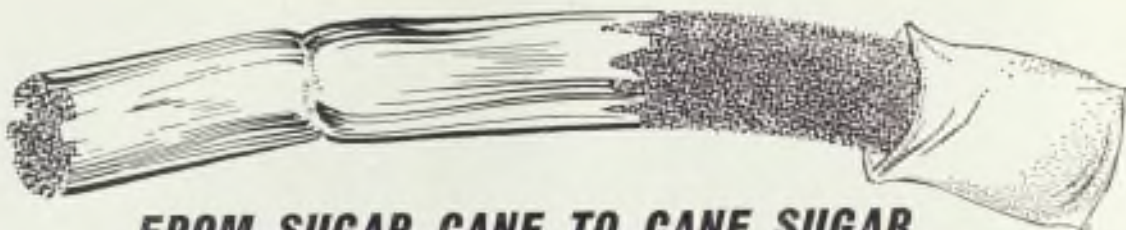
Since the remuneration of directors has not been changed for many years, it is proposed to increase the fees of all directors from £250 per annum to £500 per annum with retroactive effect from January 1st, 1957.

In conclusion, the directors have pleasure in recording their appreciation of the continued loyal services of all those engaged in the work of the company.

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 £18 18s.



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The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXXIII

JULY, 1958

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July, 1958

Erosion

"Continual Dropping Wears Away a Stone"— Lucretius

ON June 26th, in the House of Commons, MR. RUSSELL asked the President of the Board of Trade to state the quantity of bananas that were to be imported under quota from the dollar area, and to what extent the Governments of The West Indies were consulted before this arrangement was made. On the President replying that the size of the quota had not yet been fixed, and that the West Indian Governments would be asked for their comments before this was done, Mr. Russell inquired further whether this was not the thin end of the wedge. Would the President bear in mind the need for ensuring markets in this country for Commonwealth produce of this kind which did not compete with anything grown in the United Kingdom? SIR DAVID ECCLES said that, subject to consultation, his intention was that the quota should be very small in relation to the amount which the United Kingdom had spent on bananas in 1957.

Thus continues the process of erosion which has been eating into the cornerstone of the British Caribbean economy with ever-increasing impetus over the past few years. The procedure seldom varies—the first step, a *fait accompli* (Mr. Russell's "thin end of the wedge" was most apt), followed by an assurance that the Governments concerned will be consulted. However, despite the disarming assurance, The West Indies and their British neighbours are rapidly learning what to expect. The history of the assault on the Jamaica cigar industry admirably illustrates how the Board of Trade pursues its way, relentless as it is unimaginative. Thus we find that in the reply by the President on May 22nd to MR. BERNARD BRAINE'S question "What increases have been permitted in the quota for Cuban cigars since the Trade Agreement with Cuba has been in operation?"—the answer was: "The quotas for Cuban cigars under our Trade Agreement with Cuba have been as follows:—

	U.S. \$		U.S. \$
1952	500,000	1956	1,000,000
1953	500,000	1957	1,000,000
1954	750,000	1958	1,150,000
1955	1,000,000		

Is it possible that the President of the Board of Trade is unaware of the extraordinary poverty that exists in greater or less degree throughout the British Caribbean area, and particularly the smaller islands of The West

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Indies—that in the Leeward and Windward Islands the annual national income, according to a recent broadcast by the Commissioner, is £60 per head of the population, as compared with £360 per head in the United Kingdom? Indeed, only a few weeks ago an investigator appointed by the International Labour Office has published, after an exhaustive inquiry, a most alarming report on the growth of unemployment in one of the territories. Does the President not realize that to the people of the Windward Islands he appears wilfully malicious and destructive in dashing each new-born hope as it arises? How else can they view his actions? After years of trial they found that they could produce both grapefruit and bananas of unexcelled quality, to the complete satisfaction of United Kingdom consumers. Yet no sooner have they begun to profit by their enterprise and industry than they find themselves faced with an entirely new United Kingdom quota for Cuban grapefruit and an entirely new United Kingdom quota for dollar bananas.

With the rapidly increasing control of tropical disease, with the mitigation of the scourge of tuberculosis, with the relief that medical science has brought to bear on the dangers of child-birth and perils of infancy, the population of every part of the British Caribbean is soaring fast. At the end of 1947 the population of Trinidad and Tobago was estimated at 586,000. Nine years later it had grown to 742,000. Over a similar period the population of Jamaica grew from 1,340,000 to 1,563,000. What is really needed is expanding markets for the few things that they can produce for export, direct financial assistance and, above all, practical encouragement. Even without the intervention of the Board of Trade, however, what these territories are faced with is contracting markets, and such outlets as they have been able to maintain, for example, on the continent of Europe, seem doomed to disappear when the Common Market gets into its stride, so that the need for the mother country to do all that she can as a first duty to these territories is crystal clear. From every colonial debate in recent years it is equally clear that both in government circles and among the members in opposition there exists a tremendous fund of goodwill towards the British colonial territories, and particularly towards The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. Members rise one after the other to speak with the deepest feeling on their behalf. The extraordinary thing is that although the Board of Trade is able to do nothing without the sanction of Parliament, nevertheless Parliament seems quite unable to give effect by means of practical

(Continued on page 192)

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE wettest June of the twentieth century perished unlamented; but if July is competing against the newly established record, I am bound to say that it started off with considerable confidence. Up and down the country, town and village streets have been flooded in a way unknown in summer within living memory. Fields are waterlogged and growing crops sodden. The first two days of the third Test match with New Zealand were washed right out, though this did not prevent England from winning, by an innings, and so taking the rubber. Yorkshire has had its 20th blank day of the cricket season, and probably the majority of the county clubs are hard hit financially. Wimbledon just struggled through in the time allotted; Henley was damp and dismal, a failure as a social function, though there was excellent racing. Then for a few days there was a sudden heat wave, and London, caught unprepared, sweltered the more for the contrast. As I write, on the ominous eve of St. Swithun's Day, the temperature is high, but rain, which was falling yesterday, looks to be in the air again. But this has been an unlucky year for weather prophets.

* * *

Three hundred and fifty bishops of the Anglican communion are now assembled in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth beside the Thames. They have not as yet made much impression on the life of London; for they apply themselves for long hours every day to debate, and no report of their proceedings is permitted until the end of the conference. But most of them are likely to attend the Buckingham Palace Garden Party on July 17th; and I am resigned to spending a rather hungry afternoon behind serried ranks of aprons and gaiters stretched the length of the buffet, for I know of old the inexhaustible capacity of these austere men for iced coffee and pink icing sugar.

These conferences take place once every 10 years. To them come bishops not only from every part of the British Commonwealth, but from the United States of America and other countries where Church of England members have settled or where its missionaries have made converts. Heads of Greek Orthodox and other national churches friendly to Anglicanism are also invited—among them, the Cypriot Archbishop Makarios round whose invitation high controversy has raged: but he was unable to come.

The conference has no legislative or executive authority, for the Anglican provinces oversea are all autonomous, paying deference but not formal obedience to Canterbury. But a vast range of urgent topical questions is coming up for discussion—most prominent, perhaps, that of race relations in the Commonwealth. This has been remitted to a powerful committee of which the Archbishop of Cape Town, significantly, has been constituted chairman. The far-reaching subject of sexual morality, including such matters as marriage and divorce, artificial insemination, and the position of the Christian family in the modern social order, is

also, I am told, being exhaustively explored.

* * *

Another important conference, which attracted less public notice than it deserved, was the International Cancer Congress, opened in London by the Duke of Gloucester on July 7th. It heard a good deal that was optimistic, notably about the progress made in the treatment of the disease in the United States. As always, the cardinal importance of early diagnosis was emphasized; and there have been various proposals, in and out of the congress, for putting the lay patient on his guard to recognize warnings of the possible onset of the disease. Some of these proposals are highly debatable. The Post Office, for example, is not friendly to the idea of the Marie Curie foundation, that two-minute talks on the symptoms and treatment of cancer might be obtainable on the telephone by dialling a certain number; the danger of breeding a race of nervous *malades imaginaires* would probably outweigh the good done in a small number of cases. On the other hand, the British Medical Association, meeting at Birmingham, has rejected a motion that would have condemned attempts to spread cancer education by means of television. A middle way will no doubt gradually be worked out.

* * *

By the Bill of Rights, "proceedings in Parliament" are absolutely privileged. That is to say, whatever a peer or member of the House of Commons says in the House, he cannot be held to account in any way—by an action for slander, for example. But what if he includes a possible libel in a letter to a Minister arising out of his parliamentary duties? Is that a proceeding in Parliament?

A case has just arisen; and the Committee of Privileges—subject to a technical qualification which was cleared out of the way by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has advised that it is. On this view, not only the plaintiff, in this case the board of a nationalized industry, that wishes to sue for damages, but the solicitor and counsel by whom the plaintiff is advised, are guilty of a breach of privilege of Parliament, punishable without appeal by the House itself. Deep questions affecting the liberty of the subject are involved. On the one hand, to assert the privilege is to curtail the right of the individual who conceives himself injured to apply to the courts for protection and remedy; on the other, its denial may deter a Member apprised of a grievance by a constituent from passing it on in good faith to the right quarter lest it prove to contain a libel and involve him in payment of damages. The House of Commons, on a close division with the Whips off, has decided that the former danger is the more serious, and rejected the advice of its Committee to claim the privilege. But the result has caused considerable alarm among a section of Members, and it seems likely that the whole subject will need to be thrashed out afresh and perhaps made the basis of legislation.

West Indian Trade Unionists

Visit to the United Kingdom

BY the time this issue of the CIRCULAR is published, the party of five trade union officials from The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras who arrived in London on June 20th will have returned to their homes.

The delegation comprised:—

Mr. J. A. Agard	... vice-president of the British Guiana Trade Union Council and president of the British Guiana Labour Union.
Mr. Audley Gayle	... trustee of the National Workers' Union, Jamaica.
Mr. Thomas Gutierrez	secretary of the British Honduras Development Union.
Mr. Ulric Hypolite	... assistant general secretary, Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union and member of the general council of Trinidad and Tobago Trade Union Congress.
Mr. Harryghan Marie	general secretary, Dominica Trade Union.

Their itinerary included a visit to the House of Commons (where they had luncheon with Members of Parliament), the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the B.B.C., the Trades Union Congress, the Royal Show, Bristol, the nuclear power station at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, and several factories. Mr. F. C. Catchpole accompanied the party.

On July 11th the visitors were entertained to an informal luncheon by the West India Committee, with Mr. Harold Wakeford, chairman, acting as host. On the evening of the same day, they attended a reception at Bruton Street given by the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, Mr. Garnet Gordon.

The photograph which appears on this page was taken at the Colonial Office on June 23rd and shows from left to right: Mr. Hypolite, Mr. Catchpole, Mr. Agard, Mr. Gutierrez, Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Gale and Mr. Marie.



British Guiana Finances

Governor and Dr. Jagan in London

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of British Guiana, the Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, and the Hon. Edward Beharry, Minister of Natural Resources, arrived in London in the third week of last month, where they joined the Hon. F. W. Esscx, Financial Secretary—who was already on this side—for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Colonial Office officials regarding the provision of funds for the colony's development programme.

The talks opened on June 24th at the Colonial Office, when Mr. Lennox-Boyd took the chair, and had at his side Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Since that date a number of discussions have been held with the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary and with officials of the Colonial Office, and as this issue goes to press the talks are still continuing but no official information is available.

A considerable number of references to the visit of the delegation have appeared in the United Kingdom Press and Dr. Jagan was interviewed regarding the needs of British Guiana and on his own political philosophy in B.B.C. radio and television programmes.

Permanent Secretary to Federal Premier

Mr. F. D. C. Williams, C.M.G., arrived in Trinidad on June 17th to assume duties as Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister of The West Indies. He was accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Williams, who is 44, joined the Administrative Service in Nigeria in 1946. He was Assistant Financial Secretary, Jamaica, in 1952 and Financial Secretary in 1954. Two years later he became Financial Secretary of the Federation of Nigeria and Economic Adviser in 1957. He holds the B.Sc. degree in Economics of the University of London.

Mr. Barton's Tour Cancelled

Details of the West Indian tour to be made by Mr. A. E. V. Barton, secretary of the West India Committee, were published on page 169 of the last CIRCULAR.

A few days before he was due to sail, Mrs. Barton became seriously ill and in consequence it became necessary to cancel the arrangements made. The CIRCULAR is glad to state that following an operation Mrs. Barton is making good progress towards recovery.

Jamaica Government Loan

Underwriters Left With 60 Per Cent

IT was announced on June 30th that underwriting was proceeding in London for a Jamaica Government loan of £4,212,000. The loan (less £212,000, which had been taken up by the Crown Agents on behalf of principals) was in 6 per cent stock, 1977-82, and was offered for public subscription on July 3rd. On the following day it was announced that underwriters had been left with about 60 per cent of the loan.

The prospectus stated that the proceeds of the loan would be applied to the financing of development works including agricultural credit and farm development schemes, irrigation works, airport development, port, harbour and railway improvements and water supplies. It also contained the following figures showing the revenue and expenditure and trade of Jamaica for the years 1952 to 1957 inclusive:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Imports (excluding bullion and specie)	Exports† (excluding bullion and specie)
	£ 000	£ 000		£ 000	£ 000
1952/53	13,299 626*	12,539 885*	1952	36,352	17,957
1953/54	14,572 502*	13,793 1,207*	1953	35,524	25,260
1954/55	16,654 443*	15,852 1,014*	1954	37,335	30,665
1955/56	18,678 404*	18,010 596*	1955	45,673	33,328
1956/57	21,720 507*	17,968 699*	1956	58,312	38,057
1957/58	25,692 600*	21,874 2,275*	1957	66,676	49,411

* Development Programme.

† Export figures exclude considerable net receipts from the Tourist Trade and other invisible items.

The 1957-58 figures are based on Revised Estimates as the final accounts are not yet available. The export figures include re-exports.

Dollar Honey

By Notice to Importers No. 863 of July 9th, 1958, the United Kingdom Board of Trade has established a quota for the import of honey from dollar sources for the period July 1st, 1958, to June 30th, 1959. Imports from Cuba, previously allotted a separate quota, are included, and the amount of the amalgamated quota will be £80,000 f.o.b. Application for licences by July 31st, 1958.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

The West India Committee

Re-election of Officers

AT a meeting of the executive of the West India Committee held on June 17th, Mr. Harold Wakeford was unanimously re-elected chairman and Mr. G. M. Eccles deputy-chairman for the year 1958-59.

The following were unanimously re-elected treasurers for the same period: the chairman, the deputy-chairman, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, Lieut.-Colonel J. Alan de Pass and Mr. J. A. C. Hugill.

Seven Candidates Elected

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. J. LEE (London)	Mr. G. M. Eccles Mr. C. M. Campbell
MR. REGINALD ALFRED DENNIS (London)	Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Magrath Mr. C. G. Glenister
MR. DOUGLAS SYDNEY MAGNUS (Country)	Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Magrath Mr. C. G. Glenister
MR. DESMOND GEORGE HOWARD (St. Lucia)	Mr. J. C. DuBoulay Mr. V. B. Corbin
MR. JOHN WILLIAM HASWELL PICKERING (Country)	Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, C.B.E. Mr. H. Alan Walker
MR. BERNARD A. GONSALVES (British Guiana)	Mr. G. M. Eccles Mr. H. R. Guy
MR. CLEMENT S. DURRANT (Barbados)	Mr. C. R. Armstrong Mr. Noel Pierce.

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Sir F. Michael Kroyer-Kielberg, of London [a memoir of whom appeared in last issue], Mr. C. W. Dibbens, of London, and Miss Inez Munro, of Grenada.

EROSION

(Continued from page 189)

measures to what appears to the lay observer to be its plain concern for the welfare of the United Kingdom's dependent territories. Can no one grasp the reins and insist that Britain's plain duty, and apparently deep desire, should be given effect by the servants of the State?

One More Drop

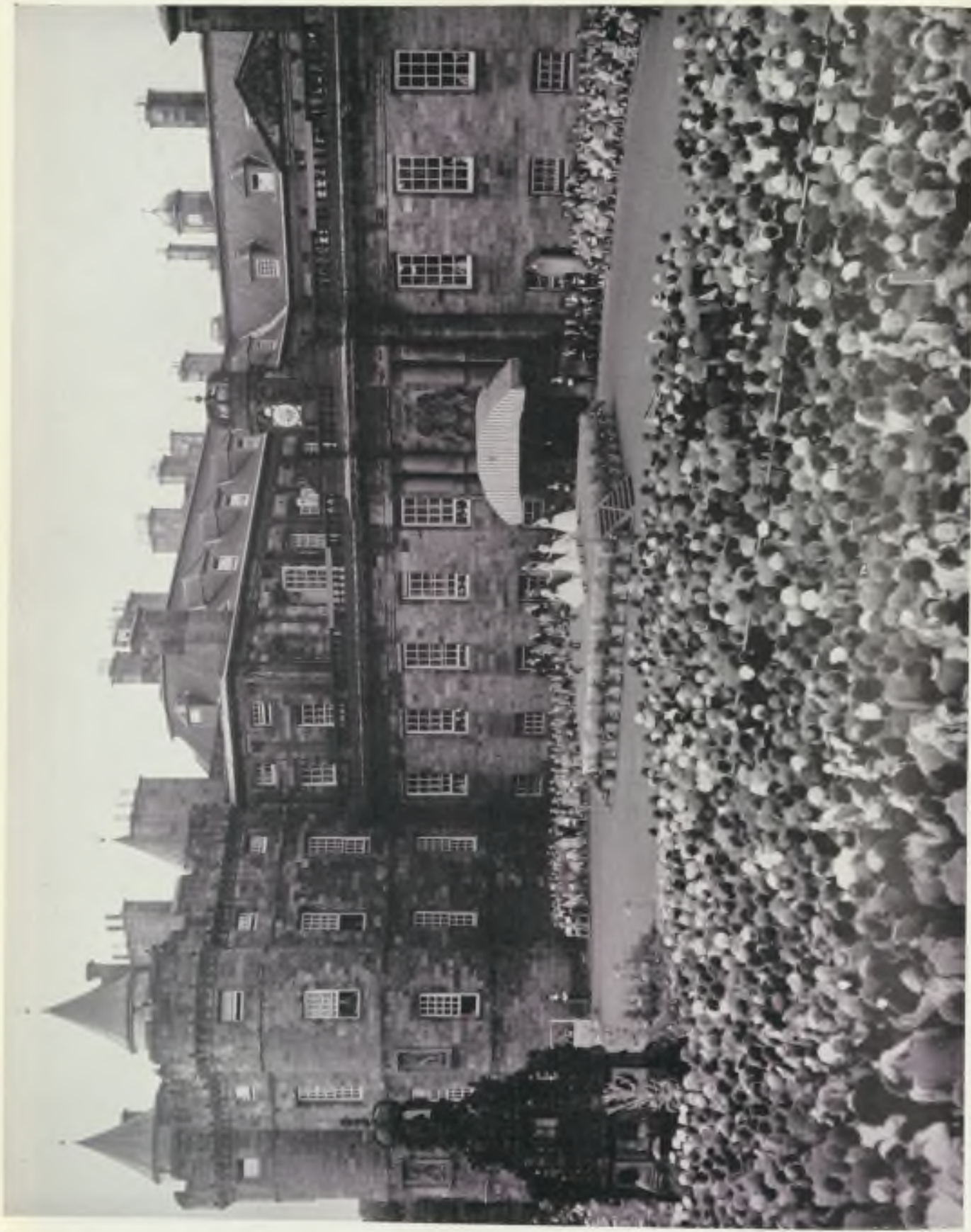
Going to Press we have received from the Board of Trade a copy of "Notice to Importers No. 863" announcing an increase of the annual value of honey that may be imported into the United Kingdom from the dollar area, including Cuba, from £60,000 to £80,000 f.o.b. On the files of the West India Committee is a letter from Jamaica, written less than two months ago, referring to Jamaica's "unsaleable stocks" of honey—"unsaleable" here having no relation to the quality of Jamaica honey, which is excellent.

As the CIRCULAR goes to press it is learnt that Jamaican athletes competing in the Empire Games at Cardiff have made a good start, K. Gardner (100 yards) and E. Haisley (high jump) both qualifying for gold medals with record performances. Details will appear in next CIRCULAR.



THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

See page 106



ROYAL TOUR OF SCOTLAND. A DISPLAY OF COUNTRY DANCING AT THE PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
See page 196

NAPT Chest Conference

Mr. Lennox-Boyd on Fight Against T.B.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT opened the Commonwealth Chest Conference—referred to in last issue—at the Festival Hall on July 1st.

Among the first speakers was Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said: "This is your fifth NAPT Commonwealth Conference, and I am sure that all of us, whether we live in Britain or one of the oversea territories of the Crown, welcome this opportunity of discussing the interesting problems which form your programme. This year you are taking in a wider field. This is a welcome sign that tuberculosis is now no longer the great scourge it was, even ten years ago.

"I am glad to say, in many of our oversea territories, tuberculosis death-rates are now falling. We can take satisfaction from this, and also some credit. We are applying the technical methods worked out in Europe and North America. Under many different governments, among races of incredible variety, and speaking many vernaculars, we are getting people accustomed to the idea that you can prevent these maladies. Let us, therefore, be optimistic but not complacent. Tuberculosis in our oversea territories will be a long time dying.

"I am glad to see that your programme includes a discussion upon leprosy which—as you experts know—has some relationship to tuberculosis. Here, too, we have made great progress in what used to be considered a hopeless and hideous disease.

"Members of the British Oversea Medical Services will be proud at the honour which is to be done later this evening to Dr. Norman Davies when he is awarded your medal founded in memory of Sir Robert Philip. Dr. Davies' work in Tanganyika deserves the highest praise.

"It is now 10 years since your NAPT scholarship scheme was inaugurated with full support of my Department. During that time 135 scholars have come from 26 different territories and have spent periods of months in postgraduate training in this country. You have looked after them during their stay; you have guided them to the best opportunities of gaining knowledge. These enthusiastic young men and women have gone back home with a renewed belief in themselves.

"Tuberculosis has been an enemy of mankind for so long that it is hard to realize that the next generation may not have to treat it so seriously. Such an evolution may be regarded as inevitable. As someone once said, it takes much work, by many people, over a long time—to bring about the inevitable. Success will, in fact, not come by itself. It will need inspiration and work from doctors, nurses, and members of the health services.

"This is why I take such a pleasure being here this evening, and in assuring you on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and especially the Oversea Services, that your discussions will be exceedingly valuable."

Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, Minister of Health, said that during the past 10 years new cases of tuberculosis in England and Wales had fallen by 38 per cent and deaths by no less than 78 per cent.

Colonial Technical Education

Conference at Oxford

Aⁿ opportunity for those engaged in technical education in the colonies to meet experts in Britain is provided at the Oxford Conference on Technical Education now being attended by about 40 representatives from over 20 territories. Delegates assembled in London on July 7th and were welcomed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd. After visiting colleges and a school in London, they moved on July 9th to Oxford where the conference will continue in Balliol College, until July 18th.

The first conference of its kind, it has been arranged by the Colonial Office, with the assistance of a joint committee representing the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies and the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology.

It will take the form of a series of addresses and discussions, each dealing with recent developments in a selected aspect of technical education. These will be followed by group discussion of the application to overseas conditions of the principles set out in the address. Reports on the group discussions will be submitted to plenary sessions.

Subjects covered by the papers include craft, technician and professional training, vocational guidance and selection, co-operation with employers and teaching aids and techniques.

In London, at the beginning of the conference, the delegates visited Northampton College of Advanced Technology, Brunel College of Technology and Wandsworth School. While at Oxford there will be visits to the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Morris Motor Works, Ltd., Cowley, and the Hydraulic Research Station, Wallingford.

The West Indian representatives are:—

Colony.	Name.	Appointments.
Barbados	Mr. J. A. Holmes	Principal, Technical Institute.
Bahamas	Mr. R. E. Bain	Training Master, Training Colonial Education Department.
British Guiana	Mr. G. H. R. Clough	Director of Education.
Jamaica	Mr. R. E. Mais	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education.
	Mr. R. M. Bent	Deputy Chief Education Officer.
St. Kitts-Nevis	Mr. A. T. Ribeiro	Assistant Master, St. Kitts-Nevis Grammar School.
Trinidad	Mr. R. McMurdo	Deputy Director of Education.
	Mr. W. B. M. Imrie	Senior Master, Technical Institute, San Fernando.

Trinidad and Tobago Land Usage. A new report issued by the Central Statistical Office announces that the total area under crops and pastures in Trinidad and Tobago is 375,000 acres. The total area of the land is 1,250,000 acres. 6,906 acres are under forest, 110,000 acres are built on and the remainder is unused.

The West Indies

Primacy of the People

THE following interesting address was delivered by Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee, to the members of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance on June 12th, when he was guest speaker at luncheon on the day of the annual meeting of the organization. The address is reproduced by courtesy of the council and secretary of the Alliance.

Sir Jock Campbell said that he had decided not to talk about the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement because he had talked and written so much about it in recent years. He had decided instead to talk about some of the people to whom the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement had brought so much new help and hope—the West Indians.

Sir Jock said that some years ago he was interviewed on arrival in British Guiana by a newspaper reporter who asked whether his company had any plans for human relations. He had replied that human relations were not a thing that could be planned—like factories or accounting systems—but the fact of the matter was simply that people were more important than ships and shops and sugar estates. This seemed to him a perfectly ordinary and self-evident statement, but it had hit the headlines.

Self-evident as it was, he was quite sure that he first became conscious of the primacy of people when working as a young man in the West Indies among West Indians whose outstanding characteristic was the abundance of their humanity. In the West Indies men and women were not simply social, political or economic units. They were above all human beings with all the virtues and imperfections of mankind. They were warm, gay, volatile, imaginative, intelligent, intensely individualistic—and for the most part dreadfully poor. Their character in many ways reflected their natural environment, where glorious sunshine and wonderfully varied scenic beauty contrasted sharply with pests, disease, drought, flood, soil erosion and far too few rich resources.

As a people they had had to come to terms with their environment. And this was the spirit in which the West Indians and their remarkable political leaders were building, from five races, a new nation. West Indians were making history—their own history, not a history imposed from outside. Out of the conflicts and bitterness of the past, amid the tensions and uncertainties of the present, they were forging their own future. When it might have been easy to give way to frustration, disorder and ill-will, they were striving forward in hope, goodwill and good order towards a new life with common ideals and purposes and common attitudes to the common problems of the world and of mankind.

But, Sir Jock continued, West Indians were faced with formidable economic problems—for the most part very poor natural resources, a rapidly expanding population and inadequate scope for emigration. In his opinion, the West Indies could never be an economically viable community on their own. This sounded like a heresy from someone who believed in the future of the West Indies, but could the people of these overpopulated British Isles stand entirely on their own feet and be

economically independent of other people's raw materials, resources and markets? The standard of living of people in this country depended on its being the centre of the Commonwealth and, in his view, it could not continue to hold that position as centre of the Commonwealth unless there were dynamic economic as well as cultural and sentimental ties and relationships to bind the Commonwealth together. Unless we aimed not at economic independence but at economic interdependence, unless we all worked with a will to develop and share the common wealth of the Commonwealth, the British Isles would finish up as off-shore islands of Europe. And The West Indies—and other countries like Mauritius and Fiji—would become slums of the world, ripe for Russia. To avoid this, imaginative new economic steps must be taken to meet the evolving needs of the Commonwealth. The future producers and customers of the world were the New Nations.

Furthermore, the United Kingdom could not set aside ethical considerations. It was this country which started the West Indies on their present course. It was we who settled the islands, and who built up industries on slave labour. It was we who set the social patterns which had created present demands. In short, on any reading of history we owed The West Indies a debt which had not been fully paid off. They did not want to be dependent upon United Kingdom economic aid. They did, however, want this country's support in building their industry and commerce—which it was emphatically in our self-interest to give them.

Finally, turning again to the political scene, Sir Jock pointed out that in the West Indies five races—African, Chinese, European, Indian and South American Indian—were living, working, planning and building together in a world torn by dissension and discord over race and social systems. People in this country must have an interest in this West Indian pilot scheme for modern civilization. In this new world mankind stood or fell, lived or died, together. The real significance of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was the creative and practical contribution it was making towards the partnership between man and man, and race and race.

Mr. Ernest Brown to Retire

Mr. Ernest H. Brown, after a long career in the city which stretches back to the end of last century, is retiring at the end of this month. He joined the firm of Dawson, Shores, Punch & Co., Ltd., West India merchants, now of Leadenhall Street, in 1901 and seven years later was appointed secretary. In 1932 he was elected a director of the company and in 1947 was appointed chairman.

Mr. Brown has visited the West Indies on 10 occasions and was a member of the advisory committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association from its formation in 1934 until December, 1952.

Mr. Brown is now in his 83rd year and one of his proudest possessions is a gold watch presented to him in 1951 by his fellow directors to mark his half century with the company. His many friends in London and throughout the West Indies will wish him a long and happy retirement.

The British Empire Games

Strong West Indian Contingent

THE VIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games are being held in Wales from July 18th-26th. Over 1,000 athletes from all parts of the Empire will be taking part and it seems certain that a number of new records will be established. In particular the mile race will attract a good deal of attention as there will be three or four sub-four-minute men on the track together.

Forty-seven athletes are representing The West Indies and British Guiana, as will be seen from the following list:—

Jamaica		
Name	Events in which entered	
Samuels, Louis	Boxing	Light-middle-weight
Goldsmith, William	Weightlifting	Featherweight
Martin, Louis	"	Heavy-light-weight (middle-heavy-weight)
Gardner, Keith	Running	100 yds. and 220 yds.; Mile relay; 120 yds. hurdles
Kerr, George	"	440 yds. and 880 yds.; Mile relay
Spence, Malcolm	"	440 yds and 880 yds.; Mile relay
Spence, Melville	"	440 yds and 880 yds.; Mile relay
James, Guildford	"	440 yds. and 880 yds.
Taylor, Deryck	"	120 yds. hurdles; 440 yds. hurdles
Haisley, Ernle	Field event	Hop, step and jump
Foreman, Paul	Field event	High jump
	Field events	High jump; long jump; hop, step and jump
Taylor, Ernle	Field event	Long jump

Trinidad and Tobago

Name	Events in which entered	
Lewis, Uric Felix	Cycling	1,000 metres time trial; 1,000 metres scratch sprint; 10 miles track; 120 miles road race
Mitchell, Hilton	Cycling	1,000 metres time trial; 1,000 metres scratch sprint; 10 miles track; 120 miles road race
Rimple, Clyde	Cycling	1,000 metres time trial; 1,000 metres scratch sprint; 10 miles track; 120 miles road race
Wilkes, Rodney Adolphus	Weightlifting	Featherweight
Evelyn, Clive	"	Lightweight
De Freitas, Lionel	"	Middleweight
Samuel, Jackie	"	Light-heavy-weight
Harewood, Hendrickson A.	Running	100 yds. and 220 yds.; 440 yds. relay
Williams, Charles F.	"	100 yds.; 440 yds. relay
Goddard, Joseph	"	100 yds. and 220 yds.; 440 yds. relay
	Field event	Long jump
Ince, Basil Andre	Running	220 yds. and 440 yds.; Mile relay
Bertrand, Clifton	"	220 yds. and 440 yds.; 440 yds. relay; Mile relay
Jackson, Wilton Fitzgerald	"	440 yds.; 440 yds. hurdles; Mile relay
James, Clyde	"	440 yds.; Mile relay

Name	Events in which entered	
Scipio, Learie Rudolph	Field events	High jump; hop, step and jump; long jump

St. Vincent

Name	Events in which entered	
Anderson, Lloyd Elton W.	Running	100 yds.; 220 yds.
	Field event	Long jump
Roberts, Godfrey Alphonso	Running	100 yds.; 220 yds.
	Field events	Long jump; high jump; hop, step and jump

British Guiana

Name	Events in which entered	
Fernandes, Vibert	Boxing	Featherweight
Swain, Michael	Weightlifting	Bantamweight
Smith, Malcolm	"	Featherweight
Goring, Carlton	"	Lightweight
McArthur, Roy	"	Middleweight
Baker, Albert	"	Light-heavy-weight
Solomon, Edwin	Running	100 yds. and 220 yds.; 440 yds. relay
Mayers, Ivan	"	100 yds and 220 yds.; 440 yds. relay
Taitt, Lawrence	"	100 yds and 220 yds.; 440 yds. relay; 120 yds. hurdles; 440 yds. hurdles
Hazlewood, Leyland	"	100 yds., 220 yds. and 440 yds.; 440 yds. relay; 120 yds. hurdles; 440 yds. hurdles
Seth, Anthony	"	440 yds.; 880 yds.
Gomes, Ralph	"	880 yds.; 1 mile; 3 miles
De Peana, George	"	1 mile; 3 miles; 6 miles
Etwaroo, Sew	"	6 miles; marathon
Dass, Walter	"	6 miles; marathon
Masdammer, Claudette (Miss)	"	100 yds.; 220 yds.

Bahamas

Name	Events in which entered	
Robinson, Thomas Augustus	Running	100 yds.; 220 yds.

Dominica

Da Silva, George Angus	Weightlifting	Lightweight
Nigel		

Special Issue of Stamps



Empire and Commonwealth Games. The values are 3d., 6d. and 1s. 3d. and they are twice the size of an ordinary stamp. As will be seen

Three special stamps are to be on sale at all post offices in the United Kingdom as from July 18th to mark the opening of the British



from the reproductions alongside, each of the designs shows the Welsh Dragon and a portrait of The Queen.

The Pictorial Pages

THE photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages showing the Speaker and members of the Federal House of Representatives was taken recently at the conclusion of the third sitting in the Legislative Council chamber at the Red House, Port-of-Spain. Those seen in the picture are :—

Front row (left to right) : N. H. Richards (Minister without Portfolio), V. B. Vaughan (Minister without Portfolio), R. L. Bradshaw (Minister of Finance), Sir Grantley Adams, Q.C. (Prime Minister), E. R. L. Ward (Speaker), Dr. C. G. D. La Corbiniere (Minister of Trade and Industries), Mrs. P. S. Allfrey (Minister of Labour and Social Affairs), F. B. Ricketts (Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources), W. Andrew Rose (Minister of Communications and Works).

Second row (left to right) : R. C. Lightbourne, D. S. Lloyd, W. B. Williams, E. O. LeBlanc, W. H. Bramble, S. B. Stone, Dr. L. A. Radix, Mrs. Florence Daysh, B. T. Carrott, W. Ashmead (Sergeant-at-Arms and Mace Bearer).

Third row (left to right) : M. Cargill, M. A. Hector, M. H. Shah, A. C. G. Allen, R. E. Brown, A. U. Belinfante, P. Delapenha, G. E. L. Laforest (Clerk to the House of Representatives), D. P. Pierre, A. Gomes.

Fourth row (left to right) : J. M. D. Bousquet, A. N. R. Robinson, L. Densham, E. W. Wakeland, D. F. L. Ward, Dr. F. R. Duhaney, Miss Joan Darcheville (Deputy Clerk to the House of Representatives), K. G. Hill, V. T. Bryan, C. T. Afflick.

Fifth row (left to right) : A. S. Sinanan (Leader of the Opposition), LeRoy Adams, C. W. Swaby, Archdeacon L. A. Lennon, T. J. Gibbs, H. F. G. Rocheford, R. J. Williams, H. F. Cooke. Roy Joseph and S. P. Mathura were absent when the photograph was taken.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, received a warm and enthusiastic welcome during her recent Scottish tour. Unfortunately, the tour was cut short owing to her having a heavy cold and an attack of sinusitis. The photograph on the second page was taken on July 5th at the Palace of Holyroodhouse during a display of dancing by members of the Royal Scottish Dance Society, one of the many items watched by The Queen and Duke from a Palace window.

The two photographs facing page 216 were taken on July 1st at Bristol during the first day of the Royal Agricultural Show. The top picture shows the winning team of six shire geldings entered by a well-known company of brewers. In the lower picture is a general view of the cattle judging.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of May production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 310,031 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended June 2nd was 816,033 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for May was 1,054,491 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for May was 416,050 barrels.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election. Any individual member is eligible for Life Membership on compounding his, or her, annual subscription by a single payment of £18 18s.

The Birthday Honours

OWING to pressure on our space last month, it was not possible to publish all of the names of West Indian interest which appeared in the Birthday Honours. As then promised we now publish the remainder of the list.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

MR. HERBERT EDWARD DURANT BERNEZ, Superintendent of Lands and Surveys and Commissioner of Crown Lands, St. Lucia.

MR. CAESAR PETER DE FREITAS, Commissioner of Lands, Jamaica.

MR. LULWORTH DARRELL PUNCH, Warden, County Caroni, Trinidad.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL

(FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE)

LAWRENCE PETER REGINALD BROWNING, Deputy Commissioner, Jamaica Police Force.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

(FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE)

AUGUSTINE JOSEPH BELIX, Inspector, Trinidad Police Force.

FRANCIS EUSTACE BERNARD, Superintendent, Trinidad Police Force.

JOSEPH EBENEZER BYRON, Inspector (acting Assistant Superintendent), Leeward Islands Police Force.

ALEXANDER BYRON HUNTE, Station Sergeant, Leeward Islands Police Force.

O'NEIL NEWSAM MCINTOSH, Assistant Superintendent, St. Vincent Auxiliary Police Force.

JOHN REGINALD MIDDLETON, Superintendent, Jamaica Police Force.

GEORGE LINCOLN REID, Assistant Superintendent, Leeward Islands Police Force.

GEORGE MATTHIAS ROBERTS, Acting Inspector, Leeward Islands Police Force.

Colonial Shooting Competitions

Small-Bore Results

The National Small-bore Rifle Association has announced the results of the colonial small-bore matches, 1957.

The aperture sights section, for which 22 teams entered, compared with 20 in 1956, was won by Northern Rhodesia with 1,587 points. Jamaica, who in 1956 made a new record of 1,594 points, came second with 1,586 points.

There were 17 entries in the open sights rifle competition compared with 13 in 1956. Kenya, for the eighth consecutive time, won with the score of 1,563 points, compared with their record score of 1,571 points, made in 1955.

Jamaica again won the pistol competition with 678 points, 27 below the record of 705 points which they made in 1955. They have won this event every year since the competition was instituted eight years ago.

The Colonial Development Corporation

Annual Report for 1957

THE tenth report of the Colonial Development Corporation* shows that in 1957, after providing the sum of £573,920 for interest, the operations of the corporation resulted in a surplus of £732,868. Corresponding figures for 1956 were profit £572,809, interest £416,173, and for 1955 profit £409,233, interest £306,756. The net operating profit from direct projects and subsidiaries was, however, down from £371,718 in 1956 to £227,909 in 1957. The Corporation was hit by the fall in commodity prices, and from the surplus of £732,868 the sum of £400,000 was transferred to general provision against the book value of projects and investments, to look after investments in various mining projects.

Ten new projects were initiated during the year, none being terminated, so that at the end of 1957 the number of continuing projects was 76, against 66 in 1956. One of the ten new projects, the Jamaica Housing Development Co., Ltd., was in The West Indies. Thus, at December 31st, 1957, there were 17 continuing projects in the British Caribbean, for which the amount of sanctioned capital was £8,667,000. This was 10.77 per cent of the total sanction of £80,468,000. The capital actually employed in the British Caribbean at the end of 1957 was £6,710,000.

The year 1957 is described in the report as having been disappointing for all who worked for the British Caribbean region. Preparations for federation were the engrossing feature of the political scene. No one was able to commit the Federal Government in advance to shipping plans. The service provided by s.s. *West Indian* finished on January 9th, 1958. The company's tender to operate a service with two chartered cargo vessels of about 1,200 tons capacity each, and 60 deck passengers, was rejected at the end of February. "That," states the report, "was the inglorious end of that." And again: "This service to The West Indies has cost C.D.C. £170,000; nobody has said Thank you." Interest in the region shown early in the year in the United States of America cooled off as the United States recession deepened. Unseasonable weather affected crops at British Honduras Fruit Co., Melville Hall (Dominica) and British Guiana Rice Development Co., and completion of the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields hydro-electric scheme "was again infuriatingly frustrated by extraordinary water levels in Potaro river."

Particulars of projects in progress in the British Caribbean are as follows:—

Barbados Light & Power Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £250,000. In 1957 the company drew the remainder of the loan (£75,000), and the new 2,500 kilowatt steam generator was ordered in October. This addition raised total capacity to 9,500 kilowatts. Consumption of electricity again increased, and the company sold 20,542,589 kwh. in the year ended June 30th, 1957, against 17,922,643 kwh. in the previous year. The

Colonial Development Corporation has been asked by the company for finance to cover further expansion. An application by the company for 12½ per cent increase in power charges was granted, as from July 1st, 1957, by the Chief Justice on Appeal. Profit for the year ended June 30th, 1957, was £36,384 before tax (against £23,900 in the previous twelve months).

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. Capital approved, £762,000. Completion of the Konawaruk dredge had again to wait on power from the Potaro hydro-electric installation, which was not available until June, 1957. The dredge entered the gold reserve area on the last day of the year. "1958 should show how far this large and hitherto harassing investment has been justified." The output of the Potaro dredge fell from 12,387 fine oz. (from 1,666,690 cu. yds.) in 1956 to 9,595 fine oz. (from 1,409,120 cu. yds.) in 1957. The loss on the year's working, after charging depreciation and amortization of development £28,800 and debenture interest £86,900 was £77,500 against £43,160 in the previous year. The Colonial Development Corporation had again to help the company by granting a moratorium on capital service payments during the year, and since the year ended has agreed to lend a further £80,000. The company accepted the establishment of a local committee of the London board to supervise operations and advise the London board on policy, and there will be "better supervision" in 1958.

British Guiana Rice Development Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £1,292,000. The balance of the loan of £1,292,000 (£448,000) was drawn during the year. The loan is repayable five years after drawing. The additional short-term loan of £250,000, authorized for seasonal capital, was not drawn in 1957. The government is reviewing its policy in regard to rice development, which may involve provision of more capital.

British Guiana Timbers, Ltd. Capital approved, £2,062,000. At the end of the year 1957 the corporation's total outlay on this scheme, at cost less amounts written off, was £1,417,511, and the advance on loan had been further reduced from £257,256 to £213,414.

Output of the Houston sawmill increased by 2.3 per cent from 13,451 tons (of 50 cu. ft.) of lumber in 1956 to 13,761 tons in 1957. Deliveries from the forest increased by 12.4 per cent from 25,443 tons to 28,597 tons.

Sales were 21,567 tons of logs, piling and lumber against 20,672 in 1956 and 21,503 in 1955. The value of sales rose to £622,272 (£587,108 in 1956), of which exports contributed £378,148, against £357,805 in 1956. There was a net trading profit of £57,782, compared with £33,629 in 1956.

The year is regarded as one of steady progress. The ability of the sawmill to fabricate special products became better known, and a United States market survey showed good prospects for more sales. There were plenty of orders for the first half of 1958, but later

* Colonial Development Corporation. *Report and Accounts for 1957.* H.M.S.O., 1958.

prospects in the United Kingdom were less favourable.

Potaro Hydro-electric Co., Ltd. (British Guiana). Capital approved, £392,000. At December 31st, 1957, the issued capital of this company was £160,000, of which British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., held £88,000 (55 per cent) while the Colonial Development Corporation held £72,000 (45 per cent). The debenture loan provided by the corporation remained at £340,000. Installations were completed sufficiently to supply power to British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. dredges in June, 1957, but weather was again unfavourable, and the main dam had not yet been closed at the end of the year. Units generated (in six months) were 1,646,000 kwh. After charging interest £10,923, depreciation and amortization £21,266, there was a loss of £10,779.

British Honduras Fruit Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £130,000. The planted area remained unchanged—506 acres citrus (oranges 496 acres, grapefruit 10 acres) and 31 acres high grade cocoa. 4,449 boxes of oranges were produced against 3,484 boxes in 1956. A small first cocoa crop sold at good prices and seeds were supplied to the government for local farmers. The prospects of profitable development of cocoa in the area are regarded as good. Trees not yet being in full bearing, there was a loss on the year's working of £664. The amount spent (capital) at December 31st, 1957, was £113,974.

British Honduras: Fort George Hotel, Belize. Capital approved, £286,000. There were more American tourists during the season (January-April), but thereafter custom fluctuated, and tailed off in the last quarter. The trading profit, on takings of £57,401, was £3,149 (1956 profit £3,871 on £52,099). Two motor fishing boats were supplied for the use of guests. A Tourist Board sponsored by the government is stated to have been ineffective on account of lack of funds for publicity. The U.S. dollar earnings of the hotel were \$60,000. At December 31st, 1957, the capital stood at £112,479.

Dominica: Melville Hall Estate. Capital approved, £80,000. At the end of the year the acreage under bananas was 296, under coconuts 223, under cocoa 33, and small areas had been planted with citrus and coffee. The estate had a bad year; extensive storm damage at the end of 1956 was followed by severe drought lasting into August. Sales of bananas through the Dominica Banana Association fell from 1,305 tons in 1956 to 619 tons in 1957. Copra sales were 97.82 tons against 85.38 tons in 1956. The first experimental cocoa crop was promising. The result of the year's operations was a net loss (the first loss since 1952) of £5,475, against a profit of £15,404 in 1956. The bananas appear to have recovered, and prospects for 1958 are described as "fair, given reasonable weather." Capital at December 31st, 1957, was £60,973.

Dominica Electricity Services. Capital approved, £225,000. Sales of current increased by 15 per cent from 1,480,000 kwh. in 1956 to 1,710,000 kwh. in 1957. Costs were further reduced, and a loss of £3,569 in 1956 was turned into a profit of £1,744 in 1957, but this profit is not yet enough to service the capital employed. The peak load now equals the

generating capacity of the plant, but at the existing level of government tariffs and industrial demand there is little incentive to expand production, while a hydrological survey has suggested that further hydro-electric development would be unlikely to be economic, and expansion would need diesel plant. Capital at December 31st, 1957, was £212,893.

Cayman Islands Airport. Capital approved, £60,000. The amount outstanding against this project at December 31st, 1957, was £44,400, against £47,175 at December 31st, 1956. The airport has been the basis of a growing tourist trade.

Jamaica Citrus Growers, Ltd. Capital approved, £110,000. The outstanding loan to this enterprise was reduced to £50,000 at December 31st, 1957 (£61,000 in 1956). The company is a good customer of the Jamaica Cooling Store. The corporation is represented on the board by its Regional Controller.

Jamaica Cooling Store. Capital approved, £138,000. The capacity of the store is now 70,000 cu. ft. cooling space and 14,000 cu. ft. cold storage. Originally designed to serve the citrus export industry, the store now handles an increasing volume of other perishable foodstuffs, and the cold storage space is fully occupied throughout the year. The addition of 40,000 cu. ft. for either cooling space or cold storage is under consideration. Local or other suitable participation is still being sought to support expansion. Higher costs, not countered by raised charges until late in the year, reduced the net profit on storage charges of £31,471 to £5,174, against a profit in 1956 of £6,101 on charges of £27,032.

Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £300,000. The company, which was granted a 10-year loan in 1953 and is responsible for the supply of electricity to 12 of Jamaica's 14 parishes, including Kingston and St. Andrew, now supplies 40,000 consumers. Over 50 per cent of its sales are to agriculture and industry. The power generated in 1957—192,000,000 kwh.—was 18 per cent more than in 1956—162,000,000 kwh. Operating revenue was £1,700,000, against £1,300,000 in 1956.

Jamaica Housing Development Co., Ltd. Capital approved, £1,000,000. This is a new project, which at December 31st, 1957, was still in a preliminary stage and had not yet drawn any of the capital approved. The company is to be formed in Jamaica by agreement with the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh. The Colonial Development Corporation and Standard Life Assurance are each to advance up to £750,000 on 20-year loan to the company as required; share capital of £1,000 also to be subscribed equally by the corporation and Standard Life Assurance. The company will provide finance to purchasers of houses being built by West Indies Buildings, Ltd., a company formed by local interests with a Puerto Rican Construction group, on Mona Plain near Kingston. The Jamaica government is making land available. About 700 three-bedroomed single storey houses are to be built by the poured concrete method, at a selling price of about £2,900. The company will lend on mortgages with life assurance collateral. The corporation and Standard Life Assurance are each to nominate two

members to the board of the company. Standard Life Assurance will provide the management.

St. Vincent Electricity Services. Capital approved, £210,000. The generating station was fully loaded in 1957. Examination of the possibilities of further hydro-electric development showed them to be unfavourable as difficult terrain would make the cost high. Until the load becomes big enough for a steam turbine further development is likely to be by diesel sets. One of these (a 280 kw. set) was expected to be installed by late 1958. This addition was expected to look after normal growth of demand till 1961. Sales of current were 2,000,000 kwh. against 1,750,000 kwh. in 1956; profit £15,372 against £14,056. Capital at December 31st, 1957, was £171,547.

Trinidad Cement, Ltd. Capital approved, £1,200,000. The corporation holding in this company was reduced in 1957 from £1,092,500 to £1,035,000 by redemption of 55,200 preference shares. The company again had a successful year, and the corporation received preference dividends of £54,397 (including accrued dividend on shares redeemed during the year). Additional plant was expected to be in production this year.

West Indies Navigation Co., Ltd. Capital approved £170,000. Issued Capital £45,000, held equally by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the corporation. In addition, the corporation had advanced £137,500 for working capital. The subsidy of £50,000 per annum contributed by the United Kingdom and local governments continued till December 31st, 1957. The inter-island shipping service provided by the company stopped on January 9th, 1958, on expiry of the charter of s.s. *West Indian*. In 1957 the ship completed 10 round voyages between British Guiana and Jamaica with four diversions to Turks Islands. She steamed 40,400 miles, made 236 calls at ports, and carried 25,721 tons of cargo 27,460,873 freight ton miles and 8,763 passengers 2,458,413 passenger miles. Costs of operation continued to increase, there was little improvement in speed of handling in ports, and despite an increase of 10 per cent in freight rates during the year there was an estimated loss of B.W.I.\$268,000 against an estimated loss of B.W.I.\$228,590 in 1956. The abortive result of negotiations for continuance of an inter-island shipping service has been referred to above.

(Continued from next column)

information, if any, about their goods will be necessary to determine classification under the new Tariff, and so minimize delays in the completion of entries and in clearance of goods on and after January 1st, 1959.

The advance edition of the new Tariff may be purchased through H.M. Stationery Office or any bookseller (price 12s. 6d. net) and supplies of form C. & E. 936 may be obtained free of charge from Customs Long Rooms towards the end of August, 1958. Various public notices and forms will require revision to bring them into line with the Import Duties Act, 1958, and others will be discontinued. Where the necessary amendments are important revised public notices and forms will be made available before the end of 1958.



Edric Connor, the well-known actor and singer from Trinidad, has further enhanced his reputation by his performance as Gower in Shakespeare's *Pericles*. He is seen here at rehearsal at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

U.K. Customs and Excise

New Customs Tariff

HER MAJESTY'S Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued Notice No. 69, dated June, 1958, which announces that a new Customs and Excise Tariff will come into force on January 1st, 1959.

This results from the passing of the Import Duties Act, 1958, which consolidates all existing protective duty legislation and provides for goods to be classified for Customs purposes on the basis of the internationally agreed system known as the Brussels Nomenclature.

An advance edition of the new Tariff is to be issued this month to give traders the opportunity to familiarize themselves with its contents and to participate in a "trial run" which will operate from September 1st, 1958. Under this scheme, the importer or agent, when making entry under the current Tariff, will also complete and attach a special form, C. & E. 936, showing the Tariff item, the description and the statistical code number of the goods under the new Tariff. This form will be checked by the Customs and returned to the importer or agent. Further forms need not be completed for later importations of identical goods. By participating in this scheme, which is entirely voluntary, importers will be enabled to discover what additional

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

Canned Fruit

U.K. Market Requirements

THE latest issue (Vol. VI, Numbers 3-4) of *Colonial Plant and Animal Products*, the quarterly journal of the Colonial Products Laboratory,* is almost entirely devoted to a survey of world production and trade in canned fruit, by Mrs. D. E. Kay and E. H. G. Smith.

In this survey the authors discuss the factors which, in their view, affect the United Kingdom market for canned fruit, and their remarks, which follow, will be of interest to West Indian fruit producers.

Before the war the demand for canned fruit in the United Kingdom came mainly from consumers having modest incomes, who regarded canned fruit as something of a luxury in the family budget. The market was dominated by the cheap Malayan pineapple pack which retailed in the middle thirties at approximately 3½d. to 4½d. per 16 oz. can. In competition with this, Formosan canned pineapple retailed from 5d. per 16 oz. can, Australian canned pineapple from 11d. to 1s. 1d. for a 32 oz. can, and imported canned peaches and pears from 8d. to 1s. per 16 oz. can.

In the years immediately after the war a continued scarcity of canned fruit affected the demand and for a time price was a very secondary consideration. However, since 1954, supplies of many varieties have been approximately equal to or exceeding those of pre-war years and price has once more become an important factor. This is shown by the popularity of Japanese mandarin oranges which have retailed at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per 11 oz. can in the last two years. Consumption of canned fruit in 1955 was estimated to be 14.2 lb. per head, an increase of 38 per cent compared with the pre-war average. There seems every indication that at the present price levels the market is reaching saturation point, if it has not already done so with certain varieties, since during 1956, apricots, mandarin oranges and pineapple were all sold at a loss for certain periods, and it must, therefore, be concluded that these fruits were either over-supplied or priced too high. Quality and brand are becoming increasingly important on the United Kingdom market; for example, in recent months the well established Australian brand of choice pineapple "Golden Circle" has maintained its price level despite considerable reductions in the retail price of certain Malayan, Formosan and Kenya packs. Large scale advertising, which has not been necessary during the years of limited supplies, will probably be essential if consumption of canned fruit is to be increased. Expansion of the United Kingdom market will be necessary in view of the immensely increased output of the Australian and South African industries, and should the United States re-enter this market on an appreciable scale, an intensely competitive situation will certainly be created.

Appearance is a very strong factor in the market appeal of canned fruit, and the fruit in any pack should be uniform in colour, cut and size. The number of

pieces in any can of one particular size should be constant although in the case of apricots, some cuts of pineapple such as tit-bits, and berry fruits, a slight variation is permissible.

The United Kingdom market is considered to be very conservative as regards new varieties of canned fruit. However, in recent years, while supplies of the established varieties were still in very short supply, attempts were made to introduce new packs such as canned mangoes, guavas and grapes. These did not meet with any great success and, now that supplies of the familiar varieties of canned fruit are adequate, any future attempt to introduce these lesser known fruits would probably require market development work and they would need to be sold at a price below the current level of the more popular varieties. There is, for example, a limited demand in this country for canned South African grapes if they are retailed at about 1s. per 16 oz. can, with standard grade South African peaches retailing at 1s. 9d. for the same sized can.

Employment in British Guiana

International Labour Organization Survey

OUR British Guiana correspondent, in a letter from Georgetown dated July 2nd, states: "A report disclosing that in 1956, 30,000 of British Guiana's potential workers were unemployed, and about 20,000 under-employed, was tabled in the Legislative Council on June 13th. The author of the report, Mr. E. H. McGale, spent a year in British Guiana surveying unemployment and underemployment on behalf of the International Labour Organization.

"Commenting on the report, the Hon. Mrs. Janet Jagan, Minister of Labour, Health and Housing, had this to say: 'The picture painted by the survey is indeed a grave one. But it is alarming to know that it has worsened in recent months. Employment in the sugar industry is down. This is the result of increased mechanization and the progressive stabilization of the labour force.

"The bauxite industry has been forced to lay off workers because its markets have shrunk. And there is reason to fear a recession in the timber and saw-milling industries. Employment in the Government's development programme has been affected by the shortage of funds in housing, to take just one example.

"Add to this the certain prospect of 6,000 children leaving school in a few weeks' time and all at once joining the queue of job-hunters, and it is easy to appreciate why the Government regards unemployment as a problem second to none in importance.

"This is especially telling when one takes a peep into the future, say eight years hence. What does the expert see in 1966? He estimates a labour force of 222,000 or 57,000 more than it was in 1956. Think on that: an increase of over one-third in 10 years!

"Even on the basis of his most optimistic assumptions, the I.L.O. expert forecasts an unemployment figure of 1966 of 31,000 to 33,000. And at the worst he estimates that unemployment in 1966 could

* The laboratory, since its removal from the Imperial Institute Building to 56/62 Gray's Inn Road, has been known as The Tropical Products Institute. From the commencement of volume VII the title of the quarterly journal will be changed to *Tropical Science*.

rise as high as 80,000 to 91,000 persons, depending on the size of the labour force.

"These are the cold facts and figures arrived at by an international expert. Let me repeat. Mr. McGale said that on the basis of his most optimistic assumptions, unemployment figures in 1966 would be 31,000 to 33,000. In other words, employment opportunities must keep pace with increasing population and technological unemployment."

Tropical Agriculture

New Edition of the Note-Book

It is forty-three years since R. Cecil Wood, then Principal of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore in South India, first published *A Note-Book of Agricultural Facts and Figures*. The author modestly claimed that it might be useful to agricultural investigators and demonstrators in South India, but it received such a widespread welcome that a second edition was called for a year later, in 1916.

When he went to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad he continued his compilation of useful agricultural data, and in 1933 produced the first edition of *A Note-Book of Tropical Agriculture*, compiled on a similar plan to that of the former volume, but brought up to date and including matter relating to conditions and crops based on his wider experience. A second edition of this publication was called for in 1937, since when there have been third (1945), fourth (1947) and fifth (1950) editions, edited by Mr. G. G. Gianetti, which have been reprints with minor alterations.

A sixth edition has now appeared, revised and enlarged by the staff of the Imperial College of Agriculture and edited by Professor A. B. Killick.* This edition, while maintaining the format and plan of previous editions, has been almost entirely rewritten, and enlarged by the inclusion of matter relating to the new developments in agriculture which have taken place since the war. Its value to the agricultural worker of today has thereby been immeasurably increased, and it is inevitably sure of a welcome comparable with that given to the original issue many years ago. New material includes data relating to agricultural machinery, irrigation, soil conservation, fodder grasses, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, but revision of all data has been extensive and complete. It is, indeed, not too much to say that previous editions are now mainly of historical value, and Professor Killick and his collaborators are to be complimented on the improvement they have made in the publication.

Mr. F. Y. Asare, Minister of Agriculture, Ghana, recently announced plans to spray 2,250,000 acres of mature cocoa trees for control of the capsid pest in the next five years, at a cost of just over £12,000,000.

* *A Note-Book of Tropical Agriculture*, originally compiled by R. Cecil Wood, M.A., Dip. Agric.(Cantab.), Sixth edition. Revised and enlarged by the staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Published by The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, T.W.I., 1957. Price 12s. 6d. Obtainable in England from The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Price 12s. 6d. net or 13s. 1d. post free.

With a Carib Eye

Edgar Mittelholzer's Travel Book

WITH twelve books to his credit, Edgar Mittelholzer is probably the doyen of West Indian novelists. But his latest work* is not a novel but a straightforward description of some of the Caribbean colonies; it was written partly in protest against some of the colourful accounts provided by Northern travellers with strongly preconceived notions after perhaps a few weeks visit. From his general condemnation he excepts Partick Leigh Fermor's *The Traveller's Tree*.

With a Carib Eye deals with Trinidad, in which the author was stationed during his war service in the Royal Navy; Barbados, in which he lived for several years; Jamaica, which he passed through on his way to England; Grenada and St. Lucia, in which he spent short holidays; and British Guiana, which out of a modest regard for his birthplace he reserves to the end. As is customary in such books, chunks of history are interspersed with descriptions of localities and personal reminiscences. As is only natural, the author's accounts of British Guiana and Barbados are the most interesting, as they are also the best informed.

Calypsoes "monotonous in melody"

In St. Lucia, where he insists that *le droit du seigneur* still survives, his chief impression seems to have been of the abnormal rainfall. Mr. Mittelholzer does not favour calypsoes, his chief objection being that "they are all so monotonous in melody and so clumsily composed in respect to wording. I can't think of a single calypso that is really witty."

Since the book's publication the author has engaged in a spirited controversy with its reviewer in the *Times Literary Supplement*, who had questioned his statement that Barbados is an island wholly of coral formation. Mr. Mittelholzer maintains from personal observation that even in the apparent exception, the Scotland District in the north-east, rocks that had seemed volcanic proved to be of coral formation—weathered and blackened, but unmistakably coral.

He confesses that politics bore him, but he devotes a delightful few pages to West Indian culture and it is interesting to read his appraisal of other authors and artists. Edgar Mittelholzer is himself an artist as well as writer and it seems a pity that this work could not have been illustrated with his own drawings in place of photographs, which although good of their kind seem somehow commonplace and familiar.

There are many excellent passages in *With a Carib Eye*, but the general texture seems perhaps a trifle light for a writer of Edgar Mittelholzer's calibre. We still await from his pen the *History of British Guiana* which he is undoubtedly well qualified to undertake.

A book without an index has been likened to a country without a map and this is a work that should have been so mapped.

G.N.K.

* *With a Carib Eye*. By Edgar Mittelholzer. Illustrated. London: Secker & Warburg, 1958. 7½ in. x 5½ in. pp. 192. Price, 18s. net.

Alumina Jamaica

Slow Down at Ewarton

In the annual report of the West India Committee, published in the May issue, it was stated that construction work continued at the second alumina plant, near Ewarton, of Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., and that it was expected that production would start towards the end of 1958.

We now learn that it has been decided that the completion of this project will have to be deferred as a result of a decision by the parent company, Aluminium Limited, to hold its smelter capacity in Canada at a level of 770,000 tons of metal a year instead of expanding to a previously set capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year, because of the present difficult transition period of over-supply in world markets for aluminium.

While construction at Ewarton has already reached the stage where a gradual reduction of the working force is beginning to take place, the "stretch-out" of the construction programme will result in an accelerated reduction of this force and the completion of the work with fewer men over a longer period of time. As the down-trend in demand for aluminium that has prevailed during the past year now appears to have stopped, it is to be hoped that market demand for Ewarton alumina will be forthcoming by the time the plant is completed.

West Indian Earthquakes

A Summary of the Records

MR. F. H. S. WARNEFORD, of Antigua, has presented to the library of the West India Committee a copy of an interesting and useful compilation of information on volcanic activity and earthquakes in the West Indies.*

After a series of short descriptions of the geological evidence of volcanic activity in the various islands in past times, Mr. Warneford lists the recorded eruptions and earthquakes in the Lesser Antilles from the year 1657 onwards, and follows this by accounts of these occurrences compiled from the records. A list of severe earthquakes recorded in the Greater as well as in the Lesser Antilles goes back to 1564.

The publication concludes with a discussion of the evidence with reference to the possibility of prognosticating the time and location of volcanic activity and earthquake shocks. While it is evident that more knowledge must be acquired before this can be achieved, the records indicate Guadeloupe or Martinique as the most likely site of the next disturbance, while places near which severe earthquakes have not originated in historic times are to be regarded as most dangerous from the point of view of earthquakes. This book will be most useful to those interested in this subject

* *An Introduction to the History of Volcanic and Seismic Activity in the West Indies, with special reference to the Lesser Antilles*, by F. H. S. Warneford, M.A., B.Sc. Antigua Printery, Ltd. Undated. Price \$5.00.



London now has a coffee terminal market for the first time since 1927. The new market (unlike the old which was confined to Brazilian coffee) deals in Robusta coffee to enable traders in that description to "hedge" against changes in current prices by means of forward contracts. This photograph, taken on July 1st at Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, shows floor members and members of other commodity markets with representatives of the Press gathered together for the second "call" when eight lots amounting to 40 tons were traded.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"COW dat b'long a butcher, nebber say him berry well."

MR. NORMAN MOFFAT, one of St. Lucia's leading young planters, has been appointed managing director and chairman of the St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association. Mr. Moffat succeeds Mr. Henry Belmar, who filled that office from the inception of the association in 1950.

DR. G. A. C. HERKLOTS, Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, arrived in London on June 30th for talks with the governing body. He expects to leave London on August 24th for Canada to attend the 8th congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth and to return to Trinidad in September.

IT was announced on June 30th that The Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Newnham Worley, formerly President, East African Court of Appeal, to be Chief Justice, Bermuda, in succession to Sir Joseph Trounsett Gilbert, who is retiring. Sir Newnham has many friends in British Guiana where he was Chief Justice from 1947 to 1951.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD., announce that Mr. R. Stancliff, M.C., assistant manager, has been appointed a director as from June 1st, to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the retirement of Mr. A. Lawrence [See May CIRCULAR]. Mr. C. G. Matthews, who is already on the board of Royal Mail Lines, has been appointed a director of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. with effect from June 1st.

WE understand that Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, whose three-year term of office as chairman of the British Caribbean Citrus Association, Ltd., expired on June 30th, has also ceased to represent the British Honduras Citrus Growers' Association on that body. Mr. Sharp, of course, retains a deep and extensive interest in the activities of both Associations and in the development of the British Caribbean citrus industry.

THE EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH, Administrator of St. Lucia, was elected president of the St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society at the recent fifth annual general meeting of the society, writes our St. Lucia correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel. The membership of the society has been showing a steady increase and since its inauguration has been largely responsible for the discovery of several Indian sites and a formidable collection of artifacts and historical documents has been made.

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included Dr. Rennie M. F. Charles, Mr. Charles E. Clarke, Dr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. M. H. Davis, Miss J. Patricia Durant, Mr. Ken Galt, Mr. Alfred C. Hadley, Miss Bessie Harper, Mr. R. F. Innes, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Miss Stephanie I. La Forest, Sir Stephen Luke, Major C. Noot, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. H. R.

Sharp, Licut.-Colonel Ponsonby Sheppard, Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer, Major Alan Storey and Mr. R. D. E. Yearwood.

IN publishing the Federal election results in the April issue of the CIRCULAR we pointed out that a further recount had been requested in the Cornwall, Jamaica, seat where, after a recount, Mr. Vivian Blake (Federal Labour Party) was credited with 46,332 votes and Mr. E. W. Wakeland (Democratic Labour Party) with 46,143. The final recount duly took place as a result of which the seat was awarded to Mr. Wakeland who had a majority of 41 over his opponent. In consequence of the election of Mr. Wakeland, the Democratic Labour Party now have 20 seats in the House of Representatives against the Federal Labour Party's 25.

MR. KENNETH THOMPSON, Assistant Postmaster-General, stated in the House of Commons on June 25th that the transferred charge telephone service was available or was about to be introduced in the telephone service with 14 countries in Europe and North Africa and 21 countries outside Europe, including Canada, the United States and South Africa. He pointed out that the service was already available with British Guiana, and would shortly be introduced with Barbados, Jamaica, and the Windward and Leeward Islands. Mr. Thompson went on to state that he was glad that the new facility had been so warmly welcomed, and added that it was his intention to extend it in collaboration with the overseas administrations concerned wherever mutually satisfactory arrangements could be worked out.

B.W. I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1956 and 1957 sugar production and estimated production in 1958, with local consumption in 1957 and estimated local consumption in 1958, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest official information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1956	1957	Estimate 1958	1957	Estimate 1958
Antigua ...	28,478	31,670	20,000	1,598	2,000
Barbados* ...	151,171	204,525	152,500	11,292	10,500
British Guiana ...	263,333	284,973	295,000	18,812	18,250
Jamaica ...	362,390	370,975	360,333	58,597	62,000
St. Kitts ...	49,850	44,376	42,000	4,104	4,800
St. Lucia ...	10,874	9,314	8,198†	1,750	1,920
Trinidad ...	160,230	167,805	184,035†	26,093	30,000
	1,026,326	1,113,638	1,062,066	122,246	129,470
St. Vincent... ..	3,938	3,557	4,381†	2,751	2,650

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton of sugar.
† Final estimate.

West Indian Cotton

Results of 1956-57 Season

THE report of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Incorporated) for the year ended September 30th, 1957, again includes complete returns with the re-entry into production of Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Despite this fact, however, the 1956-57 crop was a poor one, the total production of lint falling from 2,094,240 lb. in 1955-56 to 1,385,222 lb. This accompanied a reduction in acreage planted from 10,731 acres in 1955-56 to 9,013 acres in 1956-57, due to reduced plantings in Antigua and Nevis. In the former island this resulted from the dilatory reaping of the 1956 sugar crop, which delayed preparations for cotton, while in Nevis it is understood to have been partly due to dissatisfaction among growers over the non-payment of the customary pre-planting instalment out of the proceeds of the previous crop.

There was an increase in production of superfine (172,863 lb. clean lint against 140,721 lb. in 1955-56) but a rather large decrease in production of V.H.8 (133,651 lb. clean lint against 276,218 lb. in 1955-56),

the latter resulting partly from a decrease in the area planted but mainly from reduced yield per acre.

The president, Mr. F. H. S. Warnford, reported a big increase in the acreage planted for 1958 and the introduction into commercial production of a new strain, V.H.10, which closely resembles the better quality M.S.I. He also reported the success of the visit to the United Kingdom of the Association's delegation early in 1957, as a result of which the 1957 crop had been sold at a remunerative price and growers and processors now had a better understanding of each other's problems. He again stressed the need for increased yield per acre to reduce production cost, expressing the fear that cotton producers were far from taking full advantage of the knowledge with respect to cotton which is at their disposal. Estimates of production, also, were far from accurate and were not kept up to date. This incurred the risk of losing the spinners' goodwill.

The following are the particulars of acreage, production and prices obtained for the 1956-57 crop:—

Territory	Acres planted	Clean lint (lb.)		Stained lint (lb.)		Total lint (lb.)		F.O.B. price per lb. Clean lint Grade I
		Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	Total	Average per acre	
Anguilla	60	3,404	57	—	—	3,404	57	55d.—58d.
Antigua	2,500*	342,878	137	29,422	12	372,300	149	55d.—58d.
Barbados	775†	133,651	173	19,597	25	153,248	198	61d.—64d.
Montserrat	5	940	188	—	—	940	188	72d.
Nevis	1,500	229,735	153	15,196	10	244,931	163	56d.—59d.
St. Kitts	2,034	212,601	105	31,389	15	243,990	120	55d.—58d.
St. Vincent	627	165,045	263	15,081	24	180,126	287	56d.—59d.
Total	9,013	1,260,177	—	125,045	—	1,385,222	—	—

* M.S.I.

† V.H.8.

Jamaica Tariffs

The *Board of Trade Journal* reports the following changes in the Jamaica customs tariffs:—

Item	Class or Description of Goods	Unit		Rate of Duty	
		For Classification	For Duty	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses), including gasoline blending agents:				
313-01.1	Aviation spirit	gallon	gallon	0 1 4	0 1 9
313-01.2	Blending agents	gallon	gallon	0 1 4	0 1 9
313-01.9	Other	gallon	gallon	0 1 3½	0 1 8½

Added to the items exempted from duty is the following: Item 54A. Seeds which the Collector General is satisfied are imported for planting.

The Jamaica Tonnage Tax Law is extended to March 31st, 1959, by the Tonnage Tax (Amendment) Law, 1958.

Chief Justice, Trinidad and Tobago

Successor to Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez

It was announced on July 10th that The Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Stanley Eugene Gomes, Chief Justice, Barbados, to be Chief Justice, Trinidad and Tobago, in succession to Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez, who has retired.

Mr. Gomes, who was born in British Guiana in 1901, was educated there at the Catholic Grammar School, at St. Joseph's College, Dumfries, Scotland, and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1924 and practised in British Guiana before his appointment as a magistrate there in 1927. He was appointed Assistant Attorney General in 1933 and promoted to the post of Attorney General, Leeward Islands, in 1944. He was appointed Puisne Judge in Trinidad in 1948 and promoted Senior Puisne Judge in 1954. He was appointed to his present post in Barbados in 1957.

Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

Report for 1956-57

THE report of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for 1956-57* records the resignation by Professor Sir Frank Engledow, in April, 1957, of the chairmanship, which he had held since January, 1954. Sir Jock Campbell, president of the West India Committee, has now succeeded him, after acting as chairman for the remainder of the year under review.

Sir Frank Engledow has given yeoman service to the college, which he first visited in 1929, being appointed a member of the Governing Body, on which he served for twenty years, later in that year. He was a member of the West Indian Royal Commission which visited the West Indies in 1939 and, *inter alia*, reviewed the functions of the college. On the resignation of Sir Raymond Priestley in 1954 he was co-opted and appointed chairman. The college, however, has not lost the benefit of his advice and experience, as he continues his membership of the Governing Body.

In April, 1957, Mr. Dunstan Skilbeck accepted the chairmanship of the Academic Committee, vacated by Mr. F. Hanley in February. Mr. W. A. Morris replaced Mr. J. W. Vernon as a representative of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September. As from that month the Governor of Trinidad nominated the Hon. Sir Harold Robinson, the Hon. C. A. Merry (vice Mr. A. E. V. Barton), Mr. H. J. Steer (vice Mr. A. A. Shenfield), and Mr. F. M. Bain (vice Mr. C. Holman Williams) to represent the Trinidad and Tobago government. Mr. Shenfield, who had been chairman of the Finance Committee, was co-opted and continued to serve in that capacity.

Staff changes included the promotion of Mr. W. S. D. Wise to be director of sugar research in succession to Professor L. F. Wiggins, the arrival of Dr. C. C. Webster to succeed Professor A. B. Killick in the chair of agriculture, and the appointment of Mr. J. W. Purseglove to the professorship of botany rendered vacant by the death of Professor R. E. D. Baker in 1954.

The number of students at the college was again a record, and for the first time exceeded 100. There were 65 post-graduate students from 26 different universities, and 41 undergraduate students from 16 different countries. The post-graduates were destined for 18 different countries. The two new blocks of students' quarters referred to in the previous report†, which comprise the first stage in the provision of new accommodation for students, were virtually completed. They are designed for 64 students. It was planned to complete the second stage of the students' housing scheme this year.

There were various conversions of existing buildings. Dr. Harland's old potting shed was equipped as a school; the power house transformed into a theatre; the former Low Temperature Research Station was

given a second storey and modern equipment installed to serve the soil research and survey section of the Regional Research Centre; and the building which housed the Mansfield gas plant became the club house for the daily and weekly paid staff.

Financial arrangements for the new quinquennium, which had started on September 1st, 1956, were finalised, the total revenue of the college for the five-year period suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies being £870,200, to cover an approved expenditure of £868,500. There may, however, be a shortfall of around £19,000 in contributions from governments other than the United Kingdom Government, as certain of those governments were not able to accept the rates of contribution suggested by the Secretary of State. While the anticipated shortfall seems likely to be made good by increases from other sources, increased costs, some of which will be retroactive to September 1st, 1956, are expected, and the report states: "The most that can be said at this stage is that there appears to be a reasonable possibility of getting through the current quinquennium without encountering serious financial difficulties."

Of the post-graduate students, 60 attended the course for the Diploma in Tropical Agriculture (D.T.A.), four that for associateship of the college (A.I.C.T.A.), and there was one special student. Fifty-five were general agricultural students, a record number which, coinciding with an unusual shortage of lecturers and several staff changes, necessitated the full assistance of other departments to cope with project work. The Easter tour, because of the greater number, was divided into two sections, one party being taken to see large-scale estate and ranching practices and the activities of the Department of Agriculture in British Guiana, and the other party to see typically small-scale peasant farming and soil erosion problems in St. Vincent and Grenada.

To overcome difficulties arising from the shortage of lecturers, both second and third year students attended a number of lectures with post-graduate students. This made classes rather large, but was otherwise satisfactory.

Reference is made only to a small selection of the research activities of the department of agriculture in the college, among which are included work on extending the season of availability of yams (already referred to in the CIRCULAR‡), on tomato seedlings, on herbicides, on animal husbandry and on the economics of peasant agriculture. Demonstration and experimental work continued at the Home and New Farms on the usual lines.

The department of botany and plant pathology again operated below strength, and members of the staff of the Regional Research Centre assisted with lectures. The specialist projects dealt with the biology of *Cercospora* with special reference to *C. nicotianae* and the use of streptomycin sulphate for the control of bacterial wilt of tomatoes. Work on the botany lands progressed

* The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. *Report of the Governing Body and the Principal's Report for 1956-57*. 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. 1958.

† See CIRCULAR, July, 1957, page 201.

‡ Leading article, March, 1958, page 65.

steadily. A pond for growing aquatics was constructed. The task of naming, labelling and recording the history of the trees and shrubs in the college grounds was nearly completed. Studies of Trinidad marine algae and myxomycetes were in progress.

Three Colonial Office probationers, specializing in entomology, successfully completed the D.T.A. course. The department of entomology also undertook the supervision of two students in general agriculture, who were also awarded the D.T.A. Projects carried out by these students were: the insect fauna of ornamental tree pods; insects associated with okra; the association of an ant and a mealy-bug on Savannah grass; the control of sweet potato moth borer with DDT; and the life history of a pest of stored grain. Towards the end of the extended and rather severe dry season the department was called on by some sugar estates and the Trinidad and Tobago Department of Agriculture for advice on three pests of spasmodic occurrence: a leaf-eating Enmolpid beetle (*Myochrous rhabdotus*) of sugar-cane, first observed in small numbers in 1956; a Pyralid stalk borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*) not previously recorded as attacking sugar-cane; and a leaf-mining Agromyzid fly (*Liriomyza striigata*) attacking tomatoes in the St. Augustine district and not previously known to occur in Trinidad. The investigations on the petroleum fly, mentioned in the report for 1955-56, § proved disappointing. Although complete generations of the insect were reared in the laboratory, mortality from unknown causes was so high and variable that precise experiments on its biology and physiology were impossible. Dr. L. G. Saunders of the University of Saskatchewan spent about 10 weeks at the college from June to August, studying the insect pollinators of cocoa.

In the department of soil science and chemistry the vacant post of lecturer remained unfilled during the year, and members of the staff of the Regional Research Centre assisted in the teaching work. Six post-graduate students in general agriculture, as their project work for the D.T.A., commenced an investigation of the soils and agricultural conditions in the middle part of the drainage basin of the Caparo river in west-central Trinidad. The results obtained during the year confirmed the diversity in physical and chemical properties of the soils described by E. M. Chenery in *The Soils of Central Trinidad* in 1952, but were also of interest in that their resemblance to certain soils of the coastal plain region of North Carolina suggested that a close study of the published information on the soils of that State and their utilization and management might be useful in attempting to deal with some of the agricultural problems of central Trinidad.

The report on the work of the college is succeeded by progress reports of investigations undertaken by the various branches of the Regional Research Centre. These tend to be technical, and the main points of interest have already been referred to in the CIRCULAR. ||

Academic awards during the year were 56 in number, 10 students being awarded the diploma (D.I.C.T.A.) in agriculture, two students the diploma (D.I.C.T.A.) in sugar technology, and 44 students the postgraduate diploma in tropical agriculture (D.T.A.(Trin.)).

§ See CIRCULAR, July, 1957, page 202.

|| See CIRCULAR, March, 1958, pp. 93 ff.

Canada - W.I. Trade

Trade Fair for The West Indies

IT is announced that the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with Canadian business firms, will stage a Canadian Trade Fair in The West Indies early in 1959.

Two sites have been chosen: Sabina Park, Kingston, Jamaica, where the Fair will be held from January 16th to 25th, and the Exhibition Grounds, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where it will be staged from February 20th to March 1st.

Only Canadian firms may participate, but they may exhibit any type of goods or services. Among the service organizations will be banks, insurance firms and transportation companies. Exhibits will include chemicals, forest products, machinery and metal goods, fisheries products and foodstuffs. Consumer goods will be shown in wide variety—washing machines and hosiery, footwear and foundation garments, pots and pans and adding machines, watches and sportswear. A central feature of the plans will be a pavilion with a large plastic dome and with a series of covered shell stands clustered round it. Other sections will incorporate stands of a slightly different type; there will be an area for outdoor exhibits, restaurant, entertainment space and parking grounds.

The Department of Trade and Commerce hopes to organize a Canadian trade mission to visit The West Indies at the time of the Fairs and meet businessmen there. In addition, an active campaign will be carried on not only in the islands themselves, but also in nearby Caribbean countries to attract potential purchasers of Canadian goods.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence dispatched.

Mr. P. H. Barker-Benfield	Dr. G. A. C. Herklots, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Commander C. S. Bushe, C.B.E., R.N.	Mr. O. G. Hosten
Miss D. P. Burslem	Mr. F. R. Innes
Mr. G. L. Challenor	Miss Stephanie La Forest
Mr. E. D. Chaundy	Mr. N. W. Lewis
Mr. C. E. Clarke	Mr. H. A. Littlepage, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. H. H. Croucher	His Honour Mr. Justice R. Sydney Miller
Mr. M. H. Davis, O.B.E.	Major Cecil Noot, T.D.
Mr. St. Yves De Verteuil, M.B.E.	Dr. A. L. Raeburn
Mr. R. Rawson Duke	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, C.B.E.
Mr. C. S. Durant	Dr. C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc.
Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A.	Mr. C. C. Skeete, O.B.E., M.A.
Mr. A. Emlyn, O.B.E.	Mr. C. C. Stollemyer
Mr. Laurence Fielding	Major Alan Storey, D.F.C.
Mr. Ken Galt	Mr. Leon Taurel
Mr. R. O. Girling	Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
The Hon. Alfred C. Hadley	Mr. R. E. Yearwood, A.I.C.T.A.
Sir James D. Harford, K.B.E., C.M.G.	



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

THE Weather. Miss Helen Goodwin, our correspondent, in a letter from St. John's dated June 22nd, states: "We have had wonderful rain during May and June. Roads have been blocked by overflowing streams and the cane crop for next year is showing the benefit. Most of the island enjoyed these rains at some time, but often the showers, though heavy, were localized and the contrast even at short distances apart was amazing.

Labour Difficulties. "This year's prospects, however, are less rosy. The unusually good cotton crop has brought much money to the island and the stimulant for work is lacking. The cane crop moved slowly until cutters were imported from St. Lucia to reap the cane. A waterfront strike, now called off, has increased our already serious problems.

The Queen's Birthday. "The usual ceremony to celebrate the birthday of The Queen took place on the morning of June 12th when detachments of the Leeward Islands Police Force, the Island Defence Force and the U.S. Navy marched past the Governor. It was an inspiring parade. In the evening a large number of guests at Government House watched the lowering of the Union Jack and the flag of The West Indies when the bugle sounded the retreat at 6.30 p.m., and this simple ceremony bridged the miles, and our thoughts and good wishes were with Her Majesty in birthday greetings.

General News. "We learned recently of the promotion of Station Sergeant Labardie to Acting Inspector. Sergt. Labardie endeared himself to the people of Antigua at the time of the visit of Princess Margaret to the island, when he kept waiting crowds entertained with a lively running commentary over the microphone. His slightly French accent (he hails from Dominica) added to his charm.

"Senior Major Marshall Smith of the Salvation Army leaves this week for Trinidad after six years' service in Antigua.

"Miss Myrna Bethell was married on June 17th to Mr. George Kelsick, and in England, Miss Rosemary Goodwin, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Goodwin, was married on June 21st to Mr. John Magoris, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The following extracts have been taken from the *British Honduras Newsletter* for June, issued by the Department of Information and Communications:

Governor on Leave. "The Governor of British Honduras, Sir Colin Thornley, left Belize on June 14th on his way to the United Kingdom on four months vacation leave. During his absence the Colonial Secretary, Mr. T. D. Vickers, will act as Governor. Before his departure Sir Colin bade a temporary farewell to the people of this country in a radio broadcast. He

announced the setting up of a development committee consisting of the members and associate members for Natural Resources, Social Services and Public Utilities under his chairmanship, and with the Development Commissioner as its executive officer. It will be the responsibility of this committee to keep the execution of the development plans under constant review and provide the maximum help and backing for the heads of departments whose task it will be to get the work done.

"Sir Colin congratulated the thousands of people who joined in welcoming the Princess Margaret last month, on the wonderful consideration they showed not only for the Princess herself, but also for those whose duty it was to control the traffic on all occasions on which Her Royal Highness was present. 'Both Her Royal Highness,' said the Governor, 'and many other visitors who came to Belize commented in most complimentary terms on the extremely good behaviour of the very large crowds present on all occasions.'

Two Party System Adopted. "The National Party and the Honduran Independence Party have voted at separate meetings to dissolve to make way for the formation of a new party composed of the members of both parties. At the foundation meeting the members decided to call the new party The National Independence Party, which is a combination of the names of the merging parties. Mr. H. C. Fuller, the former leader of the National Party, was voted by a large majority as the new leader. Other important posts are held by Mr. James Meighan, deputy leader; Mr. Jaime Staines, chairman; and Mr. Philip Goldson, secretary.

Coconut Industry Bills. "The Legislative Assembly at the end of May, passed two bills: one which called for the regulation, control and promotion of the coconut industry and similar industries in this country, and the other for the insurance of coconut trees. Presenting the bills to the house, the Member for Natural Resources, the Hon. Enrique de Paz, said that the coconut industry, which at one time had been a major industry of this country, had declined since 1940 from an average of 11,000,000 to less than 3,000,000 coconuts a year. The principal causes of this had been hurricanes, coconut diseases, the lack of proper organization among coconut growers, the lack of markets for the product and the absence of insurance schemes. This was a disturbing situation which greatly hindered the development of British Honduras and immediate steps had to be taken to improve conditions. Provisions were made in the bill to make loans to growers, organize them, insure their trees and in general to put the industry back on its feet and so stimulate the development of this country.

Radio-Telephone Service. "The Cable and Wireless (West Indies) overseas radio-telephone service which was brought into use for correspondents covering the visit of Princess Margaret to British Honduras will

remain in this country and calls can now be made to The West Indies, British Guiana, the United States and the United Kingdom. The British Honduras Government has made arrangements with Cable and Wireless for the Government to operate the service as part of its external communications until negotiations between the two parties have been concluded. The British Honduras Government assumed responsibility for the service from May 19th and the company has seconded one of its engineers to assist the Government to maintain the service.

Tourist Committee Appointed. "The Governor has appointed a Tourist Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. V. de Freitas, Director of Information and Communications. The terms of reference of the committee are: to consider and make recommendations to the Member for Natural Resources on the powers, duties and functions of a Tourist Board and of the manner in which it should be established and financed; to advise on the preparation and issue of publicity material; and to co-ordinate such facilities as, in the meantime, are available to cater for visitors to this country.

Census Due in 1960. "The Government of British Honduras is to take a census of the population in 1960. It was announced that Mr. W. S. Leslie, Administrative Secretary, Public Works Department, has been selected to be the Census Officer. Mr. Leslie left Belize to attend a conference of census officers in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from June 25th-27th. British Honduras' last population census was taken 12 years ago in connexion with a wider regional census of the entire West Indies. At that time the population was 59,220. The Registry's estimate of the population at the end of last year was 85,098 comprising 41,528 males and 43,570 females. This represents a density population of 9.43 to the square mile. The population increase for 1957 was 4.32 per cent.

Valuation Officer Arrives. "Mr. I. J. Osmond, a valuation officer, of Canterbury, England, arrived in Belize at the end of June. He is to re-value the city of Belize at the request of the British Honduras Government and he will deal with some 4,000 properties—a job which it is expected will take him two years. Mr. Osmond is an expert valuation officer and has valued more than 10,000 properties in Canterbury."

BRITISH GUIANA

The Queen's Birthday. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated July 2nd, our correspondent states: "The official birthday of The Queen was marked in British Guiana by a colourful ceremony of Trooping the Colour, witnessed by a crowd estimated at 15,000 on the Eve Leary Parade Ground. It was Princess Margaret who, on her recent visit, presented the Queen's Colour to the British Guiana Volunteer Force. At the ceremony the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, Commander-in-Chief, took the salute during the march past.

Aluminium Products. "Three Guianese businessmen are setting up a local company for the manufacture of household articles. Sprostons, Ltd., have offered to assist in the new venture and give whatever technical advice is required.

Extension to Shirt Factory. "William Fogarty,

Ltd., a local firm, is to invest \$250,000 in extending and renovating the Briana Shirt Manufacturing Co. in Georgetown. The expansion will provide jobs for an estimated 100 people.

Rice Storage. "Mr. Michael H. Breese, stored products entomologist at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, now on a tour of the Caribbean, arrived in British Guiana on June 9th to study the system of storing rice and paddy in British Guiana.

Floating Seed Paddy. "The Department of Agriculture of British Guiana is undertaking germination tests of 15 bags of seed paddy which arrived recently from Sierra Leone. The seed paddy is a specialized 'floating variety,' particularly adapted for planting in areas subject to flooding, and has been successfully grown in the Far East. If the current tests prove successful, the Department of Agriculture will distribute samples to selected farmers.

Survey for Atomic Energy Authority. "A United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority geologist, Mr. I. Ralston, has set up office in British Guiana. Mr. Ralston will spend a year conducting a mineral survey in the hope of locating commercial quantities of uranium and other minerals.

Demba Trade School Opened. "The Minister of Community Development and Education, the Hon. Brindley Benn, officially opened a new \$100,000 trade school at Mackenzie up the Demerara River. The school was built by the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., and will provide technical education for youths of the Mackenzie-Wismar-Christianburg area. The first batch of 15 students have already started their four-year course of instruction in shop mathematics, technical English and technical drawing, general mechanics, diesel mechanics and electrical trades.

U.C.W.I. Open Scholarships. "Two Guianese students have been awarded open scholarships to the University College of the West Indies. Mr. F. E. Campayne won the Federation scholarship and will study in the Faculty of Natural Sciences. Miss Mary E. O'Jon, the other winner, will enter the Arts Faculty.

Science Scholarships. "Beginning this year, the Government will award annually two science scholarships to secondary school teachers. Scholarship winners will take a three or four-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree at the University College of the West Indies.

Training of Teachers. "The Government has announced plans for increasing the number of trained primary school teachers. From January, 1959, 100 teachers will be admitted for an emergency training course, which will be similar to the one run in England after the last war, and to those now being run in Trinidad and Jamaica. From 1960, 150 teachers would be trained and the present two-year training course at the Government Training College would be suspended.

"Erection of a new Government Training College estimated to cost \$150,000 is to begin soon.

Opening of New Hospitals. "A new \$250,000 Government hospital was officially opened on May 27th by the Minister of Labour, Health and Housing, the Hon. Mrs. Janet Jagan. The two-flat, 40-bed institution,

name 'The Port Mourant Hospital,' is located at Port Mourant, on the Corentyne coast of Berbice.

"Up the Berbice River, the Hon. Mrs. Janet Jagan performed a similar opening ceremony at Kwakwani, where the Reynolds Metals Co., Ltd., have completed the construction of a new 20-bed hospital equipped for general surgery and possessing X-ray and maternity facilities. Estimated cost of the building is \$85,000.

Award to Guianese Doctor. "Dr. Winston Ewart Adams, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., became the second Guianese to be awarded the coveted Davson Gold Medal for outstanding work in filariasis research in British Guiana. The first was Dr. H. P. Fernandes, who won it in 1950. Dr. Adams was one of three doctors who competed for this award. The subject of his thesis was 'A Public Health Approach to Filariasis in British Guiana.' He is the 11th recipient of the award. The Davson Gold Medal is a triennial award and was first presented in 1917. Dr. Adams' award is for the period 1953-56.

Visitors. "Mr. David Powell, deputy chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., and chairman of Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd., the parent company of Bookers Shopkeeping interests in London, arrived on May 22nd on a three-weeks inspection tour of Bookers shopkeeping operations and agency businesses in British Guiana. He was later joined by Mr. Hugh Leishman, deputy chairman and managing director of Campbell Booker Holdings, Ltd.

"Mr. Leonard A. Weston, an industrial engineer and economist from the U.S.A., spent five days in the colony, during which he held discussions with the Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, and other senior Government officials.

"California Oil Company attorney, Mr. Charles Hagans, spent four days in the colony making arrangements to commence oil surveys along the British Guiana coast early in July.

"Mr. Theodore Sealy, C.B.E., J.P., editor of *The Daily Gleaner* and a number of other Jamaican publications, spent one week on a fact-finding tour, during which he had discussions with the Leader of the Majority Party, Dr. Cheddi Jagan.

Law and Order. "The Federal Supreme Court of the West Indies, Chief Justice Sir Eric Hallinan presiding, sat for the first time in British Guiana on June 16th. The court replaces the former West Indian Court of Appeal."

JAMAICA

The Budget. In a newsletter from Kingston dated June 24th, our correspondent states: "Estimates of expenditure totalling approximately £34,000,000 for the current financial year were passed by the House of Representatives on May 28th. The estimated revenue exceeds this figure by £750,000. The Hon. Noel Nethersole, Minister of Finance, said that Jamaica's national income had reached a new peak in 1957—£160,000,000, which exceeded by £12,000,000 the figure for 1956—itself a record. He said that he had not floated any external loans last year as the market conditions were not conducive to that nor had he pressed for Jamaica's priority listing in London when the bank rate went up last September, but Jamaica

would seek her priority this year now that the bank rate was going down. He said that the final stage had been reached with the North American loan, and that a firm of consultants had been appointed by the Government. The Government's attempt to create a local money market was meeting with success. Changes in the income tax law giving increased reliefs on earned married incomes, higher children's allowances and a slight ease in surtax were the only alterations in current revenue measures.

Other Business in the House. "At the end of May during a debate on the ginger market, the Government was caught in the House of Representatives with only 10 members present and a motion of censure was moved by Mr. Edwin L. Allen, Jamaica Labour Party, the member for North-west Clarendon. The Government was defeated by a majority of one. The Opposition cried 'Resign!' but apparently in humour. Early in June, Mr. Allen put questions to the Government asking *inter alia*: 'Does the Government intend to resign? If the Chief Minister and the Government do not intend to resign will the Chief Minister quote precedents to justify his decision?' The Hon. Norman Manley, Chief Minister, in replying, said that the Government would not resign because of the vote of censure; he said that this was the result of 'a procedural manipulation designed to secure a fictitious result.' To suggest resignation on a vote deliberately snatched by such means would be, he said, 'to reduce a serious Parliamentary convention to the level of a parlour game.'

Oil Refinery. "Reliable sources—although the story is unconfirmed by the Government—said that the Government, through the Minister of Trade and Industry, had entered into an agreement with a newly formed company, Jamaica Oil & Chemical Co., giving them a monopoly to build an oil refinery. The production of the refinery is variously estimated as to be between 30,000,000 and 100,000,000 gallons yearly of different types of oil. The company is said to be headed by Mr. Frank D. St. Hilaire, an American citizen born in Barbados. Crude oil for the refinery will come principally from the U.S.A. A member of a local oil company (four companies now operate in Jamaica—Shell, Regent, Esso and Texaco) said it was unlikely that the new company would be able to undersell them, but pointed out that the refinery would be unable to operate economically at less than about 100,000,000 gallons annually which would leave a surplus for the export market. The investment for a refinery of this size would be between \$10,000,000-\$12,000,000 making this the second biggest investment after bauxite. Employment at the refinery would probably, it is estimated, not be more than 150 persons. *Public Opinion*, the weekly newspaper which usually sides with the present Government, reported resentment on the part of the oil companies at granting this monopoly, particularly as some of the oil companies had been toying with the idea of setting up their own refinery. *The Daily Gleaner* published an article by a correspondent saying that there seemed to be no reason for secrecy on the part of the Government, but no statement has been forthcoming from the latter.

Labour on Strike. "Since May 26th workers at seven of Kingston's biggest garages have been on strike,

demanding increased wages. The National Workers Union called the strike. The management claims that their repair departments lose money and that this is partly due to low productivity of daily-paid and weekly-paid employees. The union has asked that the wage claim be submitted to arbitration; the management will not submit this to arbitration saying that they refuse to place it in the power of an arbitrator to say that they should pay higher wages even if the repair departments are operating at a loss, but they are willing to submit to arbitration the question as to whether or not the repair departments are genuinely losing money. Much ill-feeling has been caused by the strike as there have been some instances of clerical staff and management at these garages being attacked by hoodlums.

"On June 23rd the Government appointed a three-man board under the chairmanship of Sir John Carberry, former Chief Justice, to investigate the cause of the strike. Other members of the board are Mr. David Coore, barrister, of Kingston, and a member of the People's National Party executive, and Senator Douglas Judah. The Board is 'to inquire into all the matters in dispute and into the causes of the strike.' Mr. Michael Manley, island supervisor of the N.W.U. said that the union welcomed the board of inquiry as 'we have complete confidence in our case.' Work is to be resumed on Monday, June 30th.

Industry. "One of Britain's leading manufacturers of men's shoes is to start production in Jamaica shortly. This is the Coles Group which has now concluded plans for setting up a local factory. Mr. E. Keith Coles, managing director of the Coles group which operates nine companies in England, came to Jamaica at the end of May to finalize plans for the launching of the new project. The factory will not only supply Jamaica's needs, but will also export to the rest of the West Indies. In recently published figures the Central Planning Unit shows that in 1956 output in manufacturing and processing was £21,000,000 as against only £8,000,000 in 1950. Local production of boots and shoes doubled between 1954 and 1956, over 800,000 pairs being produced in the latter year.

Gladioli Planting. "The gladioli planting project at Caymanas Estate [see April CIRCULAR, page 117] appears to be going well. Thirty-five pounds (48 flowers to one pound) were offered on the local market to test the merchandising quality of the product. The offering caused some excitement and florists wanted to repeat the orders as customers had reacted favourably. However, as the local market is not the outlet which the combine intends to use, no attempt will be made to sell locally more than this trial lot. Over 100 varieties of gladiolus were grown on the two-acre experimental plot. Rains at the end of May delayed the second planting.

Police Recruitment. "A system of recruiting cadets for the police force will start in July when 30 boys will be recruited and posted to the Police Training School, Port Royal. The boys, 15 years old, will undergo training for four years after which period they can enlist in the regular Police Force if they so desire. They will wear uniforms, different from those worn by enlisted men, and will exercise no police powers. Free accommodation and a daily allowance of ten shillings

will be offered to the cadets.

Bananas. "The green boat price in England and the local price of bananas were both increased during June, but growers are perturbed at the news that Windward Islands bananas were fetching higher prices than Jamaican bananas in London. In London the Commissioner's weekly letter of June 11th said that at Covent Garden a box of Dominican bananas fetched a floor price of 34/- and a ceiling price of 35/-. The floor price of Jamaicans was 26/- and the ceiling 32/-. For some time the Minister of Agriculture and Lands has been telling farmers of the need to produce better quality products. This report has lent weight to his comments even if at Jamaica's expense.

Commonwealth Economic Conference. "The *Daily Gleaner* of May 31st deplored the fact that The West Indies would not be seated at the Commonwealth Economic Conference to be held in Montreal, but would be present only as observers. The paper said that this decision 'has been a rude slap in the face of the Federation.' The paper pointed out that participation in the conference was sought for sound economic reasons rather than for any contrived build-up of political prestige. There were three points at the conference which were important to the West Indies—(1) the plan for a development bank for the Commonwealth; (2) the revaluation of preferences as they apply to West Indian exports; and (3) closer trade ties with Canada which last, said the paper, was of prime and immediate importance to Jamaica even more than to the Federation as a whole.

Bauxite. "In an economic survey report the Central Planning Unit shows that at the present rate of increase the target of 7,000,000 tons of bauxite to be produced in 1960 will easily be achieved. By that year the revenue from bauxite and alumina operations will provide £7,000,000 in taxes and royalties compared with just over £333,000 last year and £1,000,000 this year. Next year's revenue from this source is estimated at £4,000,000. Investment in this industry is now said to be nearly £36,000,000. Exports of the bauxite industry last year amounted to £21,000,000 or 44 per cent of the total value of Jamaica's domestic exports.

Legislative Council Appointments. "Three new appointments to the Legislative Council were made at the end of June. Mr. Abraham E. Issa, chairman of the Tourist Board of Jamaica and merchant of Kingston as well as hotelman (Tower Isle and Myrtle Bank) was appointed to fill the seat left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Douglas Judah to the Federal Senate. Two new seats, consequent on the increase of the unofficial members from 14 to 16, were filled by the appointment of Mr. Gerald Mair, accountant and executive of the Jamaica Labour Party, and Mr. H. B. Monteith, retired civil servant, teacher and journalist.

Electricity Supplies. "The Government proposes to allocate £150,000 to the new Electric Authority to finance and operate local schemes for power supplies during the two financial years 1958-59 and 1959-60. This was disclosed in a Ministry paper of forward planning of the development programme tabled in the House at the end of May.

Ginger. "The Government will purchase 50 tons

of ginger produced by very small growers and pay an advance price of 1s. 6d. per lb. A later dividend may be paid as was done last year when an advance of 2s. 6d. was made in the purchase of 30 tons and a final dividend of 9d. per lb, was also paid.

Visit of M.P.'s. "The five Members of Parliament who have been touring the West Indies included Jamaica in their itinerary. They said that the industrial and economic development here was 'way ahead' of any such development seen elsewhere in The West Indies.

Treasury Bills. "The half-million sterling mark for both applications and allotments of Treasury Bills was passed in the tender closing on May 27th. Applications amounted to £532,900 and allotments of £505,700 were made. The average discount rate was 4.55 per cent, which was a small reduction from the previous issue, namely 4.644 per cent. The public can now buy or sell Bills on demand at local brokers.

Income from Agriculture. "While Jamaica was pleased at the increase of the national income in six years from £70,000,000 to £160,000,000 [see above, first paragraph] the Chief Minister was telling farmers at the annual meeting of the Westmoreland Association of Branch Societies of the Jamaica Agricultural Society that in the same period the income earned from agriculture had increased by only 25 per cent.

Warning to Press. "On June 4th the Speaker of the House of Representatives warned the Press that it should cease to criticize the actions of the Speaker. He said that only the House was capable of challenging the rulings and actions of the Speaker. The *Daily Gleaner* retorted that he had a misconception of his duties and privileges.

Sugar Shipping. "The port of Lucea will no longer store and load sugar; henceforward all sugar from the factory at Frome in Westmoreland will be bulk-loaded at Savanna-la-mar. Boatmen at Lucea manning a launch and 12 lighters loading the s.s. *Abdulla Vendella* with sugar at the end of June dressed in mourning for the occasion and were watched by hundreds of persons. This is the last sugar ship for the port.

Kendal Railway Accident. "Two of the four employees of the Jamaica Government Railway who had been censured in the report of the commission inquiring into the accident at Kendal last September, resigned at the Governor's invitation to do so. The other two, the acting general manager and the air brake inspector, would not disclose what action, if any, they had taken in response to this invitation to resign.

Drainage Plan. "Mr. A. Rylands Thomas, a drainage expert from the United Nations, arrived in Jamaica on June 17th for a three month's stay during which time he will advise both the Government and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation on the preparation of a master drainage plan for the Corporate area, including appropriate methods of gully control.

Proposed Hotel. "The question of whether or not a hotel should be erected in Victoria Park has caused a split in the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. The matter was discussed and a vote taken at the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors. The voting went 5-4 in favour of the erection of the hotel [see last

CIRCULAR, page 180] whereupon Mr. Harry Vendryes resigned from the Board.

Constitutional Changes. "The new constitution proposals of the select committee [see April CIRCULAR, page 118] were passed unanimously in the House of Representatives, and at the suggestion of the Speaker all members stood and applauded.

General News. "The British Standards Institution will send its technical adviser to the West Indies during July and August to advise on, and formulate proposals for a regional standards organization.

"A dividend of 4/6 per box of coffee was declared by the Coffee Industry Board on the crop reaped from August last to January, 1958. This brings the total paid to growers to 22/6 per box, 1/- less than last year's figure.

"The flood damage in Kingston and St. Andrew caused by the rains in April has been estimated at £97,000.

"The Frats Quintet, a local group which sings folk songs without accompaniment, has been invited to participate in the Welsh Eisteddfod at Llangollen in July. A public appeal has been launched to raise £1,600 to help defray the expenses of the quintet.

"Jamaica will be represented at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Cardiff in July with a team of seven track and field athletes, a weightlifter, a swimmer, a boxer and three officials.

"Four new doctors, three Jamaican and one Grenadian, graduated from the University College of the West Indies during June.

"A six-man team from the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce flew to Miami on June 21st to attend the five-day conference of the Chambers of Commerce of the Americas which is being held from June 23rd to 27th.

"The Jamaican painting and sculpture exhibits which were sent to the Festival of Arts at Port-of-Spain in April have now been returned and are being exhibited at the University College Library for a week from June 23rd.

"Flood rains in the Rio Grande Valley in Portland damaged the bridge over the Sandy River at Fellowship. The result was that some 6,000 farming families which grow the bulk of Port Antonio's food supply and the greater part of the parish's banana exports were entirely cut off.

"On June 7th, 17-year-old Joan Duperley was crowned Miss Jamaica at the annual beauty contest. Her prize was a two-week's all-expenses paid trip to Canada. She also took part in the Miami Festival of the Americas and was placed second in both the evening dress and the sports dress parades.

"The Federation of Women, through its President, Mrs. Patricia Sharp, openly endorsed family planning. One result of this endorsement was an open letter to all the women of his church by the Rt. Rev. John J. McEleny, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston and Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, asking them to leave the Federation.

"On Monday, June 23rd, undergraduates of the University College of the West Indies staged a rag in Kingston to collect funds for the Kingston Charity Organization. Just over £100 was collected."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Fertilizer Plant. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated June 30th, states: "A start has been made with the construction of the new \$19,000,000 plant for the manufacture of fertilizers to be operated by a newly formed company named Federal Chemicals, Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of a large United States undertaking, W. R. Grace & Co. The company has acquired 45 acres at Savonetta, which is on the coast near to Claxton Bay just north of San Fernando. The land to be used has been under sugarcane, but contractors are now busily clearing and grading the cane fields and the laying out of the site proceeds."

Housing. "The Government has started on a new housing project near San Fernando where a hundred-acre block of land made available by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., is being converted into a building area. Government plans to build 500 houses, with provision for a school, a health centre, a shopping centre and church sites. The plan is for these houses to be sold on mortgage terms."

Coffee Plant. "A modern coffee pulper to depulp and wash coffee to enable the local product to command a better price on world markets is shortly to be installed."

Sugar. "The 1958 sugar crop finished at about mid-June with a final production of just over 184,000 tons. This output is the second highest in the history of the island and was beaten only in 1955 when 193,000 tons were produced."

Hire Purchase. "A new Ordinance controlling hire purchase agreements came into effect during June, which has been designed chiefly to protect hirers from unscrupulous merchants. Under the Ordinance, after 70 per cent of the value of goods of not more than \$2,000 have been paid, the owner or dealer cannot repossess without court authority."

Television. "A \$1,000,000 company named 'West Indies Television, Ltd.' has recently been registered with the object of establishing television and radio stations and similar works."

Sailing. "The 1958 sailing season has just ended and has proved to be one of the most successful held by the Yacht Racing Association. The most popular events have been the competitive races between Pointe-à-Pierre Yacht Club and the northern clubs."

Legislature. "The Legislature wound up the current session by sitting well into the night on June 20th, debating several important Bills. Approval was given to the final Ordinance shortly before three o'clock in the morning."

Merger. "It is reported that Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., has acquired the stores in Trinidad and Tobago of Wm. Fogarty, Ltd. The business is being carried on under the title of Wm. Fogarty (Trinidad & Tobago) Ltd."

Obituary. "We were shocked to learn of the tragic death by drowning of Assistant Superintendent Conrad Fletcher, who has for some years been the head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Police Force. He met his death by drowning whilst bathing in the sea at Mayaro. He had gone to that area in connexion

with a murder case and took the opportunity of a sea bath whilst he was there. Two companions were with him and rushed to his rescue but although artificial respiration was applied it proved futile. Thousands of persons from all parts of the island attended his funeral as their last mark of the respect which they held for him. During his term of office he had endeared himself to many people in all walks of life by his efficiency and his application to his onerous duties."

ST. LUCIA

By-election in Castries. In the course of a letter from Castries dated July 2nd, our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, writes: "The most important happening here recently was the by-election for the Central Castries seat which was vacated by the Hon. Carl LaCorbiniere who has represented this constituency since 1951, on behalf of the St. Lucia Labour Party, and who was successful in the recent Federal elections. The contest for the seat was keen and both the St. Lucia Labour Party sponsoring Mr. Maurice Maclean Mason, a young barrister of Castries and the People's Progressive Party, whose candidate was Mr. William George Mallet, put all available forces at work to capture this key District. For Mr. Mason it was his first try at Legislative Council honours, but Mr. Mallet contested this seat in the September, 1957, general elections and in a three-cornered fight was defeated by Mr. LaCorbiniere by 155 votes. In the by-election of May 20th, Mr. Mallet received 781 votes while Mr. Mason polled 616. The results brought the People's Progressive Party's strength in the Legislature to two, while the St. Lucia Labour Party has been reduced to six."

Executive Council. "With the resignation of Mr. LaCorbiniere from the St. Lucia Legislature, Mr. John Compton, who since last year has been Fourth Member of the Executive Council, has been appointed Minister for Trade and Production. Last week the Legislative Council elected Mr. Martin JnBaptiste, elected member for the Anse la Raye—Canaries constituency, to the Executive Council. Mr. JnBaptiste is Secretary-General of the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Union."

Soil Surveys. "St. Lucia had its first contact with federal assistance when during the course of last month Dr. J. M. Harrison, Director, Canadian Geological Surveys and Mr. A. Leahy, Senior Soil Specialist, Canada, arrived here in the course of preliminary geological and soil surveys in The West Indies under the Canadian Technical Aid Programme. These surveys are for the purpose of ascertaining regional requirements as a basis for planning a comprehensive assistance programme by the Canadian Government."

Sugar Factory Closes. "A heavy drop in St. Lucia's sugar crop is likely to be recorded with the closing of the Dennery Factory which, according to an official statement, produced its last bag of sugar with the closing of this year's crop. The factory, which has a capacity of 3,500 tons, has had an average annual production of 2,300 tons, although this year the figure dropped to 1,300 tons, due principally to the fact that much of the company's lands has been planted in bananas."

[Owing to pressure on our space, the remainder of this letter has had to be held over until next issue.]

West Indies at Westminster

Co-operative Societies. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 17th what was the number of co-operative societies in the colonies, their membership and owned funds in 1951 and 1956 respectively.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that in 1951 there were 3,799 societies with 426,000 members. Their owned funds—paid up share capital and reserves—amounted to £2,682,000 or £6 5s. per member. In 1956 there were 7,844 societies with 1,022,000 members. Their owned funds amounted to £12,220,000 or £11 16s. per member.

Declaration of Human Rights. Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will arrange for the text of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights to be made available in all colonies in English and in the languages mainly used there.

In a written answer of July 3rd, Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated that local reproduction of the Declaration was a matter for consideration by colonial governments. The Declaration was brought to their notice when it was drawn up and he would be recalling it to their attention in connexion with its 10th anniversary later this year.

Doctors for the Colonies. Mr. Blenkinsop asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 17th whether he was aware of the shortage of doctors in the Colonial Service; and what steps he was taking to encourage young doctors from Great Britain to take appointments in the West Indies and other colonial territories.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated that he was well aware of the constant demand for doctors in the Medical Departments of the overseas territories, which the Secretary of State was doing his best to meet. Vacancies in the West Indies and other territories were advertised in the professional journals as they were notified. In addition, special arrangements had been made to allow applications from young doctors to enter the Colonial Service as an alternative to National Service.

European Free Trade Area. Mr. Woodburn asked the Prime Minister on June 24th whether in his proposed meeting with General de Gaulle, he would endeavour to secure a co-operative attitude to the negotiations for a European Free Trade Area.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "We shall have many important matters to discuss, but I can assure the right hon. Gentleman that the French Government will have been told of the great importance Her Majesty's Government attach to the speedy conclusion of an agreement on a Free Trade Area."

Mr. Woodburn then asked: "Is the Prime Minister aware that, because of the fairly reasonable certainty of the 'Little Six' organization starting next year, a great many arrangements are being made among the different firms in those areas and, unless this is decided fairly soon, it may be that there will be consolidation between the Six which will preclude the proper organization which might come if the European Free Trade Area could be started earlier?"

In reply, Mr. Macmillan said: "It is, of course, a great regret to us that there has been delay in negotiations waiting on the preparation of a joint decision by the Six. That in its turn has waited on the political situation in France. That is one of the reasons, among others, why I hope in this visit to Paris at the end of this week to clear up this matter, as well as many other matters."

Pensions in Windward Islands. Mr. D. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 10th (1) when the improved pension schemes for Windward Island pensioners, which he discussed with the Governor of the Windward Islands in 1957, were to come into operation;

(2) whether he was aware that the matter of improved pensions for Government pensioners in Dominica had been discussed between the Governor of the Windward Islands and a deputation of four of the pensioners in the latter months of 1957, and that at that meeting an undertaking had been given that such improved pensions would become operative at an early date; and if he would make a statement on the steps which were being taken to implement that undertaking; and

(3) whether he was aware that there was a general opinion amongst the Government pensioners in the Windward Islands, and particularly in Dominica, that the delay in implementing

the undertaking to improve the pension rates, as agreed in 1957, was due to failure on the part of Her Majesty's Government to give the necessary sanction to the authorities on the spot; and what steps he was taking to allay that disquiet by publishing among those affected the true facts of the case.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State who replied, said: "I have now approved further cost of living increases for Windward Islands pensioners who retired prior to January 1st, 1952. These increases will be payable with effect from January 1st, 1957."

Mr. Jones then thanked Mr. Profumo for his reply, and added that it would make some restitution for the long delay.

British Guiana Quarries. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 8th, in view of the urgent need for stone towards the laying down of good-class roads which were needed in British Guiana, what progress had been made in the last 12 months in the developing of the stone quarries there.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that experiments were in progress on the use of other materials besides stone for the colony's roads, and it was uncertain, therefore, what demand there would be for stones for that purpose in the future. However, seven new quarry licences had been issued in 1957 and 11 quarries continued in operation on Crown land.

Mr. Slater then asked the Secretary of State if he was aware that British Guiana had some of the worst type of roads in existence, that many of the roads were built up with burnt clay and that, if those quarries could be developed to enable the stone to be brought into the area for the building of the highways, British Guiana would have a better chance to overcome most of its economic problems.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Yes; but that is very expensive; and, if cheaper ways can be found, road development will be faster."

Welfare of Students. Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 3rd to what extent his department exercised a co-ordinating function in respect of the welfare and placing of students in this country from colonial territories, particularly in respect of student nurses and nurses; and whether efforts were still being made to ensure suitable girls from Hong Kong, Singapore and elsewhere for training as nurses in this country.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that the students branch of his department was responsible for the placing of colonial students in universities and teacher training colleges in the United Kingdom. It also exercised a general co-ordination function through the Overseas Students Co-ordination Committee. On that Committee, which was concerned with welfare and other matters affecting students, the British Council and the Heads of the Students Departments of Overseas Governments in London were represented.

Mr. Profumo also stated that candidates for nursing training had, since 1954, made their own arrangements direct with matrons of hospitals, with the advice and assistance of local committees set up for that purpose in the territories concerned. This procedure was working well and there was no dearth of suitable candidates from Hong Kong, Singapore and elsewhere.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Sorensen said: "I am gratified to hear the last part of the hon. Gentleman's reply, but is he satisfied that this co-ordination is really taking place quite harmoniously between this Government and various other governments? Secondly, can he say what has become of the committee for the welfare of colonial students in this country set up some years ago but, apparently, now no longer existing?"

In reply, Mr. Profumo said that the welfare of students was the concern of the British Council and the students branch of his department. He thought he could readily give the undertaking asked for in the first part of Mr. Sorensen's question.

Emigration to Colonies. Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon what conditions inhabitants of the United Kingdom were granted assisted passages from Britain by each colonial government; what undertakings were given them as to economic conditions and promise of employment; and what were in each case the conditions of transport and for accommodation of the emigrants during travel and on arrival while awaiting employment and later.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of June 26th that there was no Government assisted migration from this country to any colonial territory.

West Indian Passenger List

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Escalante (Captain T. A. Evans), London, June 24th :—

Mr. & Mrs. D. Fothergill Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Hooton Mr. G. Wilson
 Mrs. J. C. Guaglione Mrs. P. R. Humphrey

Booker Line

Home arrivals in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, June 10th :—

Mr. & Mrs. E. Ager Miss G. Rodrigues Mr. S. T. Sparks
 Mr. J. W. Everett Mr. & Mrs. H. Singh Rt. Rev. A. J. Knight
 Mr. R. Rebe

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, June 20th :—

Mr. R. F. Ault Mr. G. J. Gubangur Miss M. E. Moss
 Mrs. J. Dunlop Mrs. J. Moss Mrs. Smart-Dalglesch
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Fiodlay

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), London, June 11th :—

Miss B. Corriea Mr. R. E. McGregor Mrs. M. Ramson
 Mrs. J. Foster Mrs. G. Oerton Miss S. Ramson
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Girling Mr. C. Phillips Mrs. C. Vietch

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), Dover, June 12th :—

Mrs. R. G. Bubb-Clarke Miss E. F. Keeling Mrs. I. H. Rothwell-
 Mr. A. Henriquez Mrs. H. Meadez Jackson
 Miss R. S. Henriquez Miss A. Mendez Miss S. T. Stephenson
 Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Keeling Miss G. D. Thomas

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), Dover, June 14th :—

Miss M. Hay Miss S. Moody Mrs. J. Watson
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Kelly Mr. & Mrs. W. Newport Mrs. E. Wilson
 Dr. & Mrs. L. Moody Miss J. Newport Miss M. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tittle), London, June 30th :—

Dr. W. Harper Mrs. E. Henningsen The Ven. Archdeacon &
 Mrs. P. Price

Booth Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), Liverpool, June 19th :—

TRINIDAD

Miss K. I. Baird Mrs. L. A. Heuson Miss J. Pollard
 Miss J. P. Best Mrs. D. Takster Mrs. P. R. Richardson
 Miss M. F. Blackstaff Mr. J. N. Lemaitre Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Roberts
 Mr. T. T. Bleasdel Mr. W. H. Meade Mr. G. St. Rose
 Rev. N. J. Campbell Mr. J. Meyer Miss C. P. Sampson
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Cansfield Miss C. E. Meyer Mrs. R. D. Samuel
 Dr. & Mrs. K. Drummond Mr. P. Meyer Mr. L. A. Seeligson
 Miss Z. Gorb Mr. C. P. Murphy Rev. & Mrs. H. N. Sobey
 Miss Y. N. Gorib Miss K. Naipaul Mrs. M. Stauslaus
 Mr. J. Hamilton Miss S. E. Olver

BARBADOS

Mrs. D. O. Colby Mr. D. P. Inniss Mrs. T. E. Parris
 Miss S. B. Colby Mr. J. C. Lewis Miss A. E. Parris
 Mrs. R. I. Gooding Mr. S. Mottley Mr. C. F. Wilkie

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R.), Liverpool, June 26th :—

BARBADOS

Miss D. Bailey Miss P. Edgbill Miss V. Lynch
 Miss F. Bratwaite Mr. W. Edwards Mrs. B. L. Palmer
 Mrs. G. Bratwaite Mr. & Mrs. G. Farworth Miss M. Pierce
 Miss H. Burton Mrs. W. Field Miss D. Prince
 Mrs. G. Coppio Mrs. V. Griffith Mr. J. Thompson
 Mr. H. Dogue Mr. K. Hinds Mrs. H. Yearwood

TRINIDAD

Miss I. Ashing Mr. J. Gammon Miss L. La Caille
 Miss H. Ashing Mr. E. Gosine Miss J. Montevercida
 Miss E. Berridge Mrs. S. Halfbide Mr. J. Motes
 Mr. T. Barnes Mrs. O. Halfbide Mr. J. Markham
 Mr. R. Chernie Mr. & Mrs. N. Hazel Mr. & Mrs. P. Quesnel
 Mr. W. Cowie Mr. & Mrs. H. Hinchliffe Miss J. Samaroo
 Mrs. P. Cedeno Deosaraa Mr. & Mrs. L. Hutson Mrs. E. Sadler
 Mr. N. Deosaraa Mr. & Mrs. W. Humphrey Mr. & Mrs. F. Teriba
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Dunston Mr. & Mrs. R. Harkness Miss A. Teriba
 Miss H. Dunston Miss D. Harkness Mr. & Mrs. J. Thompson
 Miss J. Dunston Mrs. H. Johnson Mr. & Mrs. E. Whitehouse
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Falode Miss C. Johnson Mr. J. Whitehouse
 Mr. K. Ford Miss J. Johnson Mr. A. Winter
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Fraser Mr. D. Jellamaa Miss M. Vincent
 Mr. D. Glasgow

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Willemstad (Captain B. J. Beerhave), Plymouth, June 8th :—

Mrs. A. Ben Mr. T. M. Houston Mr. & Mrs. O. Medford
 Mrs. S. B. Boodboo Miss Jailali Mr. S. Naurayan
 Mrs. R. Boodboo Mr. A. H. Jenkins Mr. & Mrs. Pears
 Miss J. Debi Mrs. J. Johansen Mr. P. Sheppard
 Miss M. Debi Mr. & Mrs. W. Jones Mr. R. Smeathers
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Dummett Mr. L. Kerry Mr. R. Waldron
 Mrs. S. Hanoman Mr. D. H. Ley Mr. H. Weber
 Miss Hanoman Miss M. Massiah

Saguenay Shipping

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. Seadrake (Captain K. H. Andersen), Liverpool, June 7th :—

Mrs. J. S. Harrison Mr. G. N. Roche Mrs. S. Wilson
 Mr. R. Nauth

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain O. Botrel), Plymouth, May 30th :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Abraham Mr. & Mrs. W. Dudman Major & Mrs. J. Niode
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Alexis Miss A. Dudman Mr. & Mrs. T. O'Connor
 Mr. & Mrs. I. Beaubrun Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Gaskin Lady Laurie O'Reilly
 Mr. P. J. Blanc Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Glasford St & Sra. C. J. Ortiz
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Boas Mrs. B. Gordon Mrs. G. Parnis
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Brittain Miss J. Gordon Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Piper
 Miss P. Brittain Miss L. Harry Miss M. Piper
 Miss D. Brittain Miss J. M. Harwood Mrs. O. Ramsey
 Mr. & Mrs. V. Brown Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Jeffnes Mr. & Mrs. P. Rodrigues
 Miss C. Brown Mr. G. N. Jarvis Mr. & Mrs. C. Romuli
 Sra de Cartagena Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Kubn Mr. & Mrs. H. Rosseau
 Nina A. P. Cartagena Dr. J. Lastra Mr. & Mrs. H. Sharp
 Sra de Cartagena Nino J. Lastra Miss R. Sharp
 Nina M. M. Cartagena Mr. & Mrs. G. Lawson Mr. K. C. Shaw
 Mr. E. B. Chapman Mr. & Mrs. N. Legall Miss R. C. Sumadh
 Mr. J. E. Coombs Mr. A. McFarlane Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Symes
 Mrs. P. I. Cotsworth Mr. & Mrs. L. McLaughlin Mrs. Tang
 Miss J. Cotsworth Miss I. McShine Mrs. Thomson
 Mr. H. Crompton Mr. D. G. MacKenzie Miss L. Thomson
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Cross Mr. & Mrs. I. MacLean Miss E. A. Trim
 Miss M. Dopsou Mr. & Mrs. C. A. May Mrs. H. Wood-Sam
 Mr. P. Drury Sr & Sra M. A. Moezer

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain O. Botrel), Southampton, June 4th :—

Mrs. U. Abarca Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Govia Miss S. Peters
 Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Bower Mrs. K. Kis De Nyun Miss K. Peters
 Mr. E. Escalona Mrs. J. Loverock Mrs. M. Pugh
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick Miss J. D. McKay Mr. A. Rambaran
 Mr. F. Freeder Dr. & Mrs. H. McLean Mr. & Mrs. N. F. Ross
 Sir R. Fryars Miss S. McLean Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart
 Miss M. Fryars Mr. & Mrs. J. More Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Walters
 Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Fuller Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Nin Miss P. R. Walters
 Mr. H. G. Govia Mr. & Mrs. A. Peters Mr. & Mrs. C. Wilson

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Antilles (Captain O. Botrel), Southampton, July 5th :—

Mr. A. Allageme Miss K. Ingerfield Mr. & Mrs. B. O. Smellie
 Miss M. Allageme Miss J. Ingerfield Mrs. D. Stokes
 Miss K. Allageme Mr. & Mrs. W. Jeffries Mrs. I. Swallow
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Allen Miss E. Jones Mr. & Mrs. H. Williams
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Bascom Mr. & Mrs. D. Leigh Mr. G. Wright
 Mrs. Basinoti Miss P. Leigh Miss J. Yenkaa
 Miss K. Devi Mr. A. Lequey Mrs. H. Cumberbatch
 Mr. H. Dewick Mr. & Mrs. J. Lindsay- Dr. & Mrs. J. Das
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Dostramos Mr. & Mrs. J. Parkinson Mr. & Mrs. J. Dunn
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Estwick Mr. G. Masso Mr. M. Dunn
 Mr. & Mr. C. Fox Mr. J. Prieto Mr. & Mrs. J. Fanning
 Mr. G. Gunter Mrs. B. Protheroe Miss C. Gautier
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Hannaay Miss S. Protheroe Miss M. Hocquard
 Miss S. Hannay Mr. & Mrs. F. Ramon Mr. & Mrs. C. Nichols
 Miss J. Hannay Mr. & Mrs. T. Rowland Mr. K. Perks
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Heath Mr. J. Sensat Mr. M. Sbalders
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Inglefield Mr. F. Sensat

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chirrippo (Captain J. E. Purvess), Liverpool, June 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. T. Anderson Mr. G. J. Dent Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Elliott
 Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Brown Mrs. M. A. DuBus Mrs. E. R. Mendez
 Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Cooke

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chicanoa (Captain G. M. Roberts), Liverpool, June 15th :—

Mrs. G. L. Abrahamus Mr. B. A. Greay Mr. G. E. Pnemambucq
 Mrs. B. M. Desmoes Mr. & Mrs. J. Leigh Dr. & Mrs. J. I. Reirie
 Miss C. R. Ecclestone

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, June 8th —

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Garrod	Miss C. Reaton	Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith
Mr. E. Hadley	Miss M. Searson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Teakle
Mr. F. Olton		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. G. Alcock	Mr. & Mrs. J. Fletcher	Mr. P. Ozlode
Mrs. M. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. A. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. A. Perkins
Mr. M. Bates	Mr. A. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pringle
Mr. & Mrs. W. Carmichael	Major G. Howden	Mrs. D. Singh
Mrs. A. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. G. Inglesfield	Mr. G. Stobbs
Mr. & Mrs. H. Culsbaw	Prof. T. Kirkpatrick	Mr. & Mrs. A. Storey
Miss A. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. J. McTurk	Mrs. G. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. D. Eckle	Mr. D. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. J. Waterworth
Mr. A. Emlyn		
JAMAICA		
Miss C. Blatch	Mrs. S. Evans	Major & Mrs. A. Pemberton
Mr. & Mrs. W. Brambleby	Mr. & Mrs. D. Harker	Miss L. Peters
Miss K. Burke	Mr. & Mrs. V. Henriques	Mrs. A. Setton
Miss E. Carby	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lanigan	Mrs. R. Stow
Misses E. & R. Clark	Mr. M. Mills	Mr. E. Sutberland
Mrs. A. DaCosta	Mr. & Mrs. T. Murray	Mrs. E. Tawil
Mr. C. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. A. Muschett	Mr. & Mrs. J. Torrance
Mrs. V. Doornes	Mr. & Mrs. S. Parchment	
Mr. & Mrs. A. Ebanks		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, June 17th:—

BARBADOS		
Capt. & Mrs. L. J. Beadle	Mr. J. Clark	Mrs. M. Lang
TRINIDAD		
Mr. R. A. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. O'Connor	Mrs. F. N. Shephard
Mr. A. Edwards	Rev. & Mrs. W. Patterson	Dr. M. Shephard
Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Ford	Mrs. E. Y. Ryland	Mr. & Mrs. A. Somerville
Mr. & Mrs. L. McLaughlin		
JAMAICA		
Dr. & Mrs. E. F. Audeo	Miss A. E. Edwards	Miss C. T. Lindo
Mr. D. Baston	Mr. & Mrs. R. Frankum	Dr. I. V. Lishmao
Mr. B. M. Beaumont	Mr. & Mrs. R. Homer	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Norton
Mrs. E. Bengiat	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hutchinson	Mr. J. H. Torr
Mr. & Mrs. R. Catchpole	Mrs. E. M. Jones	Mrs. P. Ward
Miss S. M. Cochrane	Mrs. E. Kavanagh	Mr. S. L. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. F. Croll	Mr. E. C. Levey	Mrs. G. W. Woolner
ROUND VOYAGE		
	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Miles	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), Avonmouth, June 21st:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. F. Bethell	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Marriott
Mrs. M. B. Budd	Miss C. G. Evelyn	Mrs. D. Mastin
Mr. & Mrs. V. Carrington	Miss H. C. Jeafferson	Mr. C. H. Tinker
Dr. & Mrs. G. S. Emtage	Mr. & Mrs. T. I. King	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. W. J. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Jardim
Mr. & Mrs. R. Ayliffe	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Frow	Miss I. D. Joyner
Miss J. Bailey	Admiral Sir Eric & The Hon. Lady Dorothy Fullerton	Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Morrin
Mr. & Mrs. F. Blackburn		Miss J. A. Rooke
Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Carey		Mr. N. W. Simmonds
Capt. & Mrs. A. Cousins	Mrs. E. A. Gibbon	Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Wright
Mr. S. B. Dolsingh	Dr. & Mrs. L. A. Griffiths	Miss A. E. Wright
Mr. J. H. Eccles	Mr. & Mrs. J. Harper	Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Woods
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Acheson	Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Fox	Mr. H. R. Hutchison
Mr. W. H. Acheson	Capt. & Mrs. W. Hammett	Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Irving
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Aitken	Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Holland	Dr. & Mrs. W. V. Lyon
Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Finch	Miss D. Holland	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sampson
Mrs. D. J. Forbes	Miss L. Holland	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Turner
ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clayton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Pickford	Mrs. R. Sumptou
Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Hurst		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), Avonmouth, July 1st:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. M. E. Clark	Mrs. L. J. Greenberg	Mrs. A. M. Morgao
Mr. I. E. Francis	Mrs. P. A. Lowder	Mrs. E. G. Simpson
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Garrod	Mrs. E. D. Mackenzie	Mrs. E. D. Springer
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Greaves	Miss E. Martia	
TRINIDAD		
Dr. & Mrs. B. P. Bhattacharya	Mr. C. L. Gittens	Dr. A. Newton
Mr. & Mrs. D. Broad	Mr. & Mrs. L. Harding	Mrs. J. Race
Dr. & Mrs. Burgess-Starr	Dr. S. J. Irani	Miss C. A. Race
Miss E. Carroll	Mr. & Mrs. H. I. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Toublin
Capt. & Mrs. N. Farmer	Dr. & Mrs. G. Maluphant	Major & Mrs. W. Vivian
Mrs. J. L. Farr	Mr. N. C. Morse	Mrs. L. M. Vivian
	Mr. M. A. McIntyre	Mrs. J. M. Westwood
JAMAICA		
Dr. R. Bond	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hernandez	Lt. M. Russell
Dr. U. H. Bushnell	Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Levy	Mr. E. Tai
Dr. P. J. Dark	Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Lindo	Mrs. G. M. Theobalds
Mr. D. A. Diaz	Mr. & Mrs. P. McLeod	Mr. & Mrs. J. Williams
Mr. C. V. Elliott	Mrs. B. M. Munro	Miss Williams

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Southampton, July 13th:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. P. Drewe	Mr. & Mrs. K. Mansfield	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stocker
Mr. & Mrs. H. Laune	Mr. & Mrs. D. Skeie	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. A. Ball	Miss M. Keeley	Mr. & Mrs. R. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. M. Easton	Mr. & Mrs. H. Littlepage	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sim
Mrs. J. Forrest	Mr. & Mrs. A. Man	Mr. S. Wotherspoon
Mr. & Mrs. R. Greco	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pepys	Mr. J. Wharton
Mrs. H. Gentle	Mr. J. Priestly	Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. H. Kelly	Dr. & Mrs. A. Robertson	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. C. Abraham	Mr. & Mrs. E. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. D. Spence
Mr. & Mrs. D. de Beilby	Mr. & Mrs. J. Laurie	Mr. & Mrs. C. Steele
Mr. E. Burton	Mr. E. Luther	Major & Mrs. G. Sewell
Miss D. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lynch	Miss A. Thompson
Mr. E. Connolly	Mr. & Mrs. J. MacPherson	Mrs. D. Taylor
Mr. W. Cowan	Mr. & Mrs. M. Miles	Miss R. Toynton
Mr. W. Dainty	Mr. J. O'Brien	Mr. & Mrs. N. Walker
Mr. D. Dowe	Mrs. M. Penney	Mrs. M. Whittaker
Mr. C. Forrest	Mr. & Mrs. W. Robison	

Company Reports and Meetings

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

THE directors, in their report for the year ended December 31st, state that the consolidated deficit, after providing £50,060 for depreciation and amortization, and £19,490 for interest on debentures, amounts to £57,225, to which has to be added the deficit brought forward from last accounts, of £14,868, and adjustment arising from the charging of interest on the company's second debenture to "development account" involving a net charge of £27,643 making a total deficit of £99,736. After deducting the profit on sale of equipment, of £1,115, repayment of British Guiana tax of £1,107, and transfer of general reserve of £25,000, the loss carried forward amounts to £72,514.

The chairman, SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, in his speech at the annual general meeting held in London on June 30th, said: "Once again the board has to present annual accounts for a period during which dredging operations have been confined to one dredge as it was not till after the end of 1957 that our second dredge was able to begin production work."

"The accounts reflect the difficulties which face gold mining companies. The price of our product has been fixed for some years at an artificially low level which makes gold dredging operations increasingly unprofitable in the face of steadily rising costs. Today, in order to ensure profitable working, we require reasonably rich dredging areas, a large annual yardage dredged so as to spread our increasingly heavy costs, and a steady and ample supply of power which is one of our chief items of cost. By using hydro-electric power we are no longer at the mercy of adverse price movements as we were when we relied exclusively on diesel oil. However, the first two conditions did not exist during 1957, though the third was there to a very limited extent."

"Our accumulated losses at December 31st, 1957, amounted, I regret to say, to £72,514, an increase of £57,646 during the year. This very substantial setback which followed a poor operating year in 1956 has caused your directors grave concern. The Colonial Development Corporation, who have been our technical advisers since 1952, have a substantial interest in this company. We have, therefore, reviewed with them the future prospects of the company as regards its ability to earn profits and as regards the increasingly precarious financial position in which the recent heavy losses have placed us."

ADDITIONAL FINANCE

"Borrowings from the Colonial Development Corporation totalled £991,447 at December 31st, 1957, while short term bank borrowing amounted to some £23,000. These temporary overdraft facilities were granted to us by the Royal Bank of Canada. The Corporation has now undertaken to provide a further £80,000. We have also arranged for a postponement of interest and capital redemption payments to June 30th, 1958. We have agreed that the Corporation's option to convert their first debenture into 'B' ordinary shares should be extended by two years to December 31st, 1960."

"This additional finance, of which we have drawn £33,000 to date, together with the strengthening of our organization in British Guiana, will, we hope, give the company a chance to get back to a profit earning basis."

The Markets

July 11th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price July 12th, 1957	
2½	Consols	50 53	47 51	
3½	War Loan	68½ 69½	65 68	
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	20/- 30/-†	43/9 48/9	
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	6/- 7½†	25/- 30/-	
10	Antigua Sugar Factory ...	20/- 21/-	20/6 22/-	
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	46/3 51/3	60/- 61/6	
8	Barclays Bank D.C.U. Ord. Stock	27/6 30/6	31/8 35/6	
9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	19/9 20/3	20/9 21/-	
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	17/9 18/6	17/6 18/3	
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	-9 1/3	1/3 1/7½	
14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/3 5/3	4/6 5/3	
6	Caroni Ltd. 8% Pref.	16/6 18/6	15/- 17/-	
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	5/- 6/-	6/6 7/6	
15	Limur & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	27/6 30/-	31/3 33/9	
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/9 4/9	7/9 8/9	
21	Royal Bank of Canada 2/10	47/0- 51/0-	60/0- 64/0-	
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ...	47/6 50/-	58/- 61/-	
7	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ...	24/6 27/-	30/7½ 33/1½	
29½	Shell Trinidad Ltd ...	102/8 122/6	140/- 145/-	
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	19/6 21/-§	47/3 48/9	
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	66/3 71/3	112/6 115/-	
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	16/3 17/3	16/6 18/-	
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/6 13/-	8/- 9/-	
6½	West Indies Sugar ...	26/10½ 29/4½	28/9 31/3	
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock...	65 75	71 76	

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one-for-one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. The market generally has been very quiet and there has been a heavy decline in the price of good fermented Ghana which is now quoted at 365/- per cwt. c.i.f. July-September.

There is still little interest in West Indian cocoa and prices are lower on the month. The nominal value of Trinidad plantation is 375/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for first marks and 360/- for second marks; fine estates are quoted at 380/-. There are sellers of fine estates Grenada at 385/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., while spot lots in London are quoted at 400/- per cwt., in bond, ex store.

Pimento. Some sales have been reported at the official price of 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. Kingston.

Ginger. Prices of Jamaica are somewhat lower with spot lots of No. 3 grade offered in London at 305/- to 310/- per cwt. ex store terms. Quotations for forward shipment are as follows: ratoon 250/- per cwt. c.i.f., No. 3 grade 260/- and No. 2 grade 295/-.

Nutmegs. Grenada defective nutmegs are still quoted at 9/- per lb. f.o.b., but are reported to be unavailable at the present time. Sound unassorted are offered at 12/6 per lb. f.o.b. and at 13/- per lb. ex store terms, London.

Mace. Official quotations are unchanged at 22/- per lb. f.o.b. for whole pale blade, 20/- for No. 1 broken and 17/- for No. 2 broken, but all grades are in short supply at the present time.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for May are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of May		January-May	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone				16,881	14,971
Ghana		146,911	18,377	677,842	583,703
Nigeria		134,231	49,379	765,779	558,066
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency				20,866	15,603
Jamaica		501	—	—	—
Windward Islands		975	3,190	7,300	8,173
Trinidad		2,886	1,684	14,166	20,605
Other Commonwealth countries		689	344	7,308	11,985
French West Africa		—	—	9,775	—
Brazil		—	—	5,494	53,313
Other foreign countries		335	701	8,866	17,296
Total		286,528	73,635	1,534,277	1,283,715
Exports		12,003	5,680	47,841	37,508
Consumption		194,781	161,069	1,009,323	959,897
Stocks (end of April)		897,000	706,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for May are as follows:—

Imports	tons	Month of May		January-May	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa				21,709	27,410
Mauritius		15,301	4,000	195,729	111,000
Australia		41,016	4,070	236,807	135,517
Fiji				18,516	26,271
Jamaica		34,928	54,736	104,204	132,914
Leeward Islands		9,211	17,220	29,857	17,220
Windward Islands		550	2,121	3,867	4,400
Barbados		35,914	16,300	66,287	54,771
Trinidad		10,563	32,549	100,731	106,271
British Guiana		13,398	15,130	70,697	87,197
Other Commonwealth countries			20	651	6,695
Cuba		45,903	36,341	187,940	251,570
Dominican Republic		52,399	54,369	202,538	201,485
Peru		7,000	4,500	25,809	25,384
Brazil				—	21,170
Other foreign countries		3,952	—	4,447	8
Total		270,157	243,493	1,269,788	1,209,283
Exports (Refined including candy)		74,244	39,635	271,573	213,930
Consumption		Month of April		January-April	
Refined		106	4	1,697	11,478
Unrefined		236,446	215,853	865,750	955,917
Total		236,552	215,857	867,447	867,395
Stocks (end of April) Manufactured from House Grown Beet				217,350	147,850
Imported Refined				300	250
Imported Unrefined				572,000	562,300
Total				572,300	710,400

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for May are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of May		January-May	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports		424,053	395,266	1,599,518	1,196,158
		52,667	91,970	267,618	293,611
Consumption		Month of April		January-April	
		60,443	91,398	270,190	322,799
Stocks (end of April)		10,268,000	11,398,000		

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service have included the following:—

BURKE, P. B. (Deputy Accountant General, Trinidad), Accountant General, Trinidad.

CHARLES, M. JEAN (Assistant Accountant General, Trinidad), Deputy Accountant General, Trinidad.

COX, R. G. (Chief Fire Officer, Trinidad), Deputy Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Hong Kong.

GOMES, F. A. (Class I Supervisor, Customs and Excise, British Guiana), Assistant Comptroller of Customs and Excise, British Guiana.

HING, E. W. LOU-, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (Medical Officer, Grade C, Trinidad), Superintendent Medical Officer (Specialist), Leprosarium, Chacachacare, Trinidad.

RODGERS, C. A. (Senior Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour, Jamaica), Labour Commissioner, Antigua.

THOMPSON, L. B. (District Commissioner, Local Government Department, British Guiana), Community Development Officer, Local Government Department, British Guiana.

New Appointments

DAVIES, C., Head Teacher, Out Islands School, Bahamas.

IRANI, S. J., M.D., F.R.F.P.S., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

JOHNSTON, A. KNOX-, Deputy Colonial Secretary, British Guiana.

MACKENZIE, R. M., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, British Honduras.

MACLEOD, P., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, Jamaica.

MULLIN, G. F., D/Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Jamaica.

SCHILLING, DR. J., Geologist, Bahamas.

SEN, S. K., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Trinidad.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT BRISTOL

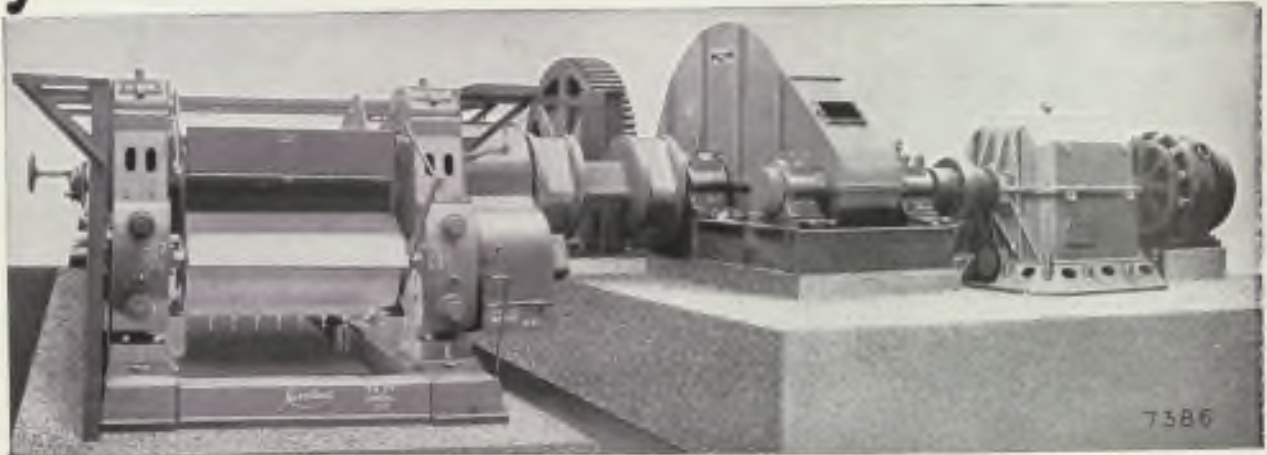
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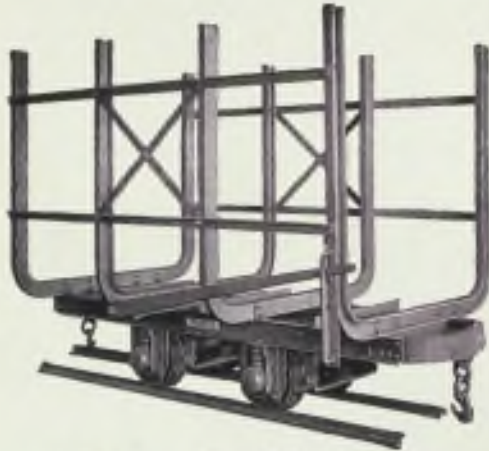


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AUGUST, 1958

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August, 1958

Lost Opportunity

ON another page in this issue we reproduce in full from *Hansard* of July 18th, a written Parliamentary reply by MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he announced that Her Majesty's Government had agreed to lend British Guiana up to a maximum of £5,500,000 to help to meet the cost of the colony's five-year plan. Subsequently DR. JAGAN, the Minister of Trade and Industry, and leader of the majority party of British Guiana, told a Press conference in London how disappointed he was with the outcome of the negotiations with the United Kingdom Government, who had "refused to meet the modest requests of the British Guiana Government." He pointed out that the proposed loan fell some £400,000 short of British Guiana's already reduced "development" programme for 1958 and 1959—a programme to which the present British Guiana Government found itself committed by its predecessors. Dr. Jagan added that the request for an additional £6,000,000, mainly for expenditure in the productive sector, had been refused, as also had their request for a reserve of £2,500,000 for expenditure next year.

Many will find themselves in sympathy with Dr. Jagan in this matter. When his party won a majority of the elected seats under the revised constitution last year, and went on to participate in the formation of a government under SIR PATRICK RENISON, they found themselves with a "development" programme which had already been drawn up in detail—and, indeed, already very largely spent—by the "interim" nominated government which had held office during the period of the suspension of the constitution. The People's Progressive Party, like any other political party, fought the election on a platform of promised development and expansion in the country's economy—a constructive platform which the P.P.P. have so far matched in their first year of constructive participation in the present government under the Renison revised constitution. It cannot be easy for Dr. Jagan now to be told that not only will he not have the finance to put into effect any of his election promises but, moreover, that there will not even be enough to cover his predecessors' existing programme.

In thinking of British Guiana's plans for development one must remember that, as with most other West Indian colonies, the present rate of increase of the country's population turns the words "development" and "expansion" almost into euphemisms. It is enough of a challenge for the government to maintain

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the present standard of living of a fast growing population pressing against limited resources. There is an urgent need for land settlement, for drainage and irrigation and for roads in British Guiana, if its people are to keep their heads above water—in more senses than one.

Harried as the British Government may be by pressure for funds from other undeveloped countries in the Commonwealth, their attitude over these present negotiations with British Guiana is discouraging and unimaginative. As SIR JOCK CAMPBELL put it in a recent speech to the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, "the standard of living of people in this country depends on its being the centre of the Commonwealth, and it cannot continue to hold that position as centre of the Commonwealth unless there are dynamic economic, as well as cultural and sentimental, ties and relationships to bind the Commonwealth together. Unless we aim not at economic independence but at economic interdependence, unless we all work with a will to develop and share the common wealth of the Commonwealth, the British Isles will finish up as off-shore islands of Europe."

Dr. Jagan is undoubtedly a Marxist by conviction; and there may be other West Indian political leaders who will regard with a certain wryness the granting of special funds for development in British Guiana—the prodigal son of the West Indian family. But is it not justifiable to regard British Guiana as an experiment in seeing whether a working relationship can be achieved between Marxist-Nationalist aspirations in an underdeveloped country, and Western capitalism—an experiment which might well show a constructive way forward for many other underdeveloped countries with needs and temptations very similar to British Guiana's?

New Chairman of Demerara Co.

Mr. T. H. Naylor, who relinquished managerial responsibilities with the Demerara Co., Ltd., three years ago after 35 years as management director, has now also retired from the chairmanship, which he has held for 23 years.

Mr. Naylor was a member of the executive of the West India Committee from 1934 to 1957 and is at present chairman of the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., and of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., as well as being a director of Martins Bank, Ltd.

The directors of the Demerara Co., Ltd., have appointed Mr. Ian R. Parker, a management director since 1927, to be chairman. He was elected to the executive of the West India Committee in July, 1957.

From a Londoner's Notebook

SELDOM at any popular assembly can a greater dramatic effect have been produced than by the announcement at the close of the Commonwealth Games at Cardiff that the Queen had decided to raise her son to the dignity of Prince of Wales. It took the whole concourse by surprise. Even the absence of the Queen herself did not damp the enthusiasm. She had been laid low for nearly three weeks by a sinus infection that suggested how run down she must have been by a particularly strenuous year of public functions, in which her stoical insistence on sitting her horse for an hour of pouring rain at Trooping the Colour can have done her little good. But Her Majesty's recorded voice over the loudspeakers at Cardiff was enough to set the whole vast crowd of Welshmen cheering with an enthusiasm I have seldom heard equalled. They have been twenty-two years without a Prince, and they took the declaration as a token that Wales was back again on the royal map.

* * *

By becoming Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester the Duke of Cornwall is placed in a succession that goes back to Llewelyn the Great, in the early thirteenth century, and the native princes who reigned before the English conquest by Edward I. There is no basis for the pretty legend that this King would give them, in his newborn son, "a prince who could speak no English"; in fact the future Edward II, who was not then heir to the throne, was not made Prince of Wales till he was seventeen. The continuous succession of the English Princes of Wales really begins with his grandson, the Black Prince; but since that time the monarchy has always seemed incomplete when the dignity was vacant.

The Prince becomes automatically a member of the Order of the Garter, but cannot occupy his stall at Windsor until the Queen chooses to give him the accolade of knighthood, which probably will not be for some time. She has already said that she will wait till he is grown up before formally presenting him to the Welsh people at Caernarvon Castle. This refers to the ceremony of investiture there, which is of no antiquity (having been initiated by Lloyd George in 1911) but is dignified, picturesque, and flattering to Welsh national sentiment. There is already a demand that the young Prince shall be provided with a home in Wales, and shall be taught the Welsh language—as to which I, as one of those who have wrestled with it, can only pray for mercy upon him.

* * *

Parliament has risen in a mood of content with the Government which few would have thought possible four months ago. After showing them at the beginning of the year as sunk in an abyss of unpopularity, the Gallup polls now indicate that a general election today would probably return the Conservatives to power. The main factor seems to have been a sudden and startling rise in the personal stock of the Prime Minister.

Until lately he had an easy and debonair control over the House of Commons, but was scarcely known outside. Now he has unexpectedly been taken to the people's heart. His steadiness and serenity have been discovered; he has emerged as a successful television performer, radiating confidence at a time when many lesser politicians have seemed to be rattled; and his occasional bold forays abroad, like his brisk trip through Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, have given a pleasing impression of courage and vigour. There are some who think that he might be tempted in the early autumn to try his luck in an appeal to the country; but with five by-elections pending he will be under no temptation to make up his mind until the results are in.

* * *

Some of the by-elections are caused by promotions to the Upper House under the new Life Peerages Act, which includes half a dozen names recommended "after consulting the Leader of the Opposition." There is nothing startling about the choice of the new Lords and Ladies for life; but they give a respectable start to an element in the legislature that may be destined to substantial growth. The two names that specially caught my eye, representing opposite political extremes, were Sir Robert Boothby, something of a political buccaneer but universally regarded as the best of good company both in the smoking room of the House and in White's Club; and Barbara Wootton, an outstanding brain of the Labour Party, who is that rare combination, an economist, a feminist, and a delightful wit who can laugh at herself. It will certainly be a historic occasion when the first ladies, four in number, take their seats. They will wear the ordinary baron's robe of scarlet cloth with two bands of miniver; but milliners and heralds are in intricate negotiation to devise for their headdress something a little more feminine than the parliamentary cocked hat.

* * *

One of the dankest, dimmest cricket seasons on record is coming to a climax in a neck and neck race between Surrey, champions for six years past, and Hampshire, who have never won the championship at all. For the moment Hampshire are just ahead, but have one fewer match to play, and have just blotted their copybook by getting themselves dismissed by Derbyshire for 23, the lowest score in first-class cricket for nearly 20 years. Meanwhile a first-class storm has blown up in Yorkshire, where J. H. Wardle, the famous spin bowler, who has given trouble several times before by his outspoken criticisms of his captain, has now been summarily dismissed by the County Club for airing his uncomplimentary opinions in the *Daily Mail*. The irony of the situation is that Wardle had already been selected for the English team which is to tour Australia in the southern summer; and the question whether the drastic action by Yorkshire should cause the invitation to be reconsidered looks a delicate matter for M.C.C. [The invitation has now been withdrawn. Ed.]

The Finances of British Guiana

£5,500,000 Loan by U.K. Government

REFERENCE was made in last CIRCULAR to the talks which were then taking place in London between the Colonial Office and a delegation from British Guiana, which included Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of the colony, and the Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry.

The talks concluded on July 16th, and on the 18th *Hansard* contained the following written answer by Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to a question by Sir Roland Robinson, who had asked if the House could be informed of the results of the talks:—

"During the last few weeks I have, with my colleagues and with officials of my department, discussed development finance with a delegation from British Guiana consisting of the Governor, the Financial Secretary, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry and Mr. Edward Beharry, Minister of Natural Resources.

"The encouraging progress of the 1956-60 development programme has again been reviewed in detail. The plan relies heavily on loan funds. On the basis of the latest revised figures it is now estimated that expenditure on the plan up to the end of 1959 might amount to £16,250,000, of which £9,800,000, including repayment of short-term borrowing, would be required in 1958 and 1959. It is expected that £3,900,000 of this can be met from British Guiana's existing Colonial Development and Welfare allocation (£1,700,000) and local resources (£2,200,000) leaving £5,900,000 to be raised in the form of external loans.

"In the view of Her Majesty's Government it is not likely that British Guiana would be able to raise this amount in external loans on the London market or elsewhere in 1958 and 1959. Accordingly, Her Majesty's Government have agreed, subject to provision of funds by Parliament, to lend to British Guiana up to a maximum of £5,500,000 during this period. Her Majesty's Government believe that with the full use of local resources this will be sufficient to meet practically the whole of the expenditure which proves to be needed for the present plan up to the end of 1959.

"It was agreed that the last year of the present plan, 1960, should be merged in the next plan of development, to run from the end of 1959. It was agreed that this should be discussed in London in the middle of next year by which time it is hoped that there will be a new Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

"In addition, Her Majesty's Government are examining with the British Guiana Government as a matter of urgency the possibility of obtaining funds meanwhile from external sources for some of the most pressing development projects.

"Preliminary discussions took place with the delegation about the contents of the next plan. It is the intention of the Government of British Guiana to arrange for a survey by visiting economic experts in the coming months. Thereafter, the plan will be finalized and its financing, will be the subject of further discussion during the 1959 meeting.

Constitutional Advance

"In the course of the discussions I informed the delegation that I had taken note of the recent resolution of the Legislative Council of British Guiana requesting me to receive a representative delegation from the Legislative Council to discuss proposals for constitutional advance. I have learnt with approval that all political thinking in the territory was agreed that any new constitutional instruments for British Guiana should contain safeguards of the Western democratic freedoms which are the basis of the life of the British Commonwealth.

"I am, therefore, asking the Governor to set up a constitutional committee in British Guiana representing wide interests in the territory to recommend what form constitutional advance from the present interim arrangements should take. I hope that thereafter I shall be able to arrange to receive a representative delegation to discuss the recommendations. When I have approved the proposals in principle, new constitutional instruments would be drafted to take effect in time for the general elections which would normally follow the four-year term of office of the present Legislative Council of British Guiana. In that period the determination of new electoral boundaries and the preparation of comprehensive electoral rolls would also be carried out. In the meantime, as soon as the agreed recommendations of the committee are known I hope and believe that the flexibilities of the present constitution would allow preparations for the statutory advances which were to come."

Dr. Jagan's Disappointment

At a Press conference held by Dr. Jagan in London on July 18th, he expressed disappointment with the amount of the loan and said that the British Government had refused to meet "modest requests" made by the British Guiana delegation.

He said the Government had "side-tracked" a resolution by the British Guiana Legislative Council which called for discussion of constitutional reform with a view to the grant of the status of a fully self-governing territory within the Commonwealth. Instead, Mr. Lennox-Boyd was "going into a long-winded constitutional committee."

The Government had reduced the previously agreed limited programme for 1959 from £4,245,000 to £3,640,000, for which the proposed loan would still fall short by some £400,000. Public debt charges had risen and British Guiana desperately needed the immediate expansion of its economy if it was to bear these heavy charges and at the same time create new jobs to avert starvation.

The delegation's proposed allocation of an additional £6,000,000 for expenditure, mainly for expansion in the productive sector, had been refused, as also was a request for a reserve of £2,500,000 for expenditure next year.

"We have sought other sources and have received offers," said Dr. Jagan. "For example, the Swiss Bank Corporation offered £5,000,000-£6,000,000. We

have been prevented from accepting this loan because of the refusal of the British Government to guarantee it."

Questions in the Commons

A further question regarding British Guiana's finances was put to Mr Lennox-Boyd on July 29th by Mr. Marquand, who asked what request had been made by the Government of British Guiana to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development relative to the guarantee of a loan to that territory by the Swiss Bank Corporation.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's reply to this question was: "None."

On July 31st Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what application had been received from the British Guiana Government for a reserve sum to be drawn from if approved schemes could be undertaken; and what was his answer to such application.

In a written answer, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that during the recent talks with the delegation from British Guiana he had been asked whether, in addition to the loan of £5,500,000, a reserve of £2,500,000 could be set aside, which the British Guiana Government could borrow if the rate of development expenditure could be raised above its present level. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he had informed them that the rate of expenditure could doubtless be raised, but that, under the present financial circumstances, Her Majesty's Government could not undertake to provide more than £5,500,000.

Statement by Sir Jock Campbell

The following statement to a representative of *The Times* by Sir Jock Campbell, chairman of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., and president of the West India Committee, appeared in that journal on July 19th:—

"This immediate loan clearly falls far short of the urgent needs of the Government and people of British Guiana not only for development but to maintain the present low standard of living there, and to relieve the appalling unemployment. But taking into account the present unimaginative attitude of the United Kingdom towards developing and sharing the common wealth of the Commonwealth I think Dr. Jagan did remarkably well to get as much as he has.

"In particular I am relieved to see that no final adverse decisions have been taken—financial or constitutional. I can only hope that the coming Montreal conference will lead to a situation in which the 'haves' of the Commonwealth will adopt more constructive attitudes towards the 'have nots,' so that when countries like British Guiana inescapably ask for more they will get it in good measure.

"I am convinced that it is equally in the interests of the people of Great Britain and of British Guiana that the Guianese economy should be developed rather than neglected."

Fish Plant for Trinidad

Our Trinidad correspondent writes: "It is reported that a \$9,000,000 fish processing plant will soon be erected in the island. The plant will be serviced by two trawlers having a capacity of 400 to 600 tons, with facilities for freezing, processing and storage. The trawlers are expected to operate in West Indian waters and to fish mainly for tuna."

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on July 22nd, the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, presiding. The following 11 candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
LEMON HART HOLDINGS, LTD. (London)	Bookers Rum Holdings, Ltd. United Rum Merchants, Ltd.
MR. LEONARD HERBERT SMITH (Country)	Mr. G. M. Eccles Mr. R. H. Faulkner
MR. L. A. WILLIAMS (Barbados)	Mr. F. C. Hutson, M.I.MECH.B. Mr. Cecil W. Murray, D.F.C., D.L.
R. J. ROUSE & CO., LTD. (London)	Mr. J. A. Metcalfe Mr. R. H. Faulkner
MR. DAVID NOEL MILLER (London)	Mr. J. A. Metcalfe Mr. R. F. Burman, A.C.A.
HON. ALFRED C. HADLEY (St. Vincent)	Mr. W. A. Hadley, C.B.E. Hon. E. A. C. Hughes Stewart & Esplen, Ltd.
MR. WARD F. BLAND (London)	Joseph Constantine & Sons (London), Ltd.
MR. WINSTON R. MUSCHETT (Jamaica)	Lt.-Col. Alan de Pass Mr. A. E. Muschett
MR. WILLIAM PERCY JONES (London)	Mr. H. K. Guy Mr. E. Palmer
MR. ARTHUR L. VENDRYES, JNR. (Jamaica)	Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A. Mr. C. M. Campbell
JERSEY CANNING CO., LTD. (Channel Islands)	Mr. L. A. Bushe Mr. Harold Wakeford

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Mr. Arthur S. Davis, of St. Kitts, and Mr. Stanley H. Marsh, of the Bahamas.

Angostura Bitters, Ltd.

Government Bid for Shares

IT was learned in London on August 11th that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago have offered the stockholders of Angostura Bitters, Ltd., 25s. 6d. for each of the company's 340,000 10s. ordinary shares and 10s. 6d. for each of the 340,000 5s. preference shares, involving in all just over £600,000.

Early in July stockholders received an offer from J.C.B. of Bermuda of 25s. and 10s. respectively for each of the shares.

The directors of Angostura Bitters, Ltd., have recommended acceptance of the Trinidad Government's offer.

The major difference between the rival bids, according to Press reports, is that the Government bid specifies only 51 per cent acceptances—against 75 per cent—to become unconditional. Most of the Angostura Bitters shares are understood to be held in Trinidad, and local sentiment will clearly play a major part in determining the future of the company.

The Festival of Arts to commemorate the launching of the Federation of The West Indies held in Port-of-Spain in April and May unfortunately lost \$126,000. Gate receipts totalled only about half the budget. The loss has been put down to inclement weather in the main.

The British Empire Games

Six Gold Medals at Cardiff

THE West Indian athletes who took part in the VIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Cardiff gave an excellent account of themselves, winning six gold medals, five silver and two bronze.

The games were opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on July 18th and a photograph which appears at the top of the second of the pictorial pages in this issue, shows the teams lined up for his Royal Highness's speech. In the course of his speech the Duke read a message from the Queen which had been enclosed in a silver baton and conveyed from Buckingham Palace by a series of runners. The text of the message was as follows:—

"To all athletes assembled at Cardiff for the sixth British Empire and Commonwealth games I send a warm welcome and my very best wishes. I am delighted that so many Commonwealth countries have sent teams to Wales for these games. The number is larger than ever and more than three times as great as for the first meeting at Hamilton in 1930.

"This is welcome proof of the increasing value which is being placed to-day on physical strength and skill as an essential factor in the development of the whole man; healthy in mind and body. It also gives me the greatest personal pleasure to know that so many members of the Commonwealth family are meeting in friendly rivalry and competition.

"I hope that many lasting friendships will grow from this great meeting of athletes and spectators, and that you will all go home with a better understanding of the value of our Commonwealth of Nations. I am greatly looking forward to being with you at the end of next week."

The outstanding performances of K. Gardner, of Jamaica, will long be remembered. In the final of the

100 yards he was first with a time of 9.4 seconds, which was a British all-comers, British national and Empire Games record. T. A. Robinson, of the Bahamas, as may be seen from the photograph, was only inches behind, and M. Agostini (of Trinidad) who was running for Canada, was third.

Gardner won a second gold medal when he came first in the final of the 120 yards hurdles in 14 seconds, which equalled the British Empire and Empire Games records.

Gardner only just missed a third gold medal in the 220 yards, in which he was narrowly beaten by T. A. Robinson, of the Bahamas. They were both credited with a time of 21 seconds, but Robinson, in his semi-final, was first with 20.9 seconds, which was an Empire Games record, and equalled the British all-comers and British national records.

E. Haisley, of Jamaica, was an easy winner in the high jump, and cleared 6 ft. 9 in., a British national and Empire Games record.

P. Foreman, of Jamaica, won the long jump with 24 ft. 6½ in. and B. Blenman, of Barbados, who is employed as a bus conductor by London Transport, won the middleweight weightlifting contest with a total lift of 795 lb. (Press 235 lb.; snatch 240 lb.; and jerk 320 lb.) R. McArthur, of British Guiana, who lifted the same weight, was rated second.

In the gruelling marathon, W. Dass, of British Guiana, unlike many of the competitors, completed the course, but was unplaced. His time was 3 hours, 8 minutes, 58 seconds.

Commissioner's Reception

The Commissioner for The West Indies entertained the athletes at the King Charles Suite, Whitehall Court, London, on the evening of August 1st. In the photograph reproduced below, Mr. Allan Morais, Assistant Trade Commissioner, who acted as host in the unavoidable absence owing to illness of Mr. Garnet Gordon, Q.C., is seen making a short speech of welcome and congratulation.

Cricket in New York

Barbados v. Jamaica

A large crowd at Randalls Island Stadium, New York, on August 17th-18th, saw Barbados beat Jamaica in the cricket match which cricketers from these two islands play annually in the U.S.A. The scores were, Jamaica 145 and Barbados 207 for seven declared. E. D. Weekes, of Barbados, dominated the game, and scored 103, which included 10 fours and one six. Weekes arrived in New York on August 17th after playing his last match as professional for Bacup, the Lancashire League team.



A reception for the athletes in London—See above.

Fruit from Dollar Area

U.K. Import Quotas Announced

IN June last the Board of Trade announced that for next season it was proposed to establish commercial quotas for the import of all fresh, dried and canned fruit from the dollar area. The quotas would have a total value of about \$20,000,000 f.o.b. per annum. It was not intended, stated the announcement, to make any further arrangements for imports of fruit from the United States of America under Aid (i.e., under U.S. Public Law 480). Full details of the new quotas and their starting dates and of the method of allocating the quotas were to be announced in due course. The figure of \$20,000,000 f.o.b. would include existing quotas for North American fresh apples, the dollar quota for canned pineapple and the bilateral citrus fruit quotas accorded to Cuba. The new quotas would be paid for in dollars, would apply to all dollar countries and would embrace items such as bananas, for which there had been no previous dollar import facilities.

A Notice to Importers No. 865 dated July 18th, 1958, subsequently announced that the quotas for the import of fresh apples from Western Europe and certain other countries and from North America had been amalgamated to form a single quota, which would be on a weight basis. The amount of the new combined quota was 1,500,000 cwt., of which 300,000 cwt. might be imported in the period July to December and 1,200,000 cwt. in the period January to June. Import licences under the new quota in respect of the second half of 1958 would be issued on application to traders who held licences under either the previous quota for Western European countries or the previous quota for North America. A single licence would be issued, which would be valid for imports from the whole area and until December 31st, 1958.

Particulars of the individual quotas have now been released, and the following announcement is quoted from page 269 of the *Board of Trade Journal*, August 8th, 1958—

"On June 13th the Board of Trade announced the establishment of commercial quotas for the import of all fresh, dried and canned fruit from the dollar area during next season (see *Board of Trade Journal*, June 20th, 1958, page 1406). Details of the individual quotas are as follows:—

	£ <i>s.d.</i>
Fresh Fruits	
Citrus fruits	1,050,000
Pears	420,000
Bananas	250,000
Other fruits (excluding apples)	375,000
Dried fruits	2,750,000
Nuts	50,000
Canned fruits	
Deciduous fruits	2,200,000
Grapefruit	450,000
Apples	150,000
Pineapples	125,000
Fruit juices	300,000

"Imports of fresh and canned grapefruit, grapefruit juice and orange juice and fresh bananas will be per-

mitted only between the following dates:—

Fresh grapefruit	April 1st-September 30th
Canned grapefruit	} June 1st-September 30th
Grapefruit juice	
Orange juice	
Fresh bananas	May 1st-August 31st

"The new arrangements, other than those for canned pineapple for which there is a current quota, will come into operation on October 1st next.

"Notices to Importers giving full details of the licensing arrangements for the above quotas will be issued shortly by the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade.

"1. The aggregate of the quotas announced above in c.i.f. terms does not correspond to the figure of \$20,000,000 f.o.b. announced on June 13th, as fresh apples are now covered by the new Western European-North American combined weight quota announced on July 15th.

"2. The current Aid programmes for prunes, fresh lemons, canned grapefruit and lemon juice have not yet been completed.

"3. Everything will be done to ensure that licensing arrangements are completed so that actual shipments of items not subject to timing restrictions can commence by the starting date, October 1st."

West India Regiment

Area Commander's Broadcast

IN a recent broadcast in the Federal Information Service programme, *Federal Commentary*, Brigadier K. H. Collen, who is Commander, Caribbean Area, spoke of plans for the revival of the West India Regiment, the formation of which he was "pretty certain ... would be a *fait accompli* within the next year."

It had always been appreciated that when Federation became a reality it would be necessary to reconstitute the West India Regiment, disbanded for reasons of economy in 1925. Planning to this end had been taking place over a number of years, but at a fairly slow *tempo*. With the inauguration of the Federal Parliament in April and the appointment in May of Lieut.-Colonel Alcc Lovelace as Federal Defence Officer, the *tempo* had quickened. The Council of Ministers had decided that the regiment should be reformed as soon as practicable, and a working party had been convened to examine the many technical matters which would have to be ironed out before it was possible to start recruiting.

The working party, consisting of Brigadier Collen as chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Lovelace, and Major Jeffries of the War Office, had met in Port-of-Spain, and examined the many and frequently very difficult questions involved, on behalf of the Governor-General and the Council of Ministers, with whom all matters of policy regarding the West India Regiment rested. Brigadier Collen could, therefore, not give the exact date when his listeners might expect to see the regiment in being, but he very much hoped that recruiting would start before many months had elapsed, and that within a year the Federation would have a new battalion, a truly federal unit, but with the name and traditions of the famous West India Regiment.

Barbados Tourist Industry

Report of Publicity Committee

THE annual report of the Barbados Publicity Committee for the year ending March 31st, 1958, shows that total receipts for the year from the Barbados Government were \$96,685, against \$50,000 the year before. Subscriptions and donations from hotels, clubs, merchants, etc., however, were down by \$1,778 from \$8,002 to \$6,224. Expenditure during the year was \$99,335, of which 85 per cent was expended on publicity and 15 per cent on operational expenses.

The total amount of hard currency accruing to the island through the tourist trade during the year was U.S. 2,904,959, \$335,037 Canadian and 471,163 Bolivars. In British West Indian currency the grand total was \$5,748,914 against \$4,845,656 in the previous year.

Advertising was well maintained, the promotion of summer traffic being again kept well in view. Advertisements in popular magazines continued in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Venezuela and additional miscellaneous advertising was placed in Caribbean publications, the allocation for this purpose being increased by \$1,600. In all areas travel organizations were provided with tourist literature. In addition a supply of literature was given for the Ideal Home Exhibition in London, and a great deal of additional publicity and advertising was obtained in the United States through the agency of the Caribbean Tourist Association. In the latter area representatives attended different functions connected with tourism, including the Hartford Times Travel Show in November, 1957.

Let's Look at Barbados, the film produced for the committee by Carillon Films, N.V., was completed early in the year and distributed by Tribune Films Inc., both on television and to adult audience groups throughout the United States of America. Several airlines, among them Trans-Canada Airlines and British West Indian Airways, purchased copies of the film for their distribution, and a Spanish edition of the film was ordered.

The report acknowledges the co-operation given by hotels, clubs and transportation companies in extending the usual courtesies and entertainment to visiting agents, writers and photographers. The committee entertained the members of the Caribbean Tourist Association when they held their annual general meeting in Barbados in April, 1957, and jointly assisted in the entertainment of delegates to various airline conferences held in the island during the year. The inauguration of the Pan American World Airways Service to Barbados on May 13th was very welcome. The Barbados Hotel Association helped materially during the busy period by its decision to act as a clearing house for bookings.

Mr. Murray Short joined the committee, and Mr. Hal Baxter and Mr. Oliver Johnson resigned. Miss Joan Kysh, who gave many years of valuable service as secretary to the committee, also resigned.

Arrivals of passengers by both sea and air were higher than in the previous year, the former being 5,689 against 5,272 in 1956/57 and the latter 28,686 against 22,188 in 1956/57. There is no record of special cruise ships in the returns accompanying this report, but a classification of

(Continued at foot of next column)

Employment in Jamaica

Question in the Legislative Council

IN the Legislative Council of Jamaica on July 25th, the Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood asked how many people were employed by (1) the bauxite industry, (2) the tourist industry, (3) all of the new industries combined that had been set up under protective legislation and incentive schemes in the last 10 years, and (4) the sugar industry (including cane farmers).

The Hon. Sir Robert Barker, Leader of the Legislative Council, supplied the following information:—

(1) 4,365 persons. This figure does not include the 1,310 persons employed by the three bauxite companies on agriculture and other enterprises unconnected with the bauxite and alumina operations.

(2) 5,751 persons directly employed in the branches indicated as follows:—

(a) employment in hotels—5,600 (at the height of the season);

(b) employment in free-port shops between 100 and 125;

(c) employment in the Tourist Board's office—26.

These figures do not include persons employed in other branches of the industry such as transportation, travel agencies and airlines as these do not cater for the tourist business only.

(3) 15,000 persons (approx.). It should be pointed out that the bauxite industry referred to falls into the category of industries set up under "protective legislation and incentive schemes" during the last ten years. It should also be noted that the tourist and sugar industries also operate under incentive or protective legislation. Incentives have been granted the tourist industry under the Hotels Aid Law, whilst the sugar industry and its ancillary, the rum industry, are protected by means of prohibition of imports.

(4) The latest and most comprehensive figures available relate to 1955 and are provided in the report "Sample Survey of Sugar and General Workers," which was prepared by the Department of Statistics. They are as follows:—

Estate Workers—approximately	...	85,700
Cane farmers workers	... ..	86,400
		172,100

These figures relate to the total of individual workers employed by sugar estates and cane farmers during 1955.

The precise figure for the maximum number of workers employed by the sugar estates in any one week in 1955 was 53,000, and in 1957 was 51,425.

It is regretted that similar figures are not available for the number of workers employed by the cane farmers.

(Continued from preceding column)

passengers by nationality shows that there were 19,752 Britons against 16,690 in 1956/57, with 2,357 Canadians against 1,949, and 8,509 Americans against 5,923, and 1,626 Venezuelans against 1,299, with 2,131 others against 1,602.

European Free Trade Area

Statement in the House of Commons

MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, Paymaster-General, made the following statement in the House of Commons on July 30th about the state of the negotiations for a European Free Trade Area:—

"In the absence of proposals which were awaited from the six countries of the European Economic Community, the negotiations had been virtually suspended since the end of March, when the last meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee took place.

"The committee was able to resume its discussions at a meeting held in Paris on July 24th and 25th. It then became clear that all the member countries were now determined to proceed with the negotiations, and to co-operate in the establishment of a Free Trade Area. Detailed directives were issued for the further study of the problems which arise from the differing external tariffs of the member countries, and for the examination of the special conditions which should apply to the less developed countries.

"In addition, the members of the European Economic Community put forward proposals on agriculture which will be the subject of further study. The committee agreed to hold a more prolonged session in the second half of October, when some of the results of the expert work now proceeding will be available, and when it is hoped that substantial progress will be made.

"Although the main problems have by no means been overcome yet, a new step has been made towards a satisfactory outcome of the negotiations."

Mr. Harold Wilson, speaking on behalf of the Opposition, said that the House would be grateful to the Paymaster-General that he had taken the House into his confidence about the course of the difficult and tortuous negotiations, and continued: "We have asked for a statement many times in the past, and have not had one.

"Will the right hon. Gentleman say whether the Government have made any commitments, or any offer on any of the matters on which the Prime Minister gave such clear undertakings in the statement of November 26th, 1956, particularly with regard to agriculture? Has there been any change at all in the Government's position on those matters? Would he give an undertaking that, before the Government do change their position in negotiation on any of the matters referred to by the Prime Minister, the House will have a chance of debating it?"

Mr. Maudling: "I will certainly say that the Government have in no way departed from the position publicly taken by my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister, and in other statements. I think that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Huyton (Mr. H. Wilson) will recognize that one cannot conduct negotiations if one cannot make any offer, or suggestion for discussion without disclosing it in public, but I will certainly bear in mind what the right hon. Gentleman says.

Mr. Osborne: "Can my right hon. Friend give the House the assurance that the Prime Minister gave originally: that what he promised then in regard to the agricultural interests of this country will be in no way whittled away?"

Mr. Maudling: "Yes, Sir. We made it quite clear from the start that agriculture could not be included in a Free Trade Area. What is now happening is that we are negotiating, as the House is aware, a Free Trade Area agreement and, simultaneously but quite separately, and on different principles, an agreement for improving European trade in agricultural products. That is the position."

Mr. J. Hynd: "Will the Paymaster-General give an assurance that the rest of industry will not be sacrificed on the altar of agricultural subsidies? Will he also make a statement about the prospects of the Free Trade Area, if the negotiations are successful, coming into operation concurrently with the Common Market—which was the original plan—or whether special arrangements have been made to overcome any difficulties in that respect?"

Mr. Maudling: "There certainly would not be any question of sacrificing industry to agriculture. I do not think that that difficulty or danger would arise. Certainly, I do not think that the agricultural community would wish it, but I see no reason why it should arise.

"I think that it is now clear that we cannot get a documented treaty signed and ratified by the end of the year. Nevertheless, it is still possible—and I am still hopeful of achieving it—that we shall get substantial agreement by the end of the year."

Mr. Longden: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that he fully deserves the congratulations of the whole House on the patience and diplomatic skill that he has shown in these very difficult negotiations?"

Mr. Holt: "Does the Paymaster-General think that there is any chance of an interim agreement, starting at the beginning of next year? He spoke of studying the external tariffs. Is Imperial Preference still a stumbling-block to the successful conclusion of the negotiations? Would he not agree that it is not in the interests either of Great Britain or of the Commonwealth that we should sacrifice the 'open door' principle of imports into this country from the Commonwealth, but that it could be in the interests of both Great Britain and the Commonwealth to go some way in sacrificing some of our Imperial Preference within the Commonwealth if this would bring the negotiations in Europe to a successful conclusion?"

Mr. Maudling: "The possibility of a provisional agreement was suggested at Paris last week by the European Economic Commission, but it was the general feeling of those present that it was a little early, until we had made more progress on the substantial negotiations, to take a view on a provisional agreement.

"With regard to Commonwealth Preference, I have made the position of the Government clear on more than one occasion. We see nothing any more inconsistent between Commonwealth Preference and a Free Trade Area than we see between Commonwealth Preference and the European Payments Union and the existing European economic arrangements."

Mr. Woodburn: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that a good deal of trouble has arisen from the name given to the European Free Trade Area? The French delegates especially think that the name has caused more trouble than all the other differences that exist. Has any proposal been made for a more appropriate name?"

Mr. Maudling: "There is a good deal in that suggestion. All suggestions are welcome."

Racial Discrimination

New Bill Presented in the Commons

IN the House of Commons on July 8th, Mr. John Baird obtained permission to present a Bill "to make it illegal to refuse admission to lodging houses, restaurants, dance halls, and similar establishments on the grounds of colour, race or religion."

In introducing the Bill, Mr. Baird said that the issue that he was raising was a very important and grave problem which faced the country. He continued: "I want to relate this matter to what has happened in my own division. In Wolverhampton, we have a large number of coloured people, who were brought in a short time ago because we were short of labour. A new dance hall has recently been built in Wolverhampton, and the management of the dance hall is blatantly operating a colour bar. It has a notice in the foyer saying:—

'No coloured person will be admitted here.'

"Recently, the dance hall had to apply for a new licence. Together with the Secretary of the Free Church Council, and other prominent citizens of the town, I argued before the magistrates that a licence should not be granted. We admitted that it was only right that a licensee of a lodging house, restaurant or dance hall should have the right to refuse entry to any person if it were thought that he might commit a misdemeanour, and that indeed there was no need for any reason to be given, but pointed out that in this case the management was refusing admittance not to an individual, but to a whole group of individuals—a whole race of people—on the basis of their colour, and that that was an entirely different matter.

"We also argued that if the magistrates granted the licence in this case it would be the beginning of a very dangerous process, and that, with a growing coloured population, it might not be long before public houses, hotels and other dance halls tried to introduce the same type of colour bar.

Ambiguity in the Law

"The magistrates were sympathetic to this appeal; they said so, when they came to their decision. Nevertheless, they decided to grant the licence. I do not know whether it is true, but I am informed that they were told that they could take no other course; the law was such that they had to grant a licence. I have been speaking to some of my learned hon. Friends in the House, however, and they tell me that the magistrates had the right to use their discretion in the matter. They could have granted or refused the licence without giving a reason. Therefore, there seems to be some ambiguity about the law in this matter, and if the House agrees to give my proposed Bill a first reading, and it is eventually passed into law, it will certainly clear up that ambiguity.

"However, it is not enough that magistrates should be able to use their discretion in these matters. Where a colour bar is involved the magistrates must be given guidance when granting a licence. They should be under a legal obligation to refuse a licence to any public place operating a colour bar. In passing, I would point

out that the State of New York has such legislation at present.

"This problem has become much more serious over the last few years, and it applies not only in Wolverhampton. Since the dance hall there operated a colour bar a large dance hall in Birmingham has introduced a modified colour bar. Every hon. Member has heard of and would, I am sure, deplore the action of the Goring Hotel, in London, in turning away three coloured American ladies who had reserved rooms in that hotel some time ago. If any member of the management of the Goring Hotel reads the debate and thinks that the Bill does not refer to that hotel, I would say now that although the Goring Hotel is visited by bishops and royalty it is still a common lodging house as far as our law is concerned, and the Bill would refer to it as well as to dance halls and restaurants.

Friction in the Midlands

"But I should be the first to admit that this is not an easy problem. There is also much prejudice among ordinary people. When two groups of people with different social habits live in close proximity there is bound to be friction, and in my division that friction exists among working-class people. In the Midlands at present there is already some under-employment. Many men working in the factories are worried by the fear of redundancy. This is leading to friction between the two races.

"At some time in the near future it may be necessary to pass legislation restricting immigration to this country, but if we make such legislation it must not be on the basis of colour. But even restricted immigration will not solve the problem, and we certainly will not solve it by segregation. In the long run, the only way to solve it will be by education among both races, and by seeing that much more welfare work is carried out among coloured people. Some people argue that we shall not do anything by legislation; that we can solve this problem only by education. That may have been true some time ago, but there are so many cases of this kind arising now that I say that legislation and education must go hand-in-hand. That is why I am moving this motion.

"Most of these coloured people, 90 per cent or more, are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Many of them fought on our side during the war. Nearly all of them came to this country because of bad economic conditions in their own country which were not brought about by them, but for which we have some responsibility. Let us not ostracize these members of our British Commonwealth of Nations, but offer them the hand of friendship."

The Bill, which was sponsored by Mr. Baird, Mr. John Dugdale, Mr. Sydney Silverman, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Stonehouse, Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Sir Leslie Plummer, Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. William Griffiths and Mrs. Castle, was read for the first time and ordered to be printed.

Readers of the CIRCULAR will recall that on April 30th Mr. Fenner Brockway, one of the sponsors of the above Bill, presented a Bill "to make illegal discrimination to the detriment of any person on the grounds of colour, race and religion in the United Kingdom."

Labour and Social Affairs

A Survey by the Federal Minister

THE following is the text of a broadcast made by the Hon. Phyllis Shand Allfrey, Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, in the programme *Federally Speaking* over Radio Trinidad and Radio Guardian on July 8th:—

"The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has as its principal aims the wellbeing, advancement and security of the people of The West Indies. This is admittedly a big assignment, difficult of even partial fulfilment without concerted action. We, therefore, intend to consult freely with our departmental counterparts in unit territories, and have in fact already begun to do so. Such consultations will help us to determine basic needs and priorities in the fields of labour, housing, education, health and social welfare.

"Over the last quarter of a century significant developments have taken place in labour conditions and labour relations. As our West Indian economy is largely dependent on labour, that is, the work by hand and brain of human beings, it is only right that 'labour' should occupy pride of place in the official title of this Ministry.

"We are now actively considering the appointment of a labour adviser. This officer would maintain close contact with labour commissioners and labour departments of unit governments and help them with expert advice on such matters as industrial relations, trade unions, arbitration, vocational guidance, etc. Problems of labour are not confined to the home front alone. For instance, steps are being taken to provide overall Federal representation at future International Labour Conferences in Geneva. This Ministry also maintains a keen interest in the future of the Regional Labour Board which maintains a liaison with the British West Indian Central Labour Organization in the United States of America. The Regional Labour Board met in Trinidad for three days during May, with the Federal Secretary, Mr. John Mordecai, acting as chairman.

"Particular attention will be paid by the Ministry to employment statistics throughout the Federation, and it is my earnest hope that during our Government's term of office the spectre of insecurity will diminish in this Federation, as it did in Britain under the post-war Labour Government, and indeed, in other countries with a moderate socialist régime.

Housing

"In keeping with the spirit and intention of the Speech from the Throne, investigations on housing needs and how they are to be met are being made by Mr. Eric Gold, our Federal Housing Adviser. His services were made available by the Government of Canada under the technical aids programme. Mr. Gold has been visiting unit territories to hold consultations with housing authorities.

"The Ministry has under consideration training programmes in the construction and design of houses as well as in the management of housing projects. Housing, which in so many parts of our Federation is both inade-

quate and distressing, is of vital importance to the wellbeing of a people, so we hope that the conclusions reached at a forthcoming Regional Conference on Housing will implement Federal policy for the building of sound and thriftily planned houses for our people.

Education

"I need not emphasize the vital necessity of education. It is something no child should be without and no adult should underestimate. We need to provide opportunities for learning for all, with emphasis on preparation for living. Only a sound practical education programme can provide the strong sense of responsibility and loyalty fundamental to our new West Indies nation.

"Two advisers, one on general education and the other on technical education, will soon be joining our Ministry. The Technical Education Adviser, Mr. Frank Mitchell, is a Canadian.

"Most if not all of the unit territories are eager for the spread of technical education as a first step towards embarking on projects which will develop their economy. Federal membership in UNESCO, that great world organization which assists and encourages educational, scientific and cultural progress, will be an essential step in this development.

"When we are geared for full-scale activity the long-term needs of Education at all levels will receive the fullest possible consideration. These include grants for scholarships and training programmes. We shall not overlook the need for handicraft experts throughout the islands. The importance of the University College of The West Indies as a federal institution cannot be over-emphasized. We all have to look, as indeed we are already looking, to the University College of The West Indies for a stream of qualified men and women to serve our new nation.

Health

"I come now to the Department of Health. Our Federal Medical Adviser, Dr. Horace Gillette, following in the footsteps of Sir Joseph Harkness, maintains close contact with heads of medical departments in unit territories. He recently attended, in Panama City, a conference arranged by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau—a regional office of World Health Organization—and then moved on to Belize for talks with the Minister of Social Services of British Honduras and the Director of Medical Services there.

"Our Ministry which has a vital interest in preventive measures against disease is planning in early August a conference of directors of medical services and superintending medical officers from unit territories, to consider medical and health requirements in the region. We propose to establish a pool of medical experts, and negotiations have been almost completed for the appointment of a Federal chest physician from the United Kingdom.

Social Services

"Finally, I come to social services—which in a wide

sense overlaps all other departments concerned with the business of living. The task before us in The West Indies is not only to raise living standards, but also to promote a dynamic interest in doing so. This, in turn, will generate, as it has done in other countries, higher and higher levels of intellectual, material and cultural attainment. The pattern of development, therefore, must be one of social gain rather than personal profit. This is basic to an understanding of the social philosophy which motivates my Ministry.

"Preliminary plans will soon be considered in consultation with unit Governments for a regional conference of social welfare workers. It should prove helpful towards a unified approach to the many problems confronting workers in this field. Now that we are federated, our social workers should not only know each other, but also know what the other agencies and welfare experts are doing, and understand as well the projects of outside organizations such as World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization which do so much for our nation, but who all too often remain obscurely in the background.

"In case listeners think this sounds too much like one conference after another, let me say that we must have a plan or base on which to build our achievements.

"The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs will of course function as an advisory and co-ordinating agency within the broad fields of community development. Any government which seeks to provide adequate welfare services must secure the simultaneous development of material resources and utility services to help balance the cost of the social services provided.

"Listeners to this broadcast will by now have heard enough to realize why I name this multiple Ministry, with affection and pride, 'The Ministry of the Humanities.'"

The CIRCULAR is indebted to the Federal Information Officer for the copy of the text of the above broadcast.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1956 and 1957 sugar production and estimated production in 1958, with local consumption in 1957 and estimated local consumption in 1958, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest official information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1956	1957	Estimate 1958	1957	Estimate 1958
Antigua	28,478	31,670	22,200	1,598	2,000
Barbados*	151,171	204,525	152,500	11,292	10,500
British Guiana	263,333	284,973	295,000	18,812	18,250
Jamaica	362,390	370,975	341,163	58,597	57,500
St. Kitts	49,850	44,376	42,500	4,104	4,800
St. Lucia	10,874	9,314	8,198†	1,730	1,920
Trinidad	160,230	167,805	184,035†	26,093	30,000
	1,026,326	1,113,638	1,045,596	122,246	124,970
St. Vincent	3,938	3,557	4,281†	2,751	3,000

* Figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton.
† Final estimate.

Fertilizer Plant for Trinidad

Participation by C.D.C.

THE following Press notice was issued on August 12th by the Colonial Development Corporation:—

"A new industry to be set up in Trinidad with British and American capital will help to promote industrial employment in the island and at the same time will serve agricultural production throughout the West Indies.

"The Colonial Development Corporation announces its agreement to purchase sterling notes to the value of £1,000,000 in Federation Chemicals, Ltd., which will establish a fertilizer factory at Point Lisas, Trinidad. Federation Chemicals, Ltd., is a newly formed company sponsored by W. R. Grace & Co., New York—a corporation with wide international interests in chemicals, shipping, airlines and banking.

"The Trinidad fertilizer factory will ultimately give employment to over 300 workers and is expected to be in production by late 1959. It will have an average daily production of 100 tons of ammonia for conversion into two types of solid nitrogenous fertilizers: ammonium sulphate and urea. The new industry will make a significant contribution to the increasing demand for fertilizers in the sterling area, particularly in the federated territories of the West Indies and in British Guiana.

"Factory, plant and equipment will cost approximately £4,500,000; the total capital of Federation Chemicals, Ltd., will be approximately £5,500,000. The rest of the capital, other than Colonial Development Corporation subscription, will be subscribed by United States investors.

"Sterling notes purchased by Colonial Development Corporation will be repayable in 10 years; the Colonial Development Corporation will also take up a proportion of common stock and have right to representation on the board of Federation Chemicals, Ltd."

[In last CIRCULAR, page 212, our Trinidad correspondent, in a letter of June 30th, reported that a start had been made with the construction of the new plant.]

U.S.A. and The West Indies

Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons, on July 10th what arrangements had been made to open discussions between the Governments of the Federation of The West Indies and the United States of America with regard to the United States offer of assistance to the Federation; and whether he proposed to send representatives to attend those discussions.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that last April, Her Majesty's Government conveyed to The West Indies an invitation from the United States Government to send representatives to Washington to discuss assistance; and the Governor-General expressed his Government's gratitude in his Speech from the Throne. Arrangements for the talks were being considered by the Governments concerned, and Her Majesty's Ambassador would be available to give any help that might be needed.

Sir Roland then said: "Will my right hon. Friend make it very clear indeed to the American Government, that their offer of assistance to The West Indian Federation is very welcome in this country?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "Most certainly."

Colonial Development and Welfare Acts

Grants to British Caribbean Territories

GRANTS to British Caribbean territories under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts during the period April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958,* amounted to £4,959,724, of which £4,718,221 were allotted to development and welfare schemes, £141,503 to research schemes, and £100,000 took the form of loans.

At March 31st, 1958, the total amount approved under the Acts was £194,259,668, the total allocation to the British Caribbean being £39,245,920, comprising £35,940,962 in development and welfare grants, £2,369,506 in research grants, and £935,452 in loans.†

Development and Welfare Grants

Of 24 development and welfare grants allotted for projects of general benefit to the British Caribbean, 11, totalling £241,798, were applied to the University College of The West Indies. More than half that total (£156,188) was granted for the construction of buildings for the Faculty of Medicine at the college. Provision of scientific equipment and furniture was assisted by two grants amounting to £32,915. A grant of £12,500 was made for additional furniture for the new fourth Hall of Residence; £12,345 (in three grants) went to the college library, £10,900 to provision for site works, £10,000 towards completion of the Students' Union, £5,000 for additional telephone service and £1,950 for furniture and equipment for the Department of Mathematics and the Faculty of Arts.

Other general grants included three for agriculture, as follow: £11,000 towards the appointment of an agricultural economist, £5,000 as provision for a costings team to study the citrus industry and £1,860 for the collection of agricultural statistics—£17,860 in all; £13,220 for training courses in public and business administration; £8,350 towards the appointment of a marketing officer; £6,000 towards recurrent expenditure of the West Indies School of Public Health; £4,000 for return passages to Puerto Rico in connexion with the Caribbean Vocational Training Scheme 1947-48; £2,000 each for technical assistance by visits of experts, for child care and for provision and improvement of minor amenities; £1,500 towards the expenses of the Caribbean Medical Centre; £1,000 for a home economics training course and £128 towards the operating expenses of the inter-island shipping service.

No development and welfare grants were made during the year to Barbados, but Trinidad participated with British Guiana in a grant of £50,000 made for the purpose of an aerial survey.

Excluding the above, there were 21 grants, involving £776,531, to British Guiana. Three grants, amounting

* Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the concurrence of the Treasury, in the period from April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958. H. of C. 223. H.M.S.O., London, 1958. Price 2s. Od. net.

† On July 18th the Secretary of State for the Colonies foreshadowed the passing of a new Colonial Development and Welfare Act by the middle of 1959. See page 219.

in sum to £269,170, related to land settlement schemes, while a further £30,228 was allotted for soil and land use surveys. £164,544, in four grants, went to road construction and improvement; £100,203, in three grants, to surveys for drainage and irrigation projects and drainage works; and £5,654 to hydrological surveys. Construction of sea defence works was provided for by a grant of £92,303; the sum of £46,800 was allotted towards a rural self-help scheme; £25,050 were allocated for fisheries development; £20,625 for provision of equipment for hospitals and a mobile dispensary; £9,000 for provision of a government recording studio; £7,031 for cocoa development; £2,874 for the extension of a boys' club; £1,549 towards provision of forestry development staff and £1,500 for Amerindian development.

British Honduras received 33 grants, amounting in total to £99,990. Five grants, totalling £36,265, were made for agricultural projects: £22,250 for the establishment of a sugar cane station, £6,850 for a rice investigation scheme, £3,250 for investigation into farming settlements in sugar areas, £3,165 for a livestock subsidy scheme and £750 for publication of a land use survey report. Three supplementary contributions towards the cost of broadcasting and public relations services in the colony came to £19,967. For public health and medical services there were six grants amounting to £13,474. The largest of these grants (£5,407) was for the appointment of sister tutors, the remainder being supplementary grants towards reconstruction of the Belize and Stann Creek hospitals, and for rural health centres. Six grants, amounting to £6,402, were made for forestry projects. £5,708 were allotted towards the establishment of a co-operative department, £4,944 for educational purposes (£4,194 of this for Belize Technical High School), £2,696 towards the appointment of a Development Commissioner and £2,529 for provision of water supplies at Punta Gorda. £2,056 were granted, to go towards the appointment of a Labour Adviser, £1,527 towards the appointment of a liaison officer to Maya Indians, £1,500 towards the cost of a training programme under the International Co-operation Administration, and £1,100 for appointment of additional staff to the Public Works Department. Supplementary provision was made for additions and improvements to Belize airstrip (£759), for social development (£590), towards construction of Fabers road (£279) and towards Stann Creek drainage scheme (£194).

Fifteen grants were made to Jamaica, the total sum involved being £1,986,101. Supplementary provision in the sum of £750,000 for farm development and a grant of £177,375 for expansion of cocoa production added up to £927,375 for agricultural development. Two grants for educational purposes totalled £402,500—£202,500 going to improvement of teacher training colleges and £200,000 towards the establishment of the Jamaica Institute of Technology. Housing schemes were allotted £346,000, of which £250,000 was for rural housing and £96,000 for a government housing scheme

for lower income groups. A grant of £162,000 was made for construction of rural health centres. £107,100, in four grants, were earmarked for improvement of water supplies. £40,000 were allotted for road reconstruction in the Cayman Islands. Small grants included £476 towards a visit of the Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the United Kingdom, £400 in subsidization of a weekly air service and £250 towards a sloop service, both for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

For the Leeward Islands in general there were four grants, amounting to £9,849. The major grant was a sum of £8,355 towards the appointment of an Economic and Financial Adviser (for 1957-58). £730 were allotted as a contribution towards the capital and recurrent costs of seismic investigations, and there were supplementary grants of £444 towards the appointment of Assistant Colonial Secretary and £320 to meet expenditure in connexion with the training of teachers at Erdiston College, Barbados.

Specific grants for Antigua were 16 in number, amounting in sum to £215,311. For airport improvement there were three grants amounting to £84,332; two of these, totalling £81,092, were applied to Coolidge airport for a new airport building and other additional facilities, the third (£3,240) being allotted to the airfield at Codrington, Barbuda. Construction of rural schools and purchase of land therefor was provided for in two grants amounting to £82,900. Supplementary provision was made for construction of a public market in the sum of £14,167. Two grants provided £12,135 for improvement of water supplies. Agricultural projects were allotted £11,070 in three grants as follows: £5,542 for reorganization of the central experiment station for livestock development, £4,378 for acquisition of land for stockment, and £1,150 for reclamation of a swamp at Crays Farm. Two supplementary grants, £6,375 in all, went to the *Aedes aegypti* eradication campaign, two others to Holberton hospital (£3,192) and provision of equipment for a pathological laboratory (£550), and a grant of £590 towards the appointment of an assistant to the chemist.

Montserrat also received 16 grants, amounting in all to £65,635. Of these, 10, totalling £35,095, were allotted to agricultural projects. £10,000 were provided towards the establishment of the banana industry, £9,000 for the establishment of a cotton store and ginnery, £5,625 for construction of agricultural centres, £5,310 for livestock development, £2,600 for purchase of equipment for mechanical cultivation and £1,250 for construction of a workshop for land clearing; small grants were £500 for irrigation projects, £325 for a visit by peasant farmers to St. Vincent for instruction in farming methods, £265 for the establishment of a grapefruit nursery and £220 for rehabilitation and improvement of muscovado sugar works. Housing development was provided for in two grants amounting to £14,640. A grant of £9,000 went towards improvement of water supplies in the Northern District, £3,450 for improvements to Glendon hospital, £2,600 for extension of the electric supply to Kinsale and £850 as supplementary provision for construction of a new airfield at Trant's Estate.

St. Christopher and Nevis benefited from nine grants during the year under review, the total sum involved being £361,565. More than two-thirds of this amount was allocated for improvement of airfield facilities,

£235,050 being earmarked for the improvement of Golden Rock Airfield, St. Christopher, and £10,960 for the construction of an airfield on Nevis. £61,095 went towards improvement of water supplies (£50,625 for St. Christopher, £6,750 for Nevis and £3,720 for Anguilla). Road development was allotted £34,690, a grant of £13,400 was made for construction of a village junior school and £6,370 for agriculture—£4,300 for agricultural development in Anguilla and £2,070 for provision of agricultural machinery.

(To be concluded)

U.K.-Caribbean Friendship

New Association Formed

AT the invitation of Mr. Charles Royle, M.P., a meeting took place at the House of Commons on July 29th to discuss the formation of a British-Caribbean Association, the object of which is to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the British Caribbean territories and the United Kingdom.

Enthusiastic support was given by those present, who included representatives of organizations in this country connected with the Caribbean and Members of Parliament from both sides of the House, to the following ideas put forward by Mr. Royle:—

- (1) that the organization should be known as the British-Caribbean Association and be based on individual membership.
- (2) that the main aim and object should be the fostering of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the British Caribbean territories (including British Guiana and British Honduras) and those of the United Kingdom.
- (3) that in order to achieve this aim the association should have three objectives: (a) social activities, (b) joint cultural activities, (c) study groups for those interested in economic or other suitable subjects or questions connected with racial discrimination.
- (4) that the membership fee should be 5s. per annum.

It was decided to form an *ad hoc* committee to prepare a draft report for the first full meeting of the association, which is to take place early in November, at which an official committee will be elected. The members of this *ad hoc* committee are:—

Mr. Charles Royle, M.P., Mr. Nigel Fisher, M.P., Mr. Arthur Blenkinsop, M.P., Mr. David Pitt, Mr. A. E. V. Barton (secretary of the West India Committee), Mr. I. de Souza (Caribbean Welfare Service, Colonial Office), Mr. McDonald Stanley (president, Caribbean Federal Year Council), the Rev. Dr. Marcus James (vicar, St. Peter's Church, E.1), Mr. V. Patterson (president of the West Indian Students' Union), Mrs. Felicity Bolton (research secretary in the House of Commons), Miss Paula Beaubrun, Mrs. Olga Judson and Sir Jock Campbell (chairman, Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd. and president of the West India Committee).

The Commissioner for The West Indies, Mr. Garnet Gordon, Q.C., was unable to be present at the meeting, but had intimated his readiness to assist the project.

The *ad hoc* committee will meet on September 27th.

Obituary

Mr. R. K. Nunes

ROBERT KARL NUNES, of Jamaica, who in 1928 was captain of the first West Indies cricket team to play a series of Test Matches in England, died in London, after an operation, on July 22nd, 1958.

His passing was the occasion for many tributes in the Press of this country, where he was well-known and greatly admired for what he had done for West Indian cricket in general and in relation to the granting of full Test Match status to the West Indies in particular. Among his achievements which found mention in those tributes were his aggregate in first-class cricket of 2,695 runs, with an average of 31.33 and including six centuries; his top score of 200 not out against Lord Tennyson's team in 1927—the first double century hit by a West Indian against an overseas team; his 140 not out the winter before against M.C.C.—the first century by a Jamaican against an overseas side; and the fact that while captain of Jamaica from 1925 to 1932 he never lost a match, scoring 125 against Lord Tennyson's English team in his last match in first-class cricket. He was also a useful wicketkeeper.

There were tributes, too, to what Mr. E. W. Swanton described as the "wide hospitality" he extended to many touring teams in Jamaica.

He was a member of the Jamaica Cricket Board of Control since its inception in 1926 and its president for the past fourteen years, but his services to the colony, as chairman of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, as a member of the Farm Improvement Authority, and in other spheres, were outstanding, and in 1951 he was appointed C.B.E.

The funeral at Golders Green on July 25th was largely attended, those present including Mr. R. Aird, representing M.C.C.; Sir Pelham Warner; Mr. B. K. Castor, representing the West Indies Cricket Control Board; and representatives of Sussex and Surrey County Cricket Clubs and the New Zealand Cricket Council.

Lord Milverton sends the following personal tribute to Mr. Nunes:—

"The passing of Karl Nunes has brought grief to so very many of us beyond his immediate family circle. It was my privilege to be an intimate personal friend of Karl and I saw much of him in private and official life, not only during my years in Jamaica, but also in later years during his visits to England or my own to Jamaica.

"There was so much to admire in his moral and physical courage and his lifelong habit of doing the right as he saw the right. A lover of Jamaica, a great servant of his country, unblinded by prejudice and unswayed by self interest, he supported unswervingly the men and measures he deemed to be best. What more can any man do? With shrewd judgment, kindly understanding and a determination always to be fair, he played the game of life, just as he played the lesser games of cricket and tennis, always giving of his best and never complaining in defeat or exulting in victory. To all his problems he applied a keen brain and a calm judgment. He played the game to win, but never failed to play it with generous sportsmanship. His keen sense of relative values kept his perspective clear.

"We shall miss the quiet dry humour and the half

cynical smile which hid a generous heart and an almost sentimental genius for friendship. He enjoyed life, his work, his cricket and tennis and horses and racing and gardening, and, being one of those who 'ever with a frolic welcome took the thunder and the sunshine,' he accepted its end with unwavering gaze—a sportsman and a gentleman. My wife and I will always think of him as we last saw him that Sunday afternoon in May. As he drove away from our house and turned to wave good-bye, the setting sun caught him and lit up the farewell smile and the wave of his hand. He took the sunshine with him. He died as he lived, and the Karl we knew was one of that select band for whom the lines were written—

I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!

I would hate that death covered my eyes, and forebore
And bade me creep past.

"Well, Karl, you have left us more than a memory, we shall not forget such an enduring example of how the game of life should be played."

The Pictorial Pages

SHORTLY before the race for the Britannia Challenge Cup at Cowes on August 5th, in which he took part, the Duke of Edinburgh took the Prince of Wales for a short sail in *Bluebottle*. On the opposite page the Duke is seen at the helm and immediately behind the young prince is Mr. Uffa Fox, the famous designer. On the left of the picture is Lieut.-Commander P. Dilmott.

In the photograph on the lower half of the page, Princess Margaret is seen with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at London Airport. Her Royal Highness had just returned from her highly successful Canadian tour and was greeted with the sort of weather which Londoners have been made to suffer during the last three "summer" months.

The second and third of the pictorial pages are the subject of a special article on page 221. On the fourth page is a photograph taken at Portland, Dorset, on August 12th, where the United States nuclear-powered submarine *Nautilus* arrived after her now historic voyage under the North Pole. The officers and crew received a great welcome from hundreds of dockyard workers and thousands of holidaymakers. The photograph was taken as Mr. John Hay Whitney, American Ambassador, was handing the Presidential Citation to the submarine, the first awarded in peace-time.

Mrs. Winifred Wilson, who, we regret to learn, died in London on August 5th, will be remembered by hundreds of West Indian and other visitors to the West India Committee as "Kitty" who for many years sold flowers from her pavement stall at the corner of Norfolk Street and the Strand. Mrs. Wilson, who was in her 77th year, had sold flowers in the Strand, first with her mother and then on her own account, for nearly 65 years, and it is difficult to realize that this friendly old Londoner will be seen no more at a corner which she had made her own. Kitty will be remembered with affection by a host of friends.



THE PRINCE OF WALES SAILING WITH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT COWES *See page 230*



THE QUEEN MOTHER MEETS PRINCESS MARGARET ON HER RETURN FROM CANADA *See page 230*



The Opening Ceremony by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Six West Indian Gold Medallists at Cardiff

See page 221



A long jump of 24 ft. 6½ in. by P. Foreman, of Jamaica.



B. Blenman, of Barbados, a middle-weight, lifted a total of 795 lb. in the weight-lifting contest.



A spectacular jump of 6 ft. 9 in. by E. Haisley, of Jamaica.



A Games record of 9.4 seconds for the 100 yards by K. Gardner, of Jamaica, (No. 22).



T. A. Robinson, of the Bahamas, (No. 4) wins the 220 yards in 21 seconds.



Another victory for Gardner (No. 22) who won the 120 yards hurdles in 14 seconds.



THE NAUTILUS ARRIVES AT PORTLAND AFTER HER VOYAGE UNDER THE NORTH POLE

See page 250

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN pick an' choose too much him choose de wus."

* * *

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. announce that they have opened a new office at Charlestown, Nevis.

* * *

MR. L. A. WILLIAMS, of Barbados, is the 411th member of the West India Committee to take up life membership.

* * *

THE directors of Dawson, Shores, Punch & Co., Ltd., of Leadenhall Street, announce that Mr. D. G. D. Dawson has been appointed chairman of the company, and Mr. Lawrence F. Haysman, secretary. These two offices were held by Mr. Ernest Brown whose retirement from the City was reported in last CIRCULAR.

* * *

BOTH Mr. Dawson and Mr. Haysman have been directors since 1932 and the former is a grandson of Mr. George Dawson, one of the original directors when the company started operations in Great St. Helens in 1886—the year, incidentally, in which the CIRCULAR was established. Mr. Haysman is well-known throughout the West Indies which he has visited on four occasions.

* * *

THE Mace which is to be presented by the House of Commons to the House of Representatives of The West Indies in October was placed in the Library of the House of Commons from July 15th-18th to give Members of Parliament an opportunity of seeing it. A description and a picture of the Mace appeared in the April CIRCULAR.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee rooms have included Mr. Frank B. Armstrong, Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, Mr. Robert Challenor, Mr. O. St. A. Corbett, Mr. H. H. Croucher, Mr. Harvey Hadden, Mr. Clifford de Lisser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Littlepage, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. E. Moulton-Barrett, Mr. H. G. Nethersole, Major Cecil Noott, and Mr. A. H. Stone.

* * *

LIEUT.-COMMANDER CHARLES HAYWARD, after working for over 30 years in Trinidad, has returned to England on retirement, and, with Mrs. Hayward, will live at Dulverton, Somerset. He will remain a director of Charles Hayward Ltd., of Port-of-Spain. Although a busy professional man he found time to give practical help to sport and athletics, and was president or chairman of several clubs and associations.

* * *

MISS S. I. LAFOREST, Superintendent of Examinations in the Education Department of Trinidad and Tobago, is at present in the United Kingdom on long leave during which she will gather information regarding the working of the educational system generally. Miss Laforest is visiting educational authorities and institutions to see the administrative procedures adopted, especially those connected with the running of examinations.

MISS JOAN CHEONG, of British Guiana, whose engagement to Mr. Ivan Sanders was announced recently, is well-known to the West Indian community in London, having served in the office of the Commissioner for the West Indies since the inception of the office—then known as the Trade Commissioner Service—in July, 1952. She has been secretary to Mr. Garnet Gordon, Q.C., since his arrival in London in May, 1954, and in the two preceding years was secretary to Mr. D. J. Parkinson, then Assistant Trade Commissioner. She is the daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Cheong, Deputy Head of the British Guiana Boundary Commission, and of Mrs. Laura Cheong, who now resides in London.

* * *

MISS CHEONG'S fiancé, Mr. Ivan Sanders, is a senior official in the service of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and is at present attached to the Port-of-Spain branch. He is the son of Captain W. T. Sanders, of Devonshire, and British Guiana, and of the late Mrs. Sanders. He was born in British Guiana and educated there at Queen's College and at Taunton. The marriage is due to take place in Trinidad about the end of November.

* * *

MR. S. RICHARD MENCE, of Messrs. Mence & Moore, chartered architects, of West Indies and London, accompanied by Mr. Basil J. Mort, is visiting Lagos, Nigeria, where they have been appointed architects for the new National Stadium project costing £1,250,000. It is proposed to complete a section of the scheme in time for the Independence Celebrations in March, 1960. Messrs. Mence & Moore intend to establish an office in Lagos and expand their practice.

* * *

FATHER R. P. DEVAS, of Grenada, for many years Parish Priest of Sauteurs, is paying his first visit to England for 22 years. He is a well-known historian, and is devoting some of his spare time to research at the Public Record Office and in the library of the West India Committee. His published works include *Up Hill and Down Dale in Grenada*, and *Conception Island*. Father Devas served in France throughout the 1914-18 war as Chaplain to the 7th Field Ambulance Unit and then to the 2nd Royal Scots and was awarded the Military Cross. He expects to leave London for Grenada about mid-November.

* * *

MR. J. M. KALMANSON, chairman and managing director of the Amalgamated Packaging Industries group of companies, who operate factories for the manufacture of paper packaging products in various parts of the world, will be visiting the group's firms in Jamaica and Trinidad during September following a visit to the United States. The Jamaican factory produces corrugated cardboard boxes, multiwall paper sacks for cement and similar products, grocery bags, household paper products, etc. Mr. Kalmanson looks forward to renewing acquaintance on this journey with customers and other business connexions.

Historic Salver for Trinidad

THE CIRCULAR is indebted to *The West Indian Review* for the loan of the blocks from which are reproduced the illustrations on this page of a magnificent silver salver and of the gentleman, Dr. Stephen Lushington, to whom it was presented in 1832.

Dr. Lushington (born 1782, died 1873) was the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., of South Hill Park, Berkshire, a scion of a Kentish family who trace their descent from William Lushington, yeoman, who died in 1319. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the Bar in 1806 and was elected to the House of Commons in that year; early in the following year he spoke in favour of the Slave Trade Abolition Bill. He resigned from the House of Commons in 1808, and devoted himself for some years to practise in the courts of civil



Dr. Lushington

and ecclesiastical law, but was returned to the House at the general election of 1820. Thereafter, throughout his parliamentary career, he campaigned for the emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies and worked closely for this cause with Wilberforce and Buxton until the Act of Emancipation was passed in 1834.

His good work on their behalf was recognized by those of African descent in Trinidad who were set free under the Act by the presentation of a salver made by Robert Eames, the great silversmith of the Regency period



who made silver and plate for the City of London, George III and some of the Wellington presentation pieces. It bears the arms of the Lushington family and is decorated with an embossed design of tropical fruits and flowers and bordered with a shell pattern design.

The inscription reads as follows:—

To Stephen Lushington, LL.D., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

The eloquent & intrepid advocate of the just rights of the human race

This Tribute of Gratitude
for his eminent and successful services is
Presented

by the free Inhabitants of African Descent of the
Island of Trinidad
16th JULY 1832

The salver, which had passed out of the possession of the family, recently came on to the market, and by the good offices of Mrs. Mary Lucie-Smith, great-granddaughter of Dr. Lushington, and others, in bringing the salver to the notice of the proper authorities, has recently been purchased by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Besides his work for the emancipation of the slaves, he had another connexion with the West Indies. He discovered a sum of money left by the widow of a city merchant, Alderman Mico, of London, which she had bequeathed to the Court at about the end of the seventeenth century to found a charity to ransom Christian captives of the Barbary pirates. Such captives became rarer and disappeared altogether when Algeria was annexed by France in 1830. The money had been accumulating at compound interest for a number of years and had grown to a considerable sum by the time its existence became known to Dr. Lushington. An Act of Parliament was required to release it and by the time this was obtained the slaves had been emancipated. Dr. Lushington and Mr. T. Fowell Buxton decided to use it to found religious colleges in the West Indies to help coloured students to become clergymen. A trust was formed called the Mico Charity, but the Mico College in Jamaica is now the only college endowed by this charity which is still functioning.

The portrait of Dr. Lushington which is illustrated was painted by Holman Hunt in 1862, and now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in London.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of June production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 278,928 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended June 30th was 650,532 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for June was 1,206,378 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for June was 413,265 barrels.

Dr. Mary Beattie

As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the death in a London hospital, of Dr. Mary Beattie, medical officer of health at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Dr. Beattie, accompanied by her husband, Mr. G. G. Gianetti, registrar of the College, arrived in London a few weeks ago for medical treatment.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

VISIT of Lady Hailes. In a cable from St. John's dated July 25th, our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, states: "We were pleased that Lady Hailes, wife of the Governor-General of The West Indies, was able to visit us from June 28th to July 3rd. Her Excellency met a varied cross-section of the population and with Lady Williams, wife of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, visited many institutions and places of local interest. Unfortunately, sunny Antigua, in a mischievous mood, played pranks and Her Excellency's visit to Willikies village to crown the Red Cross Queen was undertaken in a downpour of rain. A smaller audience than usual greeted Lady Hailes and Lady Williams, but all enjoyed the entertainment of the now famous Willikies Choir.

Red Cross. "The total Red Cross June Week collections to date amount to \$2,400. The target is \$2,500.

College to Close. "The announcement of the closing of Spring Gardens Moravian Teachers' College in December has shocked everyone. This college has for over 100 years served the Leeward Islands with primary school teachers. Dr. Jackson, former headmaster, has just returned to England at the termination of an extended contract.

Carnival. "Great preparations are being made for carnival week, which officially starts with the opening of the carnival city at Michael's Mount on July 25th."

BRITISH GUIANA

The following extracts have been taken from the *Guiana Diary* for July 27th, issued by the Government information services:—

Governor Returns from London. "The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, returned to British Guiana on July 26th, after a five-weeks absence from the country on a mission to London. The mission sought the raising of a loan from the British Government for development and discussed also the possibility of constitutional advancement [see page 219.] His Excellency also visited Canada where he held discussions with the parent body of the Demerara Electric Co., Ltd.

Guianese Actor on Short Visit. "Guianese-born screen, stage and television actor, Mr. Cy Grant, returned on a two-day visit to British Guiana on July 24th. Mr. Grant, whose first notable appearance on the screen was in the film *Sea Wife*, has recently played the leading role in an Italian production *Calypto in Europe* and has appeared frequently on British television in the popular series *Tonight*. On his return to England it is expected he will take the lead in a new film *Tales of a Folk Balladier*.

Canadian Varsity Team on Study Tour. "To conduct a reconnaissance survey of British Guiana, a four-man Canadian University team arrived on July 24th. The team comprises Professor Gordon Merrill

(Geog.), Carlton University, Ottawa, Professor Theo Hills (Geog.), McGill University and Mr. James Anderson and Mr. Graham Humphrey, graduate students of geography at McGill. The team will prepare reports on their findings to be used for future reference both by universities in Canada and the Canadian Government.

Coir Industry to be Launched. "British Guiana will soon be producing coir products on a cottage industry basis. The industry will operate among family groups in the coconut producing areas of the country—Corentyne, East Coast, Demerara and Pomeroon. Two trainees from India, Mr. Ramrattan and Mr. Ramdas, who have recently returned to British Guiana, will be stationed on the East Coast and Pomeroon districts to launch the scheme under the industrial development programme of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The yarn produced by the family groups engaged in the industry will be purchased by the Government at a guaranteed price and sent to a central factory where it will be converted into matting, ropes, etc. Each family unit will produce its own fibre and yarn. Spinning wheels for yarn making will be provided by the Government on a credit basis, the cost being deducted from the price paid for the yarn. Coir promotion boards will be organized in each area to sponsor the development of the industry. After the initial trial period and when the industry is firmly established, it is hoped to organize the producers into co-operative groups."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The following extracts have been taken from the *British Honduras Newsletter* for August, issued by the Department of Information and Communications:—

Search for Oil. "The Belize Petroleum Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bandini Petroleum Co. of Los Angeles, California, announced at the end of July that it was starting immediate exploration operations on the areas of its prospecting licences in the Toledo and Stann Creek Districts. The Belize Petroleum Co., will also conduct exploration operations on the licences granted to the West Caribbean Oil Co., Ltd., on behalf of the latter. The prospecting licences were granted to the two companies on June 12th last. The first phase of the exploration programmes has been a study of aerial photographs to determine the surface geology of the area. Field work on the ground to check the photographic work will be undertaken when the heavy rains cease. In the meantime, it is planned to drill a series of 20 to 50 feet holes by hand auger to get rock samples from beneath the river sediments along the coast. The completion of these two programmes, possibly with some other types of work, should provide enough information to select sites for drilling full-scale wildcat wells. At a Press conference this month, Mr. Edward A. Gribi, Jr., director of exploration for Belize Petroleum, said that the concession covered 2,144,000 acres of land south of Belize. Under the terms of the contract with the Government both Belize Petroleum and West Caribbean

Oil will have each to drill one full-scale well before the end of June, 1960, and keep the Government of British Honduras informed about their exploration.

Telegraph Service. "Cable & Wireless, of London, which is to take over the British Honduras telecommunications service—the cable and radio-telephone communications network with foreign countries—this month started work on its new transmitter station. The new station, a one-storey concrete structure, will accommodate the transmitters for the radio-telephone service. So far no contract has been signed between Cable & Wireless and the British Honduras Government, but it is understood that negotiations are in progress.

"Cable & Wireless plans to improve the cable service in this country by installing teleprinters. The present service has only two channels—Jamaica and Miami—and due to old equipment these become extremely bottlenecked during peak hours. The radio telephone transmitter equipment belongs to Cable & Wireless, London, but is at present being operated by the Government's Department of Information and Communications.

Dredging Programme. "It was announced at the end of July that the Public Works Department's dredge named 'Gibnut' will begin a full-scale reclamation work in the city of Belize shortly. Its first job is the filling in of the north-bank site of the second bridge, which the Government proposes to build across the Belize River in the next few years. There is only one bridge at present connecting the north and south side of the city and this badly needed second bridge across the river will help immensely to minimize traffic congestion on the swing bridge at the peak business hours. Once this work is completed, during the first part of August, a start will be made on the filling of the property of the Pallotine Sisters Convent along the Princess Margaret Drive. The nuns propose to start erection of a new secondary school building and a private hospital on this site early in 1959. A release from the Office of the Member for Public Utilities states that in view of the obvious benefits which this proposed building programme will bring to the education and health services of the country, the Government has decided to fill in this property completely free of charge.

"After the filling of the Pallotine Sisters Convent property is completed the 'Gibnut' will undertake the filling in of the proposed site of the Cable & Wireless transmitters, also on the Princess Margaret Drive immediately north of the Pallotine Convent. After these three major top priority projects have been completed it will begin work on the whole of the King's Park Area, north of Cinderella Town up to the Princess Margaret Drive.

Congress of Americanists. "The Archaeological Commissioner, Mr. A. H. Anderson, left Belize during the month for San José, Costa Rica, to take part in the 33rd International Congress of Americanists. These congresses are held every two years alternately in the Old World and the New World and are attended by anthropologists, archaeologists, ethnologists and other scientists from all over the world. Mr. Anderson was one of the vice-presidents of the 30th Congress and a member of the council of the 32nd Congress and his attendance at those two congresses did much to focus

international attention on the ancient Maya ruins in British Honduras.

Coconut Industry Board Set Up. "The Governor has appointed a 10-man committee to serve on the newly established Coconut Industry Board. They are: Mr. L. P. Ayuso, J.P. (grower), Mr. M. A. Hanschell (Director of Agriculture), Mr. A. S. Frankson (Acting Development Commissioner), Mr. C. P. Cacho (Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources), Mr. A. Alamilla (grower, processor and exporter), Mr. W. Hall (grower and chairman of the Corozal Growers Coconut Association), Mr. K. Patterson (grower), Mr. A. Gutierrez (grower), Mr. R. S. Grant (businessman) and Lt.-Col. Charnock-Wilson (secretary of the Coconut Industry Board). In May the Legislative Assembly passed Bills dealing with the coconut industry in British Honduras and which called for the regulation, control and promotion of the coconut industry and for the insurance of coconut trees."

JAMAICA

Income Tax Bill. In a newsletter from Kingston dated July 25th, our correspondent states: "The new Income Tax Bill made most news in both the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council this month. In the Lower House the Opposition protested at the change whereby an initial allowance of 20 per cent formerly available, thereby giving in effect depreciation of 120 per cent, was removed. This clause had attracted much attention in Press correspondence and was slated in the debate in the Upper House by many members, notably the Hon. Gerald Mair. He said that after Jamaica passed her Income Tax Bill in 1954 the British Government decided to follow it as they thought it was 'something good.' The present move by the government, claimed Mr. Mair, was a retrograde step as Jamaica was now being given something which the British Government had rejected in 1954. He could only conclude that the government had decided that they did not want any more industrialization. The government's point was that a mistake had been made and the present proposal corrected it. Other adverse comments were made in the Legislative Council on various sections in the Bill, Mr. Mair pointing out that Jamaica was the second highest taxed country in the world. On a ruling by the Attorney General that the Upper House could not amend a money bill and that this was in that category, the Bill was passed by the Legislative Council on July 18th.

Other Business in Legislature. "The government also ran into strong criticism in both Houses over an Appropriation Bill under which approval was sought for the expenditure of £25,000,000 for the service of the civil government of the island and for other purposes for the financial year ending March 31st, 1959. The government attempted to pass it through all stages in the Lower House on June 25th. Mr. Donald Sangster, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, said that if the government took the House for a rubber stamp the Opposition would employ every constitutional means at its disposal to bring its disapproval to the attention of the House and the country. On June 26th the Bill was passed after the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Noel Nethersole, said that he was to blame for the Bill's being late. The warrant authorizing the expenditure of public money

would expire on June 30th and after that until the Bill became law practically the entire service of the government would have to stop, hence the need for speed in passage of the Bill. In the Legislative Council strong protests were made warning the government that adequate time should be allowed for examination and debate of Bills. The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood expressed strong resentment and the Hon. Douglas Fletcher said that there was something 'sinister' about the matter. After these protests the Bill was passed on June 27th.

New Commercial Bank. "A new commercial bank will be established in Kingston early next year. This is a branch of the Bank of London and Montreal, Ltd. a company formed by the partnership of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of London and South America, Ltd. [see May CIRCULAR, page 131] which have combined for the operation of certain branches in the British Caribbean. There will be three branches in this area, the head office in Nassau, a branch in Port-of-Spain and the one in Kingston. A building site has been purchased on Harbour Street in Kingston and construction may begin at the end of August. Mr. Abe Issa, chairman of the Tourist Board, said that this was a great tribute to the economic expansion which has taken place in Jamaica.

Oil Refinery. "Mr. Frank D. St. Hilaire, of the Jamaica Oil & Chemical Co., Ltd., said this month that plans for the construction of the oil refinery reported in last CIRCULAR, page 209, were well under way. It will cost approximately \$15,000,000 (U.S.). Two executives of the Universal Oil Products Co. of Chicago came to Jamaica in the middle of July for technical and organizational conferences with Mr. St. Hilaire.

Ariguanabo Textile Mills. "The Minister of Trade and Industry, the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, told Kingston drygoods wholesalers that 'a serious state of affairs' existed at the Ariguanabo Textile Mills and gave them an ultimatum that unless they patronized the mills and kept them going the wholesalers' 1959 import quotas would be seriously affected. One hundred and twenty workers at the mills have already been released and the retrenchment may extend to a further 160. The ultimatum by the Minister was reported to the Chamber of Commerce, which is now investigating the matter. Some traders claim that there is little that the government can do to bring more business to Ariguanabo which persists in making 'old-time' standard cloths which no longer appeal to the customer. However, this source said, the mill puts out a very good line of khaki but is being outsold by a Japanese home-spun khaki which is said not to give 48 hours' wear. The charge of not keeping in touch with consumers' preferences has been denied by an official of Ariguanabo. He said that the company had been losing large sums of money over the past years and that last year was the first time that the mills—representing an investment of over £1,000,000—had made even a modest profit.

Tourist Trade. "Retrenchment in the number of staff employed has taken place at two hotels in Jamaica. Employees at both the Myrtle Bank Hotel in Kingston and the Casa Montego in Montego Bay were given two weeks notice with the understanding that some of these would be re-employed and in some cases at a 10 per cent reduction in salary. The management at the Casa

Montego said the move was necessary 'to bring our cost of operation in line with normal hotel expenses.' In this latter case the high salaries paid to imported staff—believed to be £50,000 per annum—is said to be the principal cause for the heavy loss incurred since the opening in January last. Mr. Abe Issa, chairman of the Tourist Board of Jamaica, and a director of the Myrtle Bank Hotel, said that the tourist industry was levelling off and that there was every reason to believe that by the beginning of the coming winter season expansion would continue at 'no less a dramatic rate than in the past.' He said that Jamaica was doing better than Florida and other neighbouring resort areas, and that there were 11 per cent more arrivals in Jamaica in the first five months than in the similar period last year, but a rise of 20 per cent was needed to fill the increased accommodation.

Commonwealth Economic Conference. "The fact that The West Indies would not be directly represented at the forthcoming Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal in September continued to cause adverse comment. Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, at the end of June, said that it would be 'ridiculous' to have the West Indies as advisers 'hovering in the corridors hoping to catch a word with the mighty.' He claimed that the conference ranked in importance with the Ottawa Conference of 1932 and that it would be 'useless and derogatory to the international status of our Federation' for the Prime Minister to attend in any other capacity but that of a participant.

Farm Development Scheme. "As a result of the lack of success of the farm development scheme, the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. W. M. Seivright, speaking to the St. Catherine Association of Jamaica Agricultural Society branches at the end of June, said that he and the Chief Minister were 'looking for somebody's head to fall' and that officers of the Co-ordinated Extension Services had better look to their jobs. In an editorial comment *The Daily Gleaner* said that certainly the dramatic enlargement of extension staffs over the past three years had not been accompanied by commensurate growth in activity on the land. The paper continued by saying that there must now be 'more than suspicion that gullibility was displayed by cabinet ministers who so easily believed that a scheme costing over £13,000,000 could be so quickly put into operation' in the circumstances that exist in Jamaica. At the annual meeting of the Jamaica Agricultural Society the Chief Minister said that this was a crisis year in agriculture and that the development scheme would be further expanded to include any farmer pursuing a project on his own and needing help even though he might not be willing to take up a complete development plan.

Education. "On July 24th proposals for a comprehensive regrading of teachers was tabled in the House of Representatives. The scheme will cost £550,000 which is over £100,000 more than the amount originally mentioned in the estimates for the current year. £190,000 of the total represents retroactive payments for the year ended March, 1958. The Chief Minister said that the proposals represented a sincere attempt to do the maximum with the available resources. The scheme puts teachers in Jamaica in advance of

those in any other West Indian territory and on a par with persons with similar qualifications in other government departments. Qualifications are the main factor in the determination of salaries and teachers with the same qualifications will receive the same remuneration regardless of the type of school in which they teach—primary, secondary or technical.

Bananas. "A joint conference will be held in August between leaders of the banana industry in Jamaica and in the Windward Islands to discuss marketing problems. The Hon. Douglas Judah, chairman of the Banana Board, pointed out that the Windward Islands and Italian Somaliland were now knocking on the door of the banana trade in the United Kingdom while Israel had recently decided to go in for the production of bananas. *The Daily Gleaner* congratulated the Banana Board on building up its reserves—£2,750,000 in the insurance fund and £750,000 in the price stabilization fund—when in 1951 the industry was in debt to the tune of some £1,500,000, but said that some incentive measure such as the post-hurricane expansion plan was needed, as the government's 10-year plan did not estimate that a production of 20,000,000 stems annually, which was the figure that could be absorbed by the U.K. market, would be reached before 1968. The search for an immune variety of banana will now be concentrated in Jamaica. Previously the work was done jointly in Trinidad and in Jamaica.

Sugar. "A further sharp drop in the estimate of the 1958 sugar crop has been made bringing the estimated total now to 352,517 tons, which is 42,000 tons less than the estimates in January last and 6,000 tons less than the 1957 crop. The factors causing this are said to be the prolonged drought and, for undetermined reasons, 'greater growth of leaf in ratio to stalk on canes.' This reduction means, compared with the January estimates, £1,250,000 less earnings.

Strike. "The non-established workers of the Post Office and the telegraph workers went on strike on June 30th and paralysed the telegraph service throughout the island and the postal services in Kingston and St. Andrew. A conference between National Workers' Union delegates and the Establishments Branch of the Government on wage increases proposals had broken down when the Chief Establishment Officer would not discuss wage increases proposals for certain categories of workers. Work was resumed the next day, but on Monday, July 21st, 400 non-established workers at the General Post Office, including sorters of mail, went on strike again and stayed out until Thursday, July 24th. The Chief Minister said that there was no justification for the strike. The union had called on the workers to return to work on Tuesday, but this first call had been ignored.

Y.M.C.A. "The setting up of a permanent Caribbean area service committee of the Y.M.C.A. was one of the decisions at a Caribbean leaders' consultation held in Montego Bay at the end of June. The chairman of the eight-man committee is Mr. Donald Fitzritson of Jamaica, with vice-presidents from Venezuela and Aruba.

Course in Administration. "The third annual course in public and business administration opened at

the University College of The West Indies on July 1st. It is being attended by over 30 persons employed by central governments, local governments and private enterprise throughout the British Caribbean. The director of the course is Mr. G. F. Evans-Vaughan, of the Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames.

American Loan. "The Minister of Finance, accompanied by the Financial Secretary and the Acting Attorney General, recently visited the U.S.A. to make arrangements for the first loan for a British West Indian territory to be floated on the American market. This is expected to be between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The Chase International Investment Corporation have been appointed advisers to the Jamaica Government for the purpose of making these arrangements.

Electricity Supplies. "Commenting on appointments to the Electricity Authority *The Daily Gleaner* pointed out that agriculture and industry were not only major consumers of electricity, but major producers also, and quoted figures to show that in 1956 the total number of kilowatt hours produced by the sugar estates, the bauxite companies and the cement factory was more than that generated by the Jamaica Public Service Co.—165,000,000 for the private producers as against 132,000,000 for the company.

Headmaster on Youth. "Much favourable comment has been made on the forthright statement at the annual prize-giving at Jamaica College by the headmaster, Mr. Hugo Chambers who, referring to the modern youth, said that the youths were allergic to discipline, without pride and without the rudiments of decency or the simple courtesies. He referred to their 'indifference to parents, school, their neighbours, and above all, God.' He asked: 'Are we going to be a decadent nation even in our infancy or are we going to take stock now. . . .?'

Proposed Hotel. "The question of whether or not to permit the building of a hotel in Victoria Park which caused a split among the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the resignation of Mr. Harry Vendryes [see last CIRCULAR, page 211] will be reopened by the Chamber and the question put to a special general meeting to be called some time in August. In the meantime Mr. Vendryes has withdrawn his resignation.

Food Imports. "Import controls have been relaxed on some food items because of the local situation—fresh eggs, fresh or frozen vegetables. These food items are in short supply because of the severe drought earlier this year. Fresh fruit may also now be imported from the U.S.A. as a ban imposed in April, 1956, on account of the presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida has been withdrawn, no specimens of the fly having been found in Florida for some months.

New Journal. "The *West Indian Economist*, a new monthly journal, published in Jamaica, made its first appearance in July. It is intended to supply factual information on many subjects and, for world developments, has entered into an arrangement with *The Economist*.

General News. "About 250,000 citrus seedlings—enough to plant 2,500 acres—will be available to growers during 1959.

"An engineering workshop block costing £100,000

will be erected at the Jamaica Institute of Technology, the Minister of Education said early in July. It is expected to be completed by mid-1959.

"There was a further decline in the Treasury Bill rate—the latest average being 4.39 per cent as against 4.55 per cent for bills issued on June 1st. The drop is said to indicate a further easing in the supply of short-term credit.

"The first injection moulding plant in Jamaica was opened on June 27th by the Minister of Trade and Industry; the plant, owned and operated by Jamaica Plastics, Ltd., is capable of turning out 500 plastic cups or 15,000 bottle caps daily.

"The Government will acquire from the War Department 1,000 acres of land near Kingston which are surplus to the needs of the Army in Jamaica. The total cost of these lands is £338,000; 544 acres will be used to develop housing schemes.

"The fourth Inter-American meeting on Livestock Production, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, was held at the University College beginning on July 22nd. The delegates and observers numbering approximately eighty came from some twenty-five countries.

"Col. R. T. Michelin, Commissioner of Police, has retired after 34 years unbroken service as a policeman. He has gone on leave to the U.K. and on his return will take up an appointment as attorney of Sir Harold Mitchell's estates in Jamaica."

ST. LUCIA

Owing to pressure on our space in last CIRCULAR, we were not able to publish the whole of the letter written by our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, from Castries on July 2nd. The remainder of the letter is as follows:—

Development Survey. "A comprehensive survey of St. Lucia's crops, livestock, land tenure and land use is soon to be started under the direction of Mr. W. R. Nanton, Agricultural Survey Officer of The West Indies. The purpose of the survey is to gather essential data for drawing up an adequate development programme. The project is being financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

Bananas. "The St. Lucia Government has decided to impose a ban as from the beginning of June, 1958, on the export of banana suckers to other West Indies territories. Suckers exported from St. Lucia during the first three months of this year amounted to 212,962 as against 67,195 in 1955, 555,840 in 1956, and 423,548 last year. It is feared that the free export of these plants will have an adverse effect on the colony's banana production.

Investment. "Insurance companies operating in St. Lucia are being invited to consider investing some of their assets in this colony, and representatives of the 37 concerns doing business here were recently invited to hold talks with the Minister for Trade and Production. It is understood that the Ministry is particularly interested in getting the companies to establish some sort of credit facility for the benefit of local operators who find difficulty in obtaining the required finance.

Medical Services. "There were 536 beds for medical and surgical purposes for the colony's approxi-

mate 90,000 persons during 1956, according to the Medical Department report for that year which has just been released. Of this number only 120 were both medical and surgical, the others being all medical. Besides the institutions which provided accommodation for patients there were 12 health centres, with resident nurses, which were visited by District Medical Officers periodically. During 1956, the medical services absorbed 8.63 per cent of the colony's total estimated expenditure, amounting to about \$3.78 per head of the population.

Botanical Discovery. "Many species of plants, never before known to have existed in St. Lucia, have been discovered on Mt. Gimie, St. Lucia's highest peak, by Mr. G. R. Proctor, Botanist of the Institute of Jamaica, who is making an extensive study of this territory's flora. Mr. Proctor, who is working on the publication of *Flora of the Lesser Antilles*, said that some 40 new species of plants were discovered and these will constitute valuable records in cataloguing the vegetation of St. Lucia.

Roman Catholic Teachers. "Over 300 Roman Catholic teachers here have formed an Association of Catholic Teachers to 'supplement the services rendered by the St. Lucia Teachers' Union.' The Association, which will form part of the official "Catholic Action" will form guilds in each district and will be governed by a central committee."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

New House for Governor. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated July 25th, states: "A new house is to be built for the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago on the northern outskirts of Port-of-Spain at St. Ann's, at an estimated cost of \$236,000. The house is expected to be ready for His Excellency's residence in February next.

Development. "During the first four months of this year the Government has spent \$8,400,000 on development projects. These projects include water developments, housing, transport and communications and the extension of the electricity service. During this period, three new industries have been established employing approximately 1,500 local people and 11 further undertakings are in the course of establishment.

Citrus. "The 1958 citrus crop just completed has proved to be the biggest in the history of the island. This year more than 1,300,000 crates of fresh fruit and canned juice have been exported to England and Canada which compares with the previous best of 850,000 crates a few years ago. Prices have been favourable but prospects for next year however are at present not very favourable, as recent heavy rains have washed young flowers off the trees.

Water Supplies. "At last there is hope that the supply of potable water will be sufficient for Port-of-Spain's needs. It has been announced that a new source of supply has been found in the Santa Cruz valley just outside Port-of-Spain, expected to give a daily yield of 9,000,000 gallons, which is more than the Caura Dam would have provided if it had been completed satisfactorily. The water consulting engineers to the government have reported favourably on the Santa Cruz project

and there is every indication that it will be started without delay.

Heavy Rains. "Torrential rains have hit the northern part of the island on many occasions during the last part of June and early July. A bridge in the Maracas Valley was washed away and several areas have suffered widespread flooding with considerable loss of crops and livestock. Rather ironically, the Port-of-Spain City Council had chosen the moment to assure citizens that the water situation was back to normal.

Shipping. "Two new passenger-freighter ships at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000 are being built for the government to operate the Trinidad-Tobago run, the first of which is expected to be ready for service in September, 1959. These ships will have accommodation for 335 passengers, comprising 100 tourist class and 200-odd deck passengers. They would, in addition, carry approximately 150 tons of general cargo and a small amount of refrigerated freight. The ships will be able to do the trip between Trinidad and Tobago in five hours compared with the eight hours taken by the old vessels the *s.s. Trinidad* and *s.s. Tobago*.

Housing. "The government is about to complete the building of 103 houses of two and three bedrooms for sale to the public on a rental mortgage basis. These houses are situated at Morvant and Mount Hope just outside Port-of-Spain on the eastern side. A measure of the acute shortage of housing in Trinidad is provided by the fact that 15,000 people have applied to purchase these 103 houses.

Road Safety. "...The annual report of the Road Safety Association of Trinidad and Tobago for 1957 reveals a continuation in the upward trend of road accidents. The total number of accidents of all types was up by 23 per cent from the year before; persons seriously injured up by 15 per cent and fatal accidents up by 9 per cent. Ninety-seven persons were killed during the year. Trinidad, unfortunately, has one of the highest accident rates in the whole of the Caribbean area. Careless driving and dangerous driving accounted for a substantial number of the accidents whereas exceeding the speed limit offences accounted for practically half of the total. It would seem that a great deal more care needs to be given to the driving of motor vehicles before the accident rate can be held inside what should be regarded as a reasonable limit.

Hospital Facilities. "The government have recently speeded up the provision of additional hospital facilities by providing space at the Port-of-Spain General Hospital for 100 additional beds. The extension of the Sangre Grande hospital to accommodate 100 beds there will also be completed this year. A clinic in San Fernando and an additional clinic in Port-of-Spain are to be opened next month."

H. M. Sunley, Master, New Zealand Lodge, No. 5175; W. Bro. A. L. Harrison, P.D.G.W. (Eastern Archipelago), Master, Malaya Lodge, No. 5213; W. Bro. C. Noott, Albion Lodge, No. 196 (Barbados); W. Bro. L. S. Davis, Mount Olive Lodge, No. 385; W. Bro. I. C. E. McLean, Ituni Lodge, No. 2642; W. Bro. T. Houston, Harmony Lodge, No. 1110 S.C. and Bro. A. A. Archer, Unity Lodge, No. 797 S.C. (British Guiana); Bro. P. G. Hosten, St. George Lodge, No. 3072 (Grenada); Bro. H. H. Gardiner, Moor Keys Lodge, No. 219 (Jamaica); Bro. H. Watson, Royal Connaught Lodge, No. 3266 and Bro. C. Haig Dolly, Rosslyn Lodge, No. 59 S.C. (Trinidad); W. Bro. Sam Schatz, Star of the Rand Lodge, No. 71 G.E. of the Netherlands (South Africa).

Empire and Commonwealth Year Book

The seventh edition of the *Empire and Commonwealth Year Book* has just been published. The editor, Mr. Ronald Russell, M.P., was deputy leader of the 1955 parliamentary delegation to The West Indies.

There are over 530 pages and the 50-page section devoted to the West Indian territories has been prepared with great care. It is up-to-date on recent constitutional changes and records the establishment of the Federation. The commercial agreements covering citrus fruits, bananas and sugar are described, principal banks are listed and comparative cost of living statistics are quoted.

The remaining 500-odd pages of this essential directory cover all the other 66 Commonwealth territories in equivalent detail. Particularly useful to traders is the 125-page main section giving comparative production statistics for raw materials, commodities and agricultural produce. Thus, West Indian total annual production over the last three years may be compared with the outputs of other countries inside and outside the Commonwealth. These figures show clearly, for example, the growing importance of bauxite production in British Guiana and Jamaica, where Canadian and American corporations are making ever larger investments. The accompanying notes include a survey of prospects for future development.

It would be difficult to obtain from any other source much of the information contained in the *Year Book*, and it has become the standard work of reference for all those who require to keep abreast of Commonwealth affairs. *The Empire and Commonwealth Year Book* has proved invaluable in government departments, diplomatic missions, reference libraries and research organizations of all kinds.

It is published in London by Newman Neame, Ltd., at 52s. post free.

Caribbean Lodge

Installation Meeting

AT the 126th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on July 1st, Bro. C. D. Lester was installed as Master by W. Bro. R. H. Givans. The officers for the year 1958-9 are as follows:—

W. Bro. C. D. Lester, W.M.; W. Bro. R. H. Givans, I.P.M.; W. Bro. Garnet H. Gordon, C.B.E., Q.C., P.A.G. Reg., S.W.; Bro. M. Previté, J.W.; W. Bro. H. L. O. Henriques, chaplain; W. Bro. V. Lee, L.G.R., treasurer; W. Bro. C. J. Dent, M.B.E., I.G.R., secretary; W. Bro. E. Palmer, L.G.R., D.C.; Bro. J. E. Randell, S.D.; Bro. A. C. Moles, J.D.; W. Bro. H. G. Clarke, assistant D.C.; W. Bro. E. P. Simmons, I.G.R., almoner; W. Bro. E. A. Andrews, P.D.C.D. (Bengal), organist; W. Bro. I. J. Friend, assistant secretary; Bro. E. G. Peggs, I.G.; Bro. C. G. Perry, Bro. M. H. Dudden, Bro. E. L. Brook, Bro. Edric E. Connor, Bro. J. Goldie and Bro. F. A. B. Cooper, stewards; W. Bro. D. E. Carter, P.P.G. St. B. (Surrey), tyler.

Visitors included: R.W. Bro. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of The West Indies, D. G. Master, British Guiana; R.W. Bro. Sir George Boag, P.D.G.M. (Madras), P.G.D.; V.W. Bro. J. W. Stubbs, Grand Secretary; W. Bro. H. A. C. Sturgess, V.P.O., P.A.G.D.C., Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 3556; W. Bro.

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

West Indies at Westminster

BOTH Houses of Parliament adjourned for the summer recess on August 1st. They will reassemble on October 23rd.

British Guiana Drainage and Irrigation. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount provided under the 1956 to 1960 development programme for minor drainage and irrigation works in British Guiana; and how much was left to be spent.

In a written reply of July 31st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the original allowance was £416,000. Up to March 31st, 1958, the latest date for which figures were available, £222,000 had been spent, leaving a balance of £194,000.

Population. In the course of a written reply of July 16th to a question by Mr. Tilney, Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave the following table showing the total estimated population and the estimated number of children between the ages of six to 14 years inclusive at the latest convenient date in Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Bermuda:—

	Year	Total Population	Children (6-14 years)
Barbados	1956	228,210	44,600
Jamaica	1954	1,517,700	304,000
Trinidad	1956	742,500	169,000
Bermuda	1950	37,400	6,400

British Honduras Land Drainage. Mr. Blenkinsop asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 10th when a suction dredger would be delivered to Belize in British Honduras to enable land to be drained for urgent housing development.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said: "Purchase of a suction dredger was not one of the schemes put forward by the colony for provision of funds this year. However, when I was there recently I learned that they want to place an order now and this proposal is being examined very urgently."

Mr. Blenkinsop then asked Mr. Profumo if he could give any date for delivery, as all housing development of that kind depended on it and people were building houses right in the swamp, but Mr. Profumo said he was afraid he could not give a date.

Sanitary Conditions in British Honduras. Mr. Blenkinsop asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action was being taken to improve the sanitary conditions in Belize, British Honduras.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said: "The colony's development plan includes provision for an investigation and the preparation of plans for an up-to-date sewerage system. This was not one of the schemes put forward by the British Honduras Government for provision of funds this year, but they intend to give it high priority in their future programme."

Mr. Blenkinsop then asked Mr. Profumo: "Is the hon. Member aware—I am sure he must be—of the real urgency of this matter and the impossibility of further progress with health considerations in Belize until this job is tackled? Will he put it to them, as they put it to me, that this is a matter of first priority?"

Mr. Profumo replied: "Yes, and as they put it to me as well; and the result—not the result but the fact—is that the revised development programme contains provision for £12,500 in order to make a start on the work."

British Guiana Housing. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of housing prevailing in many parts of British Guiana, what plans the British Guiana Government had to overcome them; how much the British Guiana Government had spent on housing each year since 1954; and how much was allocated for 1959.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of July 31st, stated: "Provision is included in the 1956-60 Development Programme for building 4,500 houses for poorer people. The British Guiana Government are also currently pursuing possibilities of interesting private building firms in the construction of low-cost houses for sale."

The British Guiana Credit Corporation, which was set up in 1954 with funds provided by the British Guiana Government, made over 7,000 housing loans totalling £1,513,000 in the period up to September 30th, 1957.

"The amounts spent by the British Guiana Government under their Development Programmes on housing from 1954 to March 31st, 1958—the latest date for which firm figures are available—are as follows:—

1954, £162,000, 1955, £518,000, 1956, £972,000, 1957, £1,116,000, 1958 (to 31st March), £200,000

"There is at present no provision for Government expenditure on housing in 1959."

Immigrants in the U.K. Mr. Ernest Davies asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what consultations he had held with colonial Governments in regard to immigration from their respective countries to the United Kingdom, and with what result.

In a written answer of July 10th, Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated: "Regular and comprehensive reports on all aspects of conditions in the United Kingdom, with particular emphasis on employment, are made available by the British Caribbean Welfare Service to the Governments in the West Indies, from where at present the bulk of the immigrants come; this, supplemented by radio and Press publicity, does much to ensure that intending emigrants shall be fully aware of their prospects here."

On the same day, in a written reply to a question by Mr. Ernest Davies, Mr. R. A. Butler, Secretary of State for the Home department, supplied the following table showing the estimated net inward movement of immigrants into the United Kingdom from India, Pakistan, and the Caribbean countries, respectively, during each of the years 1956 and 1957 and for the current year to the latest available date:—

Country of origin	1956	1957	1958 (January-May)
India ...	5,500	6,500	3,350
Pakistan ...	2,000	5,000	4,250
Caribbean countries ...	30,000	23,000	7,800

Immigrants and National Assistance. Sir James Duncan asked the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance whether he would have a more recent check made of the number of immigrants from the Commonwealth and colonies who were receiving National Insurance benefits or National Assistance; and if he would report the results to the House.

Miss Edith Pitt, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, who replied, stated in a written answer of August 1st: "I understand from my right hon. Friend the Minister of Labour and National Service that further inquiries are being made this week at employment exchanges on the lines of those undertaken last March. I will let my hon. Friend know the result."

Sir James also asked the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance what assistance he offered to those immigrants from the Commonwealth and Colonies who were out of work and who wished to return to their own homes.

In a written answer of the same date Miss Pitt stated that where such an immigrant was not likely to be able to support himself in this country, and no other financial arrangements were possible, the National Assistance Board would consider meeting the cost of his return home, subject where appropriate to an offer to repay.

British Guiana Cocoa. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 22nd what incentive was being given to the farmers in British Guiana towards cocoa production.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, cocoa cultivation trials had been held by the British Guiana Government since 1950 and had produced sufficiently conclusive results to justify the encouragement of cocoa growing commercially in the colony. Four propagating stations were producing some 70,000 root cuttings a year, and those were sold at the subsidized price of 10 cents each as an incentive to growers. Farmers were given every encouragement to grow that crop, and free advice was given to them by the Agricultural Department.

British Guiana Cane Farming. Mr. Slater asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made with the pilot cane farming scheme introduced in 1956 at Wales Estate in British Guiana.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 22nd that 57 tenant farmers had been settled in the new village

on plots of approximately 15 acres each, and had been provided with a house and vegetable garden at a small rental. They had been given guidance in agricultural methods and had already produced crops of reasonable quality, but it was too soon to say whether the pilot scheme would be economically successful.

Dominica Roads. Mr. Blenkinsop asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give special attention to the need for road construction in the island of Dominica.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 22nd that he warmly supported the Dominica Government in giving high priority to roads in allocating their development funds. Colonial Development and Welfare funds had borne most of the cost of three major roads and the Secretary of State was considering with the Governor of the Windward Islands how a fourth could be financed.

Bahamas Housing Schemes. Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what schemes there were for municipal housing in the Bahamas; and what rents were paid.

In a written answer of July 22nd Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that there were at present no schemes in the Bahamas for municipal housing, but the House of Assembly had set up a select committee to consider the question of a public housing scheme and the removal of slum areas. Efforts were being made to establish a building society in the colony by private enterprise with government encouragement, and there was good reason to believe that such a society would shortly be set up on a fairly large scale. A town planning officer had been appointed whose duties would include the question of zoning any new projects.

Wages in the Bahamas. Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the wage rates for skilled and unskilled workers in building and ancillary trades in the Bahamas; and the comparison between the average earnings of a Bahamian worker and those in Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad, respectively.

In a written answer of July 16th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the following were the hourly wage rates paid to workers in the Bahamas in building and ancillary trades other than Government:—

Painters—6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per hour; masons—6s. to 8s.; carpenters—7s. to 10s. and labourers—2s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.

Wage rates in Government employ were as follows:—

Painters—5s. to 5s. 9d. per hour; masons—6s. 3d. to 7s.; carpenters—6s. to 7s. and labourers—3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.

No information was available regarding the average earnings of workers, except in Trinidad, but the figures given above might be compared with the following wage rates payable by private enterprise to workers in similar trades in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad:—

Jamaica

Painters—2s. 1½d. to 4s. 10d. per hour; masons—2s. 1½d. to 5s.; carpenters—2s. 1½d. to 5s. 10d. and labourers—1s. 8½d. to 3s. 7d.

Barbados

Painters—1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9d. per hour; masons—1s. 5½d. to 2s. 3d.; carpenters—1s. 5½d. to 2s. 3d. and labourers—1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3d.

Trinidad

Painters—1s. 10d. per hour; masons—2s.; carpenters—1s. 10d. and labourers—1s. 5½d.

Employment in British Guiana. Mr. Marquand asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what surveys had been made of employment trends in British Guiana; and what was the latest estimate of the numbers of persons likely to be unemployed in 1966.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, stated in a written answer of July 29th, that a comprehensive report had been recently prepared by the International Labour Organization on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment in British Guiana. In order to give the Government an assessment of the possible magnitude of the problems to be faced in the coming years, the report gave an estimate of what the unemployment might be on two hypotheses.

On the hypothesis that the normal growth of employment would be just sufficient to hold the unemployment ratio at the 1956 level, but making allowance for 7,000 new jobs arising from the economic development programme, it was estimated that unemployment in 1966 would range from 31,000 to 33,000. On the second hypothesis that new opportunities of employment would fail to develop, apart from the 7,000 new jobs already referred to,

then unemployment in 1966 could rise as high as 80,000 to 91,000, depending on the size of the labour force.

There were, however, so many variable factors that, as the report stated, such figures did not pretend to be an estimate of what would happen, but were of value as illustrating the magnitude of the problems the colony would have to face in the future.

U.K. Dollar Imports. Mr. Holt asked the President of the Board of Trade what were the main categories of imports into the United Kingdom from North America which were still restricted by quotas.

Mr. Vaughan-Morgan, Minister of State, board of trade, who replied, circulated the following list in *Hansard* of July 29th:—

The main commodity groups subject to restriction when imported from the dollar area are set out below, the headings being those of the Import List.

Class	Imports restricted from the Dollar Area
A. Food, beverages and tobacco	Live cattle, mcat and meat preparations, dairy products, eggs and honey, fish and fish preparations, fruit and vegetables, sugar preparations (most), coffee, miscellaneous food preparations, beverages, tobacco and tobacco manufactures.
B. Basic materials	Synthetic rubber, some textile fibres and waste, grass and other seeds for sowing and flower bulbs, and stone (some).
C. Mineral fuels and lubricants	All.
D. Manufactured goods	Virtually all except metals, semi-manufactures of metals, paper and board (excluding newsprint).

Mr. Vaughan-Morgan also made the following announcement about the impending liberalization of most chemicals:—

"With effect from August 18th, the import licensing restrictions will be removed from a wide range of chemicals and allied products imported from the dollar area. A detailed announcement is being made indicating the commodities covered. Copies of this are being placed in the Library; the broad effect will be that with certain exceptions, such as dyestuffs and intermediates, import licences will no longer be required for most chemicals used as industrial materials."

Revenue of the Colonies. Mr. Tilney asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the approximate amount of Government revenue raised per head of estimated population, for the latest convenient financial year, in Barbados, Bermuda, the Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Eastern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria, Western Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Uganda, respectively.

In a written answer of July 16th, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that the approximate revenue per head in 1957 based on the latest available information was as follows:—

	£ per head	Period
Barbados	18.16	April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958.
Bermuda	69.97	January 1st, 1957, to December 31st, 1957.
Gambia	7.54	January 1st, 1957, to December 31st, 1957.
Jamaica	16.42	April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958.
Kenya	4.87	July 1st, 1957, to June 30th, 1958.
Eastern Nigeria	1.52	April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958.
Northern Nigeria	0.73	April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958.
Western Nigeria	2.16	April 1st, 1957, to March 31st, 1958.
Northern Rhodesia	8.16	July 1st, 1957, to June 30th, 1958.
Nyasaland	1.95	July 1st, 1957, to June 30th, 1958.
Sierra Leone	4.52	January 1st, 1957, to December 31st, 1957.
Tanganyika...	2.21	July 1st, 1957, to June 30th, 1958.
Trinidad	28.10	January 1st, 1957, to December 31st, 1957.
Uganda	3.25	July 1st, 1957, to June 30th, 1958.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd added that the above calculations were based on original or revised estimates for the period shown, and excluded financial assistance provided by Her Majesty's Government.

Company Reports and Meetings

Premier Consolidated Oilfields Ltd.

In their report for the year to March 31st the directors state that the profit on normal operations calculated on the same basis as the preceding year would have been £11,767; however, the basis of accountancy has been altered, so that the expenditure incurred on wells abandoned during any one year shall be charged against the profits of that year, and in consequence of this and other charges the company incurred a loss during the year of £108,322.

After adding £5,000 for taxation the figure is brought up to £113,322 and to offset this loss the directors have used £36,900 from the balance of profits unappropriated and have transferred £76,422 from general reserve.

The directors state that the production of crude oil for the year under review amounted to 410,762 barrels compared with 422,061 barrels during the previous 12 months.

In the course of his statement which accompanies the report and occupies no less than 13 pages, Mr. W. R. C. HALPIN, the chairman, states: "In August, 1957, Mr. P. A. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. F. C. Bowring, Captain J. A. Goodwin, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, and Mr. W. J. C. Richards resigned.

"A new board of directors was formed of Mr. L. C. Scruggs, Commander J. A. Paul, R.N.(Retd.), Mr. R. S. Webb and myself. In addition, Mr. P. E. T. O'Connor agreed to join the board in January as soon as he was in a position to take up his appointment in Trinidad as general manager of the company, and more recently in May Mr. J. S. Gruss was co-opted as a director. Mr. O'Connor has had a long and successful career as a geologist and as the general manager in Trinidad of the Antilles Petroleum Co. Mr. Gruss is a citizen of the U.S.A. and the largest shareholder in the company. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and has considerable interests in the oil industry. His experience in matters of oil and of finance should be of great assistance to the company.

"I am, however, sorry to have to announce the resignation in June of Mr. L. C. Scruggs. Mr. Scruggs has decided to move to Austin, Texas, and there to devote himself to an academic career at the University of Texas. As he would not in future be able to make his services available to your company he has felt compelled to tender his resignation. Your board has accepted his resignation with great regret, and will deeply miss his outstanding intellectual and practical executive abilities which he brilliantly demonstrated during his visits to Trinidad this year."

After dealing at considerable length with the extraordinary general meeting held on July 31st, 1957 (see CIRCULAR for August, 1957, page 222), the chairman continues: "Mr. Scruggs, Commander Paul, Mr. Webb and I visited the oilfields in Trinidad during October and November and decided:—

1. To take over the management of Premier's 'own' property as soon as possible.
2. To appoint an experienced Trinidadian oil man as general manager.
3. To obtain the advice of an oil consultant on the potentialities of the developed fields for further production by new drilling, by repairs of existing wells, and by methods of secondary recovery.
4. To use Premier Servicing for the well servicing of Premier and to effect a close co-ordination between the activities of that company and those of Premier.
5. To refrain from further investments in Canada and if possible to sell existing investments.
6. To apply for permission to transfer the residence of the company from the United Kingdom to Trinidad.
7. To conduct a thorough investigation into the company's affairs.

"We explained our problems and our desire to manage Premier's 'own' property to The Trinidad Oil Co (now Texaco Trinidad Inc) and immediately received their sympathetic help and co-operation.

"Without compensation they waived their management agreement as from March 31st, 1958, and thus allowed your company to take over the management of its own affairs on April 1st, 1958, and they offered to transfer to Premier all the personnel of whose services your company had need.

"They agreed to continue the oil sales contract on Premier's 'own' property unchanged until August, 1960, although this contract could have been voided as a consequence of the discontinuance of the management agreement.

"They also agreed that the oil sales contract covering the areas of joint development should be continued without alteration until August, 1960. They had previously given notice under this contract to the old board, effective from January 1st, 1958, of their desire to revise the basis of the valuation of crude oil prices.

"We are most appreciative of this generosity.

GENERAL MANAGER

"Soon after my arrival in Trinidad we had the good fortune to acquire the services of Mr. P. E. T. O'Connor as general manager of the company. Mr. O'Connor gave up the position of general manager of Antilles Petroleum Co., which position he had held for the last 11 years, to come to your company. During the period that Mr. O'Connor was general manager of Antilles, that company's activities were greatly expanded and production rose from 2,000 barrels per day to 8,000 barrels per day.

"Mr. O'Connor is a member of a family long established in Trinidad and he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the colony.

"Mr. O'Connor joined the company on January 1st, 1958, and was appointed a director on January 7th, 1958. He has agreed to serve the company under an agreement whereby the company makes no provision for the payment of a pension on the completion of his contract. Your board have given him an option to purchase 50,000 shares at 5s. 3d. per share on or after January 1st, 1962. We hope that these option rights will prove valuable to Mr. O'Connor.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

"Your board considers that the central management and control of the company should be transferred to the centre of its activities in Trinidad, where two directors, Mr. P. E. T. O'Connor and Mr. R. S. Webb are already resident.

"No significant taxation advantages are expected to flow from this transfer of residence, but in this period of great political growth both through the operation of the 1956 Constitution in Trinidad and in the creation of the new Federation of the British West Indies, it is our wish to associate the company by all possible means with Trinidad and with its local interests.

"The advice which I have received both in Trinidad and England unanimously supports this attitude.

"Your board have therefore applied to H.M. Treasury for permission to transfer the central management and control of the company to Trinidad.

PRICE OF OIL

"Texaco Trinidad Inc. has contracted to purchase all oil produced by the company until August, 1960, in accordance with formulae based on the price of U.S. Gulf Cargo lots of refined products ('Own' Properties) and on 'field storage value' of crude oil used for the purposes of Government royalties in Trinidad (joint development with Texaco Trinidad Inc.).

"The average monthly price has fallen throughout the year from 19s. 7d. in April, 1957, to 16s. 5d. in March, 1958.

"Since the crude oil sold by your company is valued on the basis of world prices it would be rash of me to forecast the course of these prices during the coming year. I hope that the worst is passed and our estimates for 1958-59 at present assume that the prices ruling on April 1st, 1958, will be maintained during the year."

Mr. Halpin then went on to deal in detail with financial and related matters and concludes: "Your present board has reorganised the operations of the company. It has considerably reduced expenditures and it has planned a large increase in drilling activities. Thus, despite the heavy fall in the sale value of our oil and despite an increase in labour rates, we have hopes, given reasonable success in our drilling programme, that the profits for 1958-59 should be at least as good as those of 1956-57.

"Your directors are deeply committed in this venture and are acutely aware of their responsibilities to their stockholders.

"We have an able general manager in Trinidad supported by a skilled and enthusiastic team, and I am sure that stockholders will join with us in wishing them success in this difficult but challenging adventure."

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. Tabor (Captain Hindley), Liverpool, July 21st :—

Mr. I. K. A. Chin Mr. G. V. de Freitas Mr. K. Prasad

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), Liverpool, August 5th :—

Mr. W. B. Glasgow Mrs. D. L. Pyac Miss G. Smart-Dalgleish
Mrs. S. Haring Mr. W. Rhodius Dr. J. J. Talbot
Mr. R. M. J. Kowlessar

Home arrivals from British Guiana in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), Liverpool, July 17th :—

Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Artbur Mr. H. W. de Freitas Mr. P. N. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Baldwin Mr. A. C. Forde Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Warwick

Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman, D.S.C.), London, July 18th :—

BARBADOS
Mr. & Mrs. A. Abraham Mrs. W. M. Field Dr. & Mrs. I. A. E. Kirby
Mrs. I. Harrow Mr. W. G. Fields Mr. S. A. Mehter
Miss Y. Barrow Mrs. E. E. Foster Mr. R. P. Mitchell
Mrs. G. I. Collymore Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Gittens Miss J. H. Phillips
Major W. I. Consett Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Haynes Mr. A. E. A. Thomas
Mr. J. Crossan

TRINIDAD
Mr. Y. Ali Miss S. M. Leich Miss S. V. Ramcharan
Mr. P. J. Baruett Mr. & Mrs. I. McRobert Miss J. F. Ramdeen
Mr. C. Bristol Mr. J. K. McRobert Mr. J. C. Rose
Mr. J. S. Barker Miss M. M. McRobert Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Ruiz
Mr. N. Caton Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Miller Miss A. E. Salandy
Miss M. Cherubim Miss P. V. Miller Mr. C. Sookdeo Singh
Mr. & Mrs. K. Murray Mr. M. D. Moore Mr. & Mrs. N. F. Sobers
Mrs. E. E. Forte Mrs. E. Peters Miss M. J. Solorzano
Mr. O. B. Gittens Miss A. A. Peters Miss D. J. Townsend
Mr. F. A. Goodland Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Phelps Mrs. S. S. Walker
Mr. K. E. F. Julien Miss S. F. Phelps Mrs. D. Williams
Mr. M. A. I. Julien Miss S. P. Phelps Miss A. E. Williams
Mrs. L. M. Leich Mr. R. Rahaman Miss M. I. Williams
Miss J. A. Leich Miss L. Ramcharan Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Yeates

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain Kidd), London, July 3rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. McCulloch Mr. & Mrs. D. Godfrey Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Turner
Dr. & Mrs. C. Broadbent Mrs. P. W. Lloyd Mrs. H. E. Green

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain Tirole), London, July 10th :—

Miss J. P. Fiddes Miss M. Lestic Mr. B. Matthews
Mr. & Mrs. W. Jemmott

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain Kidd), London, August 4th :—

Dr. H. Adam Miss K. Dupee Mr. V. Jurcinii
Mrs. C. Ainaud Miss B. Dupee Mrs. J. Morrison
Miss G. Cohen Miss M. Franklin Mrs. M. Sirason

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), London, August 8th :—

Miss M. J. Holness Miss M. C. Moulton Mr. & Mrs. J. Whyte
Mr. D. A. Magnus Major & Mrs. D. Vaughan Captain R. E. Wilson

Sailings to Jamaica in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), London, July 24th :—

Rev. E. G. Allsopp Mrs. A. E. Craig Mr. & Mrs. N. C. Price
Mrs. V. F. Cariss Mr. & Mrs. A. Hopkins Miss M. J. Tilley
Miss C. A. Clare

Saguenay Shipping

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunrose (Captain F. Bjoeness), London, July 17th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Core-Smith Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Foster Mrs. K. A. Riley
Mr. G. F. Field Miss C. A. Foster Miss T. A. Riley
Mr. M. Finnerty Miss C. M. Foster

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Sunland (Captain T. Berge), London, July 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. M. Bresard Mr. & Mrs. I. McKendrick

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunadele (Captain H. J. F. Coltau), Rotterdam, July 31st :—

Miss D. F. Murland Miss D. G. De Silva Mr. T. A. Ying
Mr. A. E. De Silva Mr. M. G. Stolt

Sailings to British Guiana in m.v. Sunbeam (Captain T. Reinertsen), Liverpool, July 23rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Luck Miss A. J. Luck

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Oranjestad (Captain J. Wols), Plymouth, July 7th :—

Mr. W. T. Adams Mr. & Mrs. F. Henderson Mrs. A. Renne
Mr. A. K. Allan Mr. A. Hirst Mrs. J. A. Richardson
Miss S. Butts Miss M. James Mr. J. V. Ryder
Mr. W. Clegg Mr. & Mrs. Kirpatrick Mr. C. O. Waith
Mr. H. Evans Mrs. Lewis Mr. F. J. Ward
Miss G. E. Harewood Mr. I. McEvoy Mr. M. Williamson
Mrs. C. E. Hayley Mr. D. I. Newman

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain C. Ferrenbach), Plymouth, July 16th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Allen Mr. & Mrs. Q. Farara Mr. & Mrs. C. Moulds
Miss C. Allen Mr. & Mrs. J. Frost Mrs. A. Paye
Mr. R. Anderson Dr. N. Griffin Mr. & Mrs. A. Perkins
Mr. F. Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. E. Gittens Miss R. Perkins
Miss M. Austin Mr. & Mrs. R. Hart Mr. & Mrs. G. Richardson
Mrs. M. Barreto Miss C. Haselden Miss J. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. L. Bennett Mr. & Mrs. W. Herbert Mrs. G. Scalden
Miss P. E. Brown Mr. & Mrs. J. Herrera Mr. O. B. Simcock
Miss B. A. Brown Mr. D. Hetram Dr. & Mrs. B. Singh
Mr. A. T. Cooke Mr. C. D. Hobson Miss L. Sylvester
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cornwall Mr. & Mrs. E. Laughlin Mr. & Mrs. R. de Verteuil
Miss M. R. Dias Mr. & Mrs. A. Lovelace Miss R. Watts
Miss J. Edwards Miss E. Lovelace Mr. P. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fadelle Miss A. Lovelace

ROUND VOYAGE

Mr. & Mrs. A. Alderslade Mr. & Mrs. M. Shepberd

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Colombie (Captain C. Ferrenbach), Southampton, July 23rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Adamira Mr. C. M. Guillaume Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Murray
Miss A. J. Adamira Miss M. M. Guillaume Mrs. E. Napier
Mr. C. Armour Mr. & Mrs. B. Guillaume Mr. & Mrs. C. O'Connor
Mrs. M. C. Bassett Miss J. E. Headie Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Poulson
Miss B. Chandler Mr. C. Jennett Miss E. A. Poulson
Mr. J. R. Connor Mr. T. M. Knowles Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Samuel
Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Dally Mrs. B. M. Knowles Dr. & Mrs. B. C. Shortt
Mr. & Mrs. H. De Gannes Rev. & Mrs. F. Layne Miss R. Shortt
Mr. & Mrs. K. de Verteuil Mr. J. D. Lewis Mrs. S. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Drew Mrs. P. A. Lunn Miss R. S. Ward
Mr. Y. M. Guillaume Miss S. I. Lunn

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. F. Young), Southampton, July 5th :—

Miss M. A. Brebner Miss E. A. Maynier Capt. & Mrs. B. H. B.
Prof. & Mrs. H. Charlton Mr. J. R. Middleton Synnons-Joune
Mr. W. T. McGuire Mrs. E. E. Shilston

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain R. H. Evans), Liverpool, July 8th :—

Miss I. G. Edwards Dr. J. Marryat Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Nelson
Mr. E. J. Gillet Mr. & Mrs. Norris Mr. I. O. Taylor

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), Bristol, July 22nd :—

BARBADOS
Miss D. E. Bane Miss M. Marshall Mr. & Mrs. W. Paterson
Miss O. C. Edwards Miss M. E. McKinnou Mr. K. W. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. E. Marshall Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Moore Mr. & Mrs. G. S. J. Snook
Mrs. K. C. Marshall Mrs. H. J. Norris

TRINIDAD
Miss G. Armstrong Mrs. M. Hill Mr. & Mrs. J. C. O'Shea
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Bailey Mr. G. Hill Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Powell
Mrs. J. A. Barnett Mr. J. Hill Mr. J. Rotbery
Mrs. A. M. Briggs Miss J. D. Jack Lt.-Col. The Hon. Charles
Mr. P. W. Briggs Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Jardine Strogg
Rev. J. Broughall Mrs. E. Lloyd Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Taylor
Miss A. Carr-Brown Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Munro Mrs. M. Upton
Mr. & Mrs. W. Herriot Mr. G. Nye Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Urich

JAMAICA
Mr. D. D. St. G. Bolton Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Guy Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. B. Candicott Miss P. G. Jackson Mr. M. A. Prescott
Mr. & Mrs. K. Cameron Miss C. A. Lambert Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Price
Miss M. F. Gartshore Mr. C. G. Levy Mr. P. S. Sheldon
Miss P. Gibbs Mr. & Mrs. E. Lyon-Hall Mr. & Mrs. J. Stephens
Mr. & Mrs. T. Grey Mrs. B. M. G. Page Miss S. E. Wynter

ROUND VOYAGE

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Behrens Miss A. R. Grant Mr. & Mrs. A. Williams

Fyffes Line—continued

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chicanoa (Captain G. M. Roberts), Liverpool, July 20th:—

Miss S. Brice	Mr. R. C. Goubalt	Mr. D. Lopez
Mrs. L. Browa	Mr. S. Green	Mr. & Mrs. P. McDougal
Mr. P. L. Droz	Miss E. Harvey	

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), Southampton, July 27th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. J. Chabrol	Miss S. M. Chandler	Mr. E. B. F. Osborn
Mrs. K. P. Chaffee	Miss D. C. Hutson	Miss V. I. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. J. Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. G. MacPhail	Mrs. M. V. Taylor
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Batter	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Mackie	Mr. & Mrs. A. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Binning	Mr. & Mrs. L. H. McNeill	Miss S. M. Ross
Mrs. R. L. Bulkeley	Miss K. Murray	Mr. E. Siang
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Cave	Mr. & Mrs. K. Nicholls	Mr. & Mrs. D. Watchorn
Miss J. M. L. Cutlibert	Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Reid	Mr. & Mrs. W. Webster
Mrs. M. C. Durey	Mr. & Mrs. F. Robinson	Miss M. Webster
Miss C. A. Gomes	Miss P. A. Robinson	Mrs. C. C. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Indar	Mrs. A. M. Robinson	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Aguilar	Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Norton
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bloomfield	Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Irish	Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Powney
Mrs. J. S. A. Catt	Miss P. Irish	Mrs. S. R. Robinson
Mrs. D. G. Costa	Mr. & Mrs. F. McRae	Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Rugg
Mr. & Mrs. A. Finn	Mr. & Mrs. A. Michelin	Miss S. Rugg
Dr. L. L. Freeman	Col. R. T. Michelin	Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Vincent
Mrs. C. A. Gomes	Miss W. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. A. Graham	Miss J. M. Miller	Miss E. G. Williams

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), Avonmouth, August 5th:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. E. Acock	Cdr. & Mrs. K. J. Douglas-Morris	Mr. & Mrs. J. Parkinson
Miss B. L. Arne	Miss C. A. Douglas-Morris	Mr. J. Refalo
Mrs. D. I. Bowen	Miss S. L. Douglas-Morris	Mr. L. Scerri
Mrs. E. Cheney	Mr. P. Furrugia	Mr. A. C. Turner
Mr. W. Coleiro	Mr. & Mrs. F. I. R. King	Mr. G. Vassallo
TRINIDAD		
Miss G. D. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. W. Burgess	Miss M. R. Newbold
Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Deedell	Miss S. F. Dalgleish	Miss K. E. Newbold
Dr. & Mrs. A. Bierzynski	Mrs. S. Duncan	Mr. K. Nichols
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Boyd	Mrs. A. M. Grant	Rev. & Mrs. W. Proctor
Miss R. M. C. Boyle	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Khouri	Miss J. T. Sheppard
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Brooks	Mr. & Mrs. P. Manquet	Miss K. C. Sheppard
Mr. K. M. Brooks	Mr. & Mrs. R. McMurdo	Miss D. W. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. I. C. Bryan	Mr. & Mrs. A. McWilliams	Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Buchanan	Mr. F. C. Mennie	Mr. L. A. Wilcock
Mr. F. M. Bullock	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Newbold	
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. A. Chilvers	Mr. & Mrs. D. Marchalleck	His Honour Judge J. A. Pugh
Mr. Evans	Dr. J. H. H. Markes	Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Shaw
Miss I. Foster	Miss A. J. Marshall	Mr. E. C. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Gray	Mr. & Mrs. S. Parchment	Mr. & Mrs. C. F. T. Taine
Mr. & Mrs. N. S. Hassan	Mr. V. H. Parchment	Mr. A. Tame
Miss E. Jones	ROUND VOYAGE	
Mr. B. J. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. W. Howard	Mr. J. Mills

Mirrlees Watson Acquire Pott, Cassels

The Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, have purchased the old established firm of Pott, Cassels & Williamson, also of Glasgow.

Pott, Cassels & Williamson, now a limited company, will continue business under their own name. Mr. Robert Williamson and Mr. I. H. C. Williamson, formerly partners in the company, have been appointed executive directors, and the benefit of the long experience of Mr. J. H. H. Cassels, formerly senior partner, has been secured by his appointment to the board.

This acquisition is another step in the long association between the firms. Mr. Robert Williamson, one of the original partners, served his apprenticeship with the Mirrlees Watson Co., and his father before him is known to have been employed by the firm around 1850.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

ADAMSON, A. R. (Assistant Director of Public Works, British Guiana). Chief Engineer (Roads Division), P.W.D., British Guiana.

ALBURY, T. C. W. (Senior Agricultural Officer, Bahamas). Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bahamas.

BUNTING, V. A. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica). Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

DUFFUS, H. G. H. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica). Puisne Judge, Jamaica.

GILLETTE, H. P. S., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Director of Medical Services, Trinidad). Medical Adviser to the Federation of The West Indies.

HAREWOOD, R. J. (Assistant Director of Statistical Services, Trinidad). Director of Statistical Services, Trinidad.

MARKES, T. B. (Senior Scientific Officer, Jamaica). Assistant Government Chemist, Jamaica.

MCDOWALL, M. F., M.D., C.M., D.T.M. & H., D.C.H., Medical Officer, Grade "B," Trinidad. Medical Officer, Grade "A" (Paediatrician), Trinidad.

NARAIN, S. S. (Executive Engineer, P.W.D., British Guiana). Assistant Director of Public Works, British Guiana.

SPENCE, C. A. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica). Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

STEER, H. J. (Director of Statistical Services, Trinidad). Economic Adviser, Trinidad.

New Appointments

BENSON, T. W., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

BULLOCK, F. M., Assistant Resident Engineer, Works and Hydraulic Department, Trinidad.

HEATH, B., Adviser on Food Standards, Jamaica.

HILL, M. H., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

HOOTON, J. C., Attorney General, Bermuda.

LOVELL, G. C. A., Assistant/Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

MARGETSON, N. E. J., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

MOLLE, D. C. G., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

OLDHAM, R., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

ROBERTS, J. G., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

STEVENS, P. H. M., Town Planning Officer, Barbados.

Correction

In the list published in last issue, Mr. A. Knox-Johnson was shown (through no fault of the CIRCULAR) as being appointed Deputy Colonial Secretary, British Guiana. His appointment should read: Deputy Colonial Secretary, Bahamas.

In the same list Dr. J. Schilling was shown as being appointed Geologist, Bahamas. His appointment should read: Geologist, British Guiana.

Popular Jamaica Quintet

Our Jamaica correspondent, in his newsletter in the July issue referred to the public appeal for £1,600 to enable the Frats Quintet to participate at the Eisteddfod at Llangollen. The appeal was successful and this well-known male voice group, whose leader is Mr. Winston White, duly arrived in Wales where they became immediately popular as millions of television viewers throughout the United Kingdom are aware. They competed in the International Eisteddfod and did well to take third place. They sang in Edinburgh and London and flew to New York on August 3rd en route for Kingston.

The Markets

August 15th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Price August 9th, 1957	
2½ Consols	...	50½	53½	
3½ War Loan	...	67½	70½	66 69
25 Angostura Bitters 10/-	...	17/6	27/6†	43/9 48/0
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	...	6/3	11/3†	25/- 30/-
•10 Antigua Sugar Factory	...	21/-	22/-	20/6 22/-
•40 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	...	48/9	51/3	66/- 68/-
8 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	...	27/8	30/6	35/- 36/-
•9½ Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	...	20/-	20/6	21/9 22/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	...	17/9	14/6	17/- 18/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	...	-/9	1/3	1/- 1/4‡
14½ Caroni Ltd. 2/-	...	4/3	5/3	4/6 5/3
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	...	18/6	18/6	15/- 17/-
•6 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	...	5/6	6/6	6/6 7/6
15 Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	...	26/10‡	29/4‡	31/3 33/9
12½ Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	...	3/9	4/9	8/- 9/-
21 Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	...	500/-	540/-xd	600/- 640/-xd
•15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	...	50/-	52/6	58/- 61/-
•7 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	...	24/6	28/6	27/6 31/3
29½ Shell Trinidad Ltd.	...	125/-	135/-	165/- 170/-
50 Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	...	19/9	21/3§	47/3 48/9
35 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	...	66/3	76/3	115/- 120/-
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	...	16/6	17/6	16/6 18/-
6 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	...	11/-	13/-	7/9 8/9
•6½ West Indies Sugar	...	26/10‡	29/4‡	28/9 31/3
3½ West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	...	70	80	71 76

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one-for-one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. There has been practically no demand from manufacturers and the market generally has been dull and prices are again lower. On the 11th inst. the Ghana and Nigerian Marketing Companies started to offer new crop for October-December shipment but only a few lots are reported to have been sold, the prices paid being about 345/- per cwt. c.i.f.; dealers however have sold good fermented Ghana for the same months down to 327/6.

West Indian descriptions have continued to be neglected and stocks in the islands are now reported as almost exhausted. The nominal value of Trinidad first marks is 375/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. and second marks 360/-; the first marks of new crop are offered at 365/- Grenada fine estates are quoted at 385/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. On the spot in London Trinidad first marks and fine estates Grenada are offered at 400/- per cwt. ex store.

Pimento. The official price has been reduced from 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. to 490/- effective from July 30th until October 31st for shipment up to the end of this year. The price will revert to 540/- on orders placed after October 31st next.

Ginger. Some business has been reported in Jamaica No. 3 grade at 242/6 per cwt. c.i.f., but other sellers are asking 250/-. Holders on the spot are quoting No. 3 grade at 290/- to 300/- per cwt. ex store terms London and No. 2 grade at 340/- to 350/-.

Nutmegs. Grenada defective are quoted at 9/- per lb. f.o.b. and sound unassorted at 12/6, and are offered on the combined basis of 2 to 1, i.e. two tons of sound unassorted for every one ton of defectives.

Mace. Quotations are unchanged at 22/- per lb. f.o.b. for whole pale blade and 20/- for No. 1 broken; it is reported that all grades at origin are in short supply at the present time.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of June		January-June	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone	...	41,675	5,000	10,881	14,971
Ghana	...	64,801	12,531	718,802	588,543
Nigeria	...	—	—	829,695	570,448
Western Samoa and Ross Dependencies	...	—	4,338	20,820	19,618
Jamaica	...	—	—	—	—
Windward Islands	...	2,085	1,810	9,380	9,793
Trinidad	...	6,042	827	20,189	21,416
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	427	2,299	7,835	14,268
French West Africa	...	—	—	9,775	—
Brazil	...	—	1,317	5,580	58,120
Other foreign countries	...	1,473	565	10,337	14,005
Total	...	116,503	28,687	1,649,294	1,311,382
Exports	...	10,063	3,779	57,904	41,267
Consumption	...	154,388	170,945	1,163,520	1,129,738
Stocks (end of May)	...	925,000	600,000	—	—

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of June		January-June	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa	...	5,483	—	21,709	36,060
Mauritius	...	1,250	2,231	201,232	110,690
Australia	...	—	—	237,890	136,683
Fiji	...	—	—	18,518	26,271
Jamaica	...	49,285	44,740	153,418	176,630
Leeward Islands	...	9,600	7,621	39,448	24,841
Windward Islands	...	17,50	2,751	5,631	7,151
Barbados	...	14,432	6,759	80,709	61,526
Trinidad	...	23,285	8,400	124,160	114,608
British Guiana	...	10,893	4,311	81,618	91,437
Other Commonwealth Countries	...	1,241	2,001	1,892	8,663
Cuba	...	47,037	35,735	234,968	287,017
Dominican Republic	...	45,620	47,338	248,104	248,594
Peru	...	5,000	—	30,786	25,236
Brazil	...	—	250	—	21,420
Other foreign countries	...	—	—	4,447	9
Total	...	214,866	170,787	1,484,524	1,378,836
Exports (Refined, including candy)	...	63,582	40,714	335,105	254,644
Consumption	...	1,141	137	2,838	11,610
Refined	...	263,578	249,726	1,129,335	1,105,470
Unrefined	...	—	—	—	—
Total	...	264,719	249,863	1,132,173	1,117,080
Stocks (end of May)	...	161,000	134,050	—	—
Home Grown Beet	...	3,400	250	—	—
Imported Refined	...	583,550	550,200	—	—
Imported Unrefined	...	—	—	—	—
Total	...	747,950	684,500	—	—

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of June		January-June	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports	...	348,781	340,442	2,133,607	1,535,988
Consumption	...	32,234	56,477	299,852	350,091
Stocks (end of April)	...	64,884	82,211	395,074	385,004
	...	10,526,000	11,678,000	—	—

Visitors from Overseas

It would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence dispatched.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mr. Frank B. Armstrong | Dr. G. A. C. Herklots, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. |
| Mr. P. H. Barker-Benfield | Mr. O. G. Hosten |
| Mr. Peter Bayley | Mr. F. R. Innes |
| Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes | Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood |
| Commander C. S. Bushe, C.B.E., R.N. | Miss Stephanie La Forest |
| Miss D. P. Burslem | Mr. N. W. Lewis |
| Mr. G. L. Challenor | Mr. H. A. Littlepage, |
| Dr. Rennie M. F. Charles, M.D. | B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. |
| Mr. E. D. Chaundy | His Honour Mr. Justice |
| Mr. C. E. Clarke | R. Sydney Muller |
| Mr. H. H. Croucher | Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Moulton-Barrett |
| Mr. M. H. Davis, O.B.E. | Mr. H. G. Nethersole |
| Mr. St. Yves De Verteuil, M.B.E. | Major Cecil Noott, T.D. |
| Mr. R. Rawson Duke | Dr. A. L. Raeburn |
| Mr. C. S. Durant | Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, C.B.E. |
| Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A. | Dr. C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc. |
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| Mr. Ken Galt | Mr. A. H. Stone |
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| Mr. R. O. Girling | Mr. Leon Tauriel |
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| Hon. C. F. Henville | |

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 £18 18s.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LXXIII SEPTEMBER, 1958 No. 1329

Telephone:
TEMPLE BAR 8922

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

Telegrams:
CARIA, ESTRAND. LONDON

September, 1958

Let's be Friends

THE recent deplorable outbreaks of violence, in which white and coloured British citizens have been involved, in a city in the Midlands and in certain parts of London, have come as a shock to public opinion in Britain, and are a great disappointment to the responsible majority who have come to appreciate the actual and potential value to the community of the coloured compatriots with whom they now come into contact in the pursuit of their daily avocations.

The British public is prone to complacency and, it has to be confessed, to wishful thinking. Experience of the way in which coloured immigrants have, as it were, dovetailed into many of the multifarious activities which go on around them had inculcated in the general public a belief that difficulties and differences which were known to have caused trouble in the early stages had been overcome and that, with a few exceptions, the newcomers were settling in quite nicely.

This complacency has been rudely shattered, and comment in the public Press and pronouncements by spokesmen of organizations of standing and representative of all shades of opinion have left no doubt of the horror and disgust which the regrettable occurrences have evoked. A disturbing feature of the incidents has been the evidence of organized intention, on the part of certain undesirable elements, to make trouble for the immigrants, and it draws attention to an aspect of the situation which demands serious consideration; that despite the advent of the welfare state and claims of improvement in standards of education and of living, there still exist in Britain unresponsive morons whose standards remain primitive and bestial, and that conditions in this country force many immigrants to seek accommodation in areas where they come into close and uncomfortable contact with these undesirables. Herein is an explosive situation, of which those in authority should take immediate notice.

Mr. Manley has exhorted the immigrants to keep calm and not to allow themselves to be provoked, but, as it takes two to make a quarrel, so it takes two to keep the peace, and unless and until the hooligans responsible for the provocation are properly dealt with there must be constant apprehension of disturbance. Goodwill can never be fostered under such conditions.

One effect of the disturbances has been to raise a demand, in certain quarters, for restriction of immigration. This would not be a procedure likely to foster goodwill, either, and it would be repugnant to all who believe in a British Commonwealth of Nations. The

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Home Secretary has rightly put his foot down firmly on any such departure from the traditional policy which has so long been Britain's pride.

Nor would indiscriminate restriction of immigration be desirable from Britain's point of view. Most of the West Indian immigrants are decent and useful citizens. That there is a place for them in this country is evidenced by the demand for their services and the obvious satisfaction of employers and citizens with the manner in which they render those services. "Service with a smile" was becoming very rare in Britain: the West Indians have reintroduced it. They have their shortcomings, like the rest of us, but by and large their coming amongst us has been of mutual advantage and they are far from unwelcome. The problem of integrating a substantial coloured population into Britain's way of life is bound to be a long term problem, soluble only, with goodwill on both sides, by persistent effort over the years. Governments, at both ends, can help, first, by controlling undesirables, second, by providing increasing facilities for the education of their own nationals in the customs of the other, to promote mutual understanding. The nationals themselves can help by mutual tolerance and forbearance.

But the British Government must clamp down firmly on hooliganism.

Sweetened Fruit Juices

THE recommendation of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, that the rate of sugar duty on imported fruit juices containing added sweetening matter should be halved, will be welcomed by West Indian citrus producers. With the reduction in duty comes a commensurate reduction in the rate of sugar surcharge, under an Order made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which is reported on page 255 of this issue of the CIRCULAR. The total result is a reduction in the levy on imported fruit juice from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

While this relief will of course benefit other Commonwealth producers of fruit juice too, West Indian producers in particular will be grateful to Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, for his support of the representations made by the West India Committee for a reduction in the duty, and for the able lead he gave to the delegation, consisting of himself, with the chairman and secretary of the committee, which put forward the case for a reduction.

From a Londoner's Notebook

The following notes have been supplied by a special correspondent, our regular contributor being on holiday.

ON the whole, in this country since the war, the newspapers, even the most "popular" of them, have dealt responsibly with the subject of race relations. They have been vigilant in exposing colour prejudice and diligent in airing the problems of absorbing West Indian and other immigrants into the community. When race troubles came to the surface in Nottingham and Notting Hill, Press coverage was factual and restrained, and it was difficult to put one's finger on any particular newspaper report and say it was exaggerated or distorted. The same can be said, with greater emphasis, of the Press cables overseas reporting the troubles and the reactions of the British Press. Yet the picture that emerged, and carried conviction in many parts of the world, was of a Britain poisoned by race hatreds, a country in which it was positively dangerous for an African or an Asian to show his face. This may be incredible to those who were aware of the relatively tiny areas in Nottingham and West London to which the troubles were confined—but it was so. Unwittingly, the Press was largely responsible.

Newspapers, particularly those that trade in sensationalism, are victims of the technique they have developed to sell themselves to the public. There is a front page and there must be a lead story that makes the headlines. However balanced and objective the reporting, the very fact of the headlines and the front

page prominence lifts one subject to pre-eminent importance in the day's news. No one would deny that the race troubles were important. Few would question that it was the duty of the newspapers to publicize them widely. But when there is such tremendous emphasis, such headline hammer blows day after day, the picture grows and grows, in the minds of people in this country, and even more so, because of the necessarily abbreviated Press cables overseas, in the minds of people in other lands.

* * *

This is the season of mass political conferences—the trades unions, then the Labour Party and finally the annual Tory rally. The delegates descend on the chosen seaside resort and for a brief space a Blackpool or a Brighton bursts into the national news. There are long sessions in the conference hall, concerts on the prom, and dances on the pier. Pictures in the papers show Lord Hailsham emerging from the sea or Dr. Edith Summerskill dancing a jig. There are long columns in *The Times* that not many people read. Among the delegates smiling through their busmen's holiday by the sea there is an air of mateyness that vies with the weather to depress all but the staunchest spirits. But the conferences roll on and Bournemouth this year was privileged to open the ball by entertaining the trades unionists. There were over 1,000 of them, all told, and they basked in the satisfying, if astonishing, sunshine turned on by the opening speaker, "The eyes and ears of the world have turned to Bournemouth." After that, the conference was an anti-climax and the world, or, more precisely, a thin segment of it, was left with the impression of a trades union hierarchy that, in the words of one acute observer, are "motivated mainly by a gaggle of imprecise ideas about conflicting things that it definitely does not want to do."

* * *

The Englishman's habit of relying on the weather to break the conversational ice often causes amusement. It is among the more peculiar customs of the island race but can you really blame us? We live in a land of indefinite seasons and nothing is more at the mercy of chance than an English summer. This year we have had no summer at all. The experts say we have just been unlucky, that the fine weather has gone north and south, and all the rain and gales have hit these islands. This prosaic explanation has not satisfied holiday-makers huddling under umbrellas on the beaches and they have much preferred the theory of H-bomb interference and dark talk of what the Russians are doing. Anyway August was a shocker with storms and floods in abundance. On the northern border of Devon and Cornwall (where I have a holiday cottage) houses in one village street were flooded to a depth of five feet twice in one week. On the outskirts of another village the local postman's cottage has a little stream running beside it. Normally, this brook is not more than a few inches deep. One August morning, after a cloudburst,

(Continued on page 248)



Mr. Norman Manley shows members of the Press a poster displayed all over Jamaica—one of the measures taken to guide would-be emigrants to Britain.

Disturbances in London and Nottingham

Delegation from The West Indies

THE following Press notice was issued by the Federal Information Service, from Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, on September 2nd:—

"The Council of State held an emergency meeting this morning at the Prime Minister's residence, 'Spanish Acres,' to consider the serious situation that has arisen as a result of recent racial disturbances in the United Kingdom.

"During the past fortnight the Federal Government has received with growing alarm reports from Mr. Garnet Gordon, The West Indies Commissioner in London, and has been particularly shocked by the events of last weekend. The Council of State has therefore decided that the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Carl LaCorbiniere, should fly to London immediately to confer with The West Indies Commissioner, Mr. Garnet Gordon, and consult at ministerial level with members of the United Kingdom Government. Dr. LaCorbiniere is due to attend the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal in the middle of September, and he will report to the Federal Government before leaving London for Montreal."

Dr. LaCorbiniere arrived at London Airport on September 5th, accompanied by Mr. Norman Manley, Q.C., Chief Minister of Jamaica. Travelling with them was Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who joined the plane at Bermuda where he had been spending a few days after visiting Canada.

Some days later the two ministers were joined by Dr. Hugh Gordon Cummins, Premier of Barbados,

Dr. Patrick Solomon, Deputy Chief Minister of Trinidad, and Mr. Ram Karran, Minister for Communications and Works, British Guiana, who had come to London in connexion with business concerning their respective governments.

Dr. LaCorbiniere left London on September 14th for Montreal and Mr. Manley (who was accompanied to London by Mrs. Manley and Mr. A. E. T. Henry, Public Relations Officer to the Government of Jamaica) left for Kingston on September 16th. The other three ministers were due to leave London as this issue was being prepared for press.

The delegates had a very busy time during their visit, and in addition to meeting large numbers of West Indians in London, Nottingham and Birmingham held numerous private and public meetings and met the officials of many organizations responsible for welfare work among the immigrant population.

The bulk of the public speaking was entrusted to Mr. Manley and on every occasion he was listened to with great respect and sympathetic understanding. The many contacts he made materially helped to ease bitterness and tension; his appearance as the Guest in the 30-minute B.B.C. television programme *Press Conference* did much to clarify any misunderstanding there may have been in the minds of viewers and enabled them to understand the size of the problem which confronts the federal and the unit governments.

When Mr. Manley called a Press conference at his hotel, every available seat was taken, and reports of



The delegation at No. 10 Downing Street, where they took luncheon with Mr. Harold Macmillan. Left to right are: Dr. Patrick Solomon, Mr. Ram Karran, Mr. Norman Manley, Mr. Macmillan, Dr. LaCorbiniere and Dr. Hugh Cummins.

his remarks were published in large numbers of newspapers not only in the United Kingdom but farther afield.

He received a tumultuous welcome from over 1,000 West Indians when he addressed a meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, London, on the evening of Sunday, September 7th. In the course of his speech, which was widely quoted in the Press, Mr. Manley said: "We are here first and foremost to give you courage and strength. We are here to give you advice, and we are here to challenge decent British public opinion."

After saying that his visit was not a fact-finding mission because he knew all the facts, Mr. Manley went on: "People ask me—no doubt they ask you—'Why do you come here?' There is one sharp simple answer. Migration is not a twentieth century invention, it is one of the facts of life. More people leave England every year than come into it. And they leave for precisely the same reason as we come here. They are looking for better opportunities in life."

Mr. Manley continued: "When you pull the trigger and the gun fires and shoots you dead, it is not the trigger which shot you. It is true that housing conditions and irritations caused by bad housing have acted as a trigger." To a small extent so had unemployment and evil living. But these things were not an excuse or defence for the events of the past week.

It would be tragic, Mr. Manley said, if the British Government departed from the policy of an open door to immigration for citizens from the Commonwealth because of the violence of a minority.

"If England's economic demands need restrictions, that is England's problem," he said. "But it would be a tragic compromise of principle with expediency to let this be the occasion of going on a completely new course which would have a profound effect on the Commonwealth and the whole world."

"It may be a principle must be sacrificed to England's urgent economic necessities," he went on. "I would not know. But there are far more millions of people in the world than in England who believe that the Commonwealth is one of the most hopeful and greatest institutions of modern civilization."

During the course of the meeting it was announced that a central fund was to be established to defray the legal expenses of West Indians charged with being concerned in the recent disturbances in London and Nottingham. The trustees of this fund were being appointed as the CIRCULAR closed for press.

At Mr. Manley's Press conference referred to above he said: "We do not allow undesirable characters to go to England. If they have criminal records there is a strict examination by the Minister of Home Affairs before they are allowed a passport."

"Do not believe it is the dead-beats of the West Indies who are coming to Britain," he declared.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. It is the people we do not want to lose. The steady workers who have saved a bit of money to pay for the fare and those who sell their land to get the money. But in every case of this sort it is the hard working majority who suffer for the few who do wrong."

It was important, he thought, for the people of Britain to realize the effect the news of the riots had had in Jamaica. People there had been shocked—truly shocked that such things could happen in the Mother Country. Britain's great reputation for tolerance in this respect was in danger.

"It is a disaster that the leaders in Little Rock should boast and smirk about this," he said.

"Remember this is all part of a world problem, and Britain is right there in the middle with all the force of leadership it is in her power to give."

In his earlier remarks Mr. Manley said he had come to Britain to discuss the situation with the British Government and help to restore the confidence of the Jamaican people. The future of the Commonwealth as a great world institution was at stake.

Mr. Manley admitted there were restrictions in Jamaica on the entry of British citizens, but said this was due entirely to the unemployment situation. This restriction of the freedom of the people coming in looking for jobs had to be seen in the light of the chronic unemployment in Jamaica, which had endured at least 20 years—11, 18 and 25 per cent. Nowhere else in the world could these percentages exist.

FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 246)

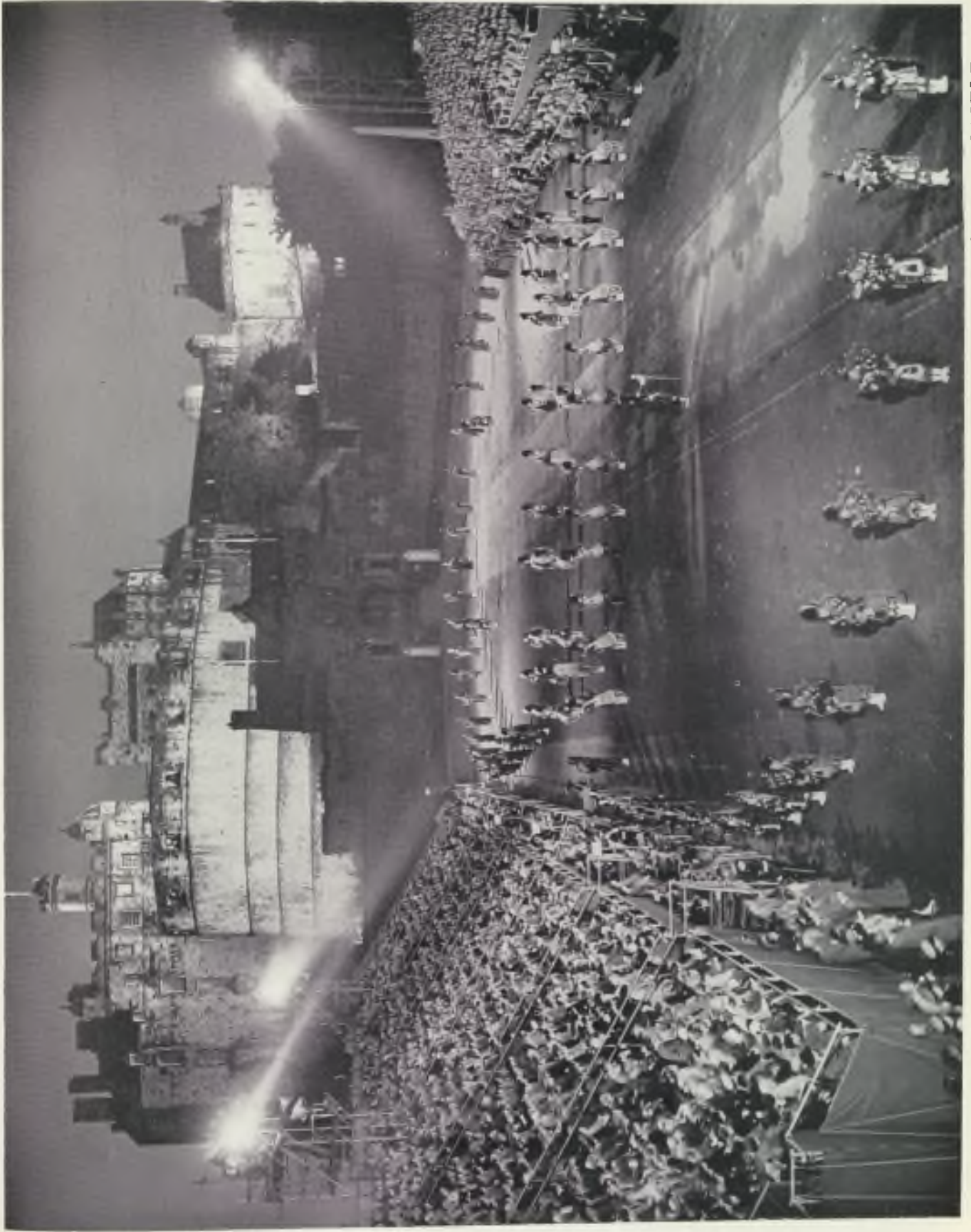
it rose to six feet in half an hour and swept in a raging torrent through the back door of the postman's cottage and out at the front. An old lady, who has lived nearby for the last 65 years, could not remember such a thing ever happening before.

* * *

For farmers it has been a disastrous year. A cold drought in the Spring forced them to provide additional feeding stuffs for the cattle, out at pasture. The hay crop in many districts was a total failure and lay rotting in the fields: farmers will have to buy scarce feed for the winter. At the end of August it looked as if the harvest would be ruined on a scale that would amount to a national calamity. A few sunny days set farmers to work from dawn to dusk in soggy fields where heavy harvesting machines could not be used. At the time of writing it seems likely that most of the harvest will be saved.

* * *

Now that the cricket season is over, we might, I suppose, have a spell of fine weather. I can never understand why cricketers give way so early to perspiring footballers. September sometimes brings the best weather of the year. Anyway, in 1958, cricketers have fared no better than farmers. All but four of the county clubs report lower attendance figures and decreased receipts. (The exceptions were Hampshire, who were finally beaten by Surrey for the championship but whose dashing cricket drew the crowds, Somerset, lucky with the weather, Worcestershire and Leicestershire). The financial consequences will be serious. Already the majority of the 17 counties have been reduced to running football pools or "sweeps" among their supporters and keep going on the proceeds.



PIPERS AND DRUMMERS AT THE EDINBURGH TATTOO ON THE ESPLANADE OF THE CASTLE



THE GOLDEN WEDDING DAY OF SIR WINSTON AND LADY CHURCHILL

National Song for Federation

"Within the Singing Capacity of All"

A COMMITTEE appointed to consider the best method of selecting a national song for the Federation, met at Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, on August 25th-26th, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Richardson, Federal Information Officer. The territories represented on the committee were:—

Jamaica: Mr. J. E. Clare McFarlane.
Antigua: Hon. E. H. Lake, Minister of Social Services.
Barbados: Mr. E. E. Hackett.
Grenada: Mr. A. A. La Grenade.
Trinidad & Tobago: Mr. Vernon Evans, Director of Culture.

They agreed to submit proposals to the Federal Government and the governments of the territories and in due course composers and writers will be asked to submit entries.

In the course of a message to the committee, Sir Grantley Adams, the Prime Minister, said: "There is, perhaps no other symbol, save the Federal Flag, which can do so much to represent a nation and to lift the hearts of a people.

"There have been countries whose national anthems or songs have been created in moments of stress or have been forged in some mighty clash of opposing forces. Perhaps the one which springs most readily to mind is the Marseillaise. There are others which have been born out of the temper and mood of a period of history, of which the British National Anthem is perhaps the best example. But what we are setting out to do is consciously to select a song which matches the mood and catches the spirit of the people of The West Indies.

"This song will be played on the great occasions in our history. This song will identify us musically in the ears of other nations. And our own descendants will judge our standards and tastes by what we produce.

"And it is for that reason that such a song should, if possible, have not only your approval, but the approval of all the people of The West Indies.

"For this reason I should wish to suggest—and this is without any wish to lower our musical sights—that since the song will belong to all the people of The West Indies, it should be a song that is within the singing capacity of all. In that we are fortunate, for we are a musical people and song is never far from our lips or our hearts."

The Rev. Ronald Campbell, a West Indian priest, arrived in London from Jamaica on August 26th. Readers of the CIRCULAR will recall that in the May issue it was reported that Mr. Campbell, who was working as a parish priest in Jamaica, had been appointed to undertake special duties among West Indian immigrants in London with effect from September 1st. During his stay, which is initially for an experimental period of one year, Mr. Campbell will be attached to St. Etheldreda's, Fulham, which is a centre for many West Indians living in London, and later he hopes to travel to all parts of Britain where there are West Indian communities. Mr. Campbell was not accompanied by his wife and four children, but they may join him later.

Commonwealth Trade

U.K. Delegates at Montreal Conference

THE United Kingdom Ministers attending the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference which began at Montreal on September 15th, are Mr. D. Heathcoat Amory, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer (leader of the United Kingdom delegation), the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Sir David Eccles, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. Maudling, M.P., Paymaster General and Mr. G. B. Godber, M.P., Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will also be a member of the United Kingdom delegation with special reference to the interests of the Colonies, several of which will be sending advisers. Senior officials attending the meeting will include Sir Roger Makins, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, Sir Denis Rickett, Third Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Henry Lintott, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, Sir Hilton Poynton, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Sir Douglas Harkness, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland, and Mr. M. H. Parsons, Bank of England.

Following the Montreal Conference, the annual meetings of the boards of governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will take place at New Delhi from October 6-10th.

The University College

School of Agriculture at I.C.T.A.

THE following announcement was issued by the Council of the University College of the West Indies and the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on September 12th:—

"It is widely recognised that a degree course in agriculture should be available in the West Indies, and for some time the authorities of the two colleges have considered how to provide it. The governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have recently proposed that the Imperial College should merge its identity in the University College of the West Indies and become its School of Agriculture. The Council of the University College have welcomed the proposal and are discussing with the governing body of the Imperial College the means of giving effect to it in the near future. The degree course would replace the present course for the diploma of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, but the other activities of the Imperial College, including its post-graduate teaching and research, would be continued in Trinidad under the auspices of the University College.

"At the request of the two colleges the Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to the secondment of Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G., from the Colonial Office to assist them in the preparation of a scheme and in the conduct of negotiations both in London and in the Caribbean for putting it into effect."

Jamaica Fruit Industry

THE following survey of Jamaican fruit production and exports, compiled by The Commonwealth Economic Committee from data in the Economic Survey of Jamaica for 1957 and official trade statistics, was published in the August issue of *Fruit Intelligence*:—

Production.—According to the Economic Survey of Jamaica, 1957, banana production has been increasing gradually, and in 1957 reached an estimated total of 15,870,000 bunches; estimates for previous years were 1956 15,400,000 bunches, and 1955 14,646,000 bunches. Fruit actually shipped in 1957 amounted to just under 11.5 million bunches. The loss due to severe drought, especially in the parish of St. Mary, may have been as high as a quarter of a million stems. Prices, both on the export market and for the growers, improved, the London green boat price in 1957 ranging from £60 10s. in the early months to a record figure of £83 5s. in the summer months. The industry is now organizing its production so as to take advantage of the summer trade, a premium being paid on fruit purchased in the period when market conditions are particularly good.

In March, 1957, the Banana Board began a series of small shipments of green bananas to Florida "in order to establish an outlet for some surplus fruit in future winter months." Exports amounted to 178,000 stems and represented Jamaica's first commercial shipments of this fruit to the United States for more than 10 years.

Production is expected to continue to increase in 1958. Prices at the end of the year were good, and the increasing concentration on the summer trade should have a beneficial effect on the industry. However,

supplies from other sources are increasing, says the Survey, and, in addition, the slowing down of activity in the United Kingdom could affect the demand for bananas; these factors may result in a decline in overall prices in 1958 compared with 1957.

Citrus production was affected by the drought and probably did not exceed 1956 output. Production in 1958 is expected to continue the upward trend which is a result of plantings during the expansion period before restrictions were imposed in 1955. One of the main features of the industry is the fact that local traders are out-bidding the processors and exporters on the market, especially for oranges. This factor is a result of increasing incomes and rising levels of living. Most of the citrus exports now go out after being processed.

Exports.—The following table showing Jamaican fresh fruit exports in recent years is based upon official trade statistics. A noteworthy feature in 1957 was the sharp rise in fresh pineapple exports which totalled not far short of 1,000 tons. Banana exports showed a slight expansion, while citrus fruit exports failed to maintain the high level reached in 1956. Experimental marketings of bananas elsewhere than in the United Kingdom were of increased importance.

Angostura Bitters Ltd.

Stockholders Accept Government's Offer

Reference was made in last CIRCULAR to the offer, made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the stockholders of Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons) Ltd., of 25s. 6d. for each of the company's 10s. ordinary shares and 10s. 6d. for each of the 5s. preference shares.

A few days later, on August 18th, the stockholders received an amended offer from the Government's rival, J.C.B., of Bermuda (who had previously offered 25s. and 10s. respectively), of 25s. 7d. and 10s. 7d. At the same time, J.C.B. stated that it would make no further bid if the Trinidad Government's offer were increased.

The Government did increase its offer—to 25s. 8d. and 10s. 8d. respectively—and Dr. Eric Williams, Chief Minister of the colony, announced that at the close of business on August 29th, sufficient assurances from shareholders that they were willing to sell had been received by the Government to give them a controlling interest of over 59 per cent. As we go to press this figure has risen to over 86 per cent.

Exports of Fresh Fruit from Jamaica

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
ORANGES						
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	62,818	3,700
New Zealand	47,618	85,472	48,862	60,114	49,413	78,764
Others	40	2,215	200	127	35	—
Total...	47,658	87,687	49,062	60,241	112,266	82,464
GRAPEFRUIT						
United Kingdom	63,763	44,000	30,209	60,140	73,357	62,750
New Zealand	7,278	19,629	16,755	20,826	15,160	10,880
Others	340	355	157	252	102	344
Total...	71,381	63,984	47,121	81,218	88,619	73,974
OTHER CITRUS						
United Kingdom	1,463	2,996	3,363	7,006	22,113	18,308
New Zealand	20,000	2,763	12,980	19,964	13,598	19,889
Others	1,209	10	1,215	15,034*	195	310
Total...	22,672	5,769	17,558	42,004	35,906	38,507
BANANAS						
United Kingdom	4,554	10,217	11,637	10,851	11,209	11,192
Others	—	—	—	—	9	178
Total...	4,554	10,217	11,637	10,851	11,218	11,370
PINEAPPLES						
United Kingdom	—	15	42	290	698	1,966
Others	—	—	6	15	2	104
Total...	—	15	48	305	700	2,070

* United States 15,000.

Financial Problems of the Federation

A Frank Talk by Mr. Bradshaw

A MOST instructive talk on the financial problems facing the new Federation was given by the Hon. Robert Bradshaw, Minister of Finance, in a broadcast in the programme *Federally Speaking* over Radio Trinidad and Radio Guardian on August 19th. As will be seen from his speech, which appears in full below, Mr. Bradshaw was most frank in setting out the difficulties with which his ministry has to grapple.

Mr. Bradshaw (accompanied by Mr. L. N. Blache-Fraser, Federal Financial Secretary) arrived in London on September 18th for financial discussions and his visit will add interest to the reference which he made in the penultimate paragraph of his talk regarding the need for a substantial loan.

"One look at the Federal Constitution will tell you how important to the Federation is finance because a whole chapter, namely chapter six, which contains eleven articles, is concerned directly with finance, while a further three deal with it indirectly. Thus the Ministry of Finance is one of the most important in the Federal Government.

"At all stages of the preparations for Federation, the question of financing the undertaking has been given great prominence because it was realized all along that money was bound to play a very great part in making Federation a success: so we had the leader of the Jamaica delegation saying at the Montego Bay Conference in 1947, that Federation would be without meaning unless the British Government contributed many millions of pounds sterling to help it at the start. The Standing Closer Association Committee of 1948-49 stated in its report that based upon six heads of expenditure, 'the recurrent cost of the Federation in its early years would be of the order of £180,000' plus an estimated '£30,000 per annum' for a Trade Commissioner service, i.e., £210,000.

"In addition, the (1953) Conference on Federation said in its report that the consolidated recommendations provided that at the outset the revenues of the Federation should be obtained by the retention by the Federal Government of '25 per cent of the produce of the customs duties levied on imports into the territory comprised in the Federation.' We have substituted for this figure a percentage to be independently determined within a maximum of 15 per cent. Our intention is that this percentage should be sufficient to meet the estimated annual costs of the Federal Government, plus half as much again for approved Federal purposes, including the establishment and maintenance of a Federal reserve. These estimated annual costs should be established by independent inquiry on the eve of Federation; the resulting figure, increased by 50 per cent, would be translated into a percentage of the estimated customs revenue of the area. This percentage would be fixed for the first five years. Fresh negotiations should take place towards the end of that period in respect of the subsequent period, but there should be no annual re-assessment of costs.

"The Fiscal Commissioner appointed as a result of

the 1953 conference recommended in his report in December, 1955, that Federal revenues should be procured by direct taxation on specific items, that is, gasoline, cigarettes, beer, rum and other potable spirits. The maximum rates he recommended would have yielded \$9,120,000. The London Conference of 1956 recommended that there should be provision in the Constitution that the Federal Government should during the first five years obtain its revenue from:—

The profits on the currency issue, that is income from commissions and interest on investments held as backing for the currency after deducting expenses of issue and statutory additions to the reserve funds and a mandatory levy on the unit Governments, calculated on the percentage incidence of the Federal duties.

Constitutional Restrictions on Federal Revenues

"It is set out in the Federal Constitution that the amount of revenue which the Federal Government shall demand from a Territorial Government shall not exceed \$9,120,000 per annum, that is for the first five years of the life of the Federation. This will, of course, be changed if we achieve Dominion status before the end of those five years. In addition to the nine million odd dollars, the Federal Government is entitled to receive from the Eastern Caribbean Currency Board and the Jamaica Government whatever profits are made each year on the operation of their currency funds. Based upon the results of past years, such profits could amount in total to over \$1,500,000 yearly which when added to the nine million odd dollars already referred to should carry the Federal revenue to nearly \$11,000,000 per year. But the Constitution also makes provision for the Federal Government to meet any deficit in the operation of either, or both, of the two currency funds. In the event of such an occurrence the Federal financial position would be seriously affected in this way, namely: when currency profits are added to the basic mandatory levy, Federal revenues could amount to \$11,000,000 per year; but if the currency funds sustain losses in any one year the Federal Government was bound to make good such losses out of its mandatory levy thereby reducing its revenue to less than \$9,120,000 per year. Federal revenues can, therefore, be stated to be severely hamstrung by the sharp barbed wire of constitutional restrictions.

"I pointed out earlier that the Standing Closer Association Committee estimated in 1949 the recurrent cost of Federation to be £210,000. I invite you now to have a look with me at the actual Federal expenditure contained in the Estimates for this year (nearly 10 years since 1949), as approved in January by the Governor-General with the advice of what was his Advisory Council. There are 22 heads of expenditure from Federal funds plus one from Development and Welfare Funds. Together they total \$7,772,681 of which \$64,910 relates to the Development and Welfare Head.

In addition, the Federal Legislature recently approved supplementary Estimates which I presented amounting to \$1,014,615. My total expenditure for this year is, therefore, \$8,787,296 or £1,830,686.

"Now, I venture to anticipate your thoughts by answering the question you would ask were we face to face; namely, why in 1958 Federal expenditure is of the nature of \$8,787,296, whereas nine years ago such expenditure was estimated to be \$864,000. The short answer is that Federation as a fact has been compelled to assume the broad scope of national proportions whereas Federation in theory was not so conceived. For instance, in 1949 we had only one overseas Commission—the Trade Commission in Canada. Today provisions have been made for four: in the United Kingdom, Canada, the U.S.A. and Venezuela. The scope of the U.S. and Canadian Commissions has been greatly widened to embrace almost everything, including students and migrants services. The Meteorological Service is now a Federal responsibility as is also the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, in part. The University College is absorbing at least \$2,328,000; the West India Regiment \$820,000; the University College Teaching Hospital \$657,000; the Federal Shipping Service \$500,000 and Seismographic Research \$59,948. Before January of this year the Government of each territory made separate and proportionate contributions to all of these services mentioned here, and some others, with the exception of the Regiment which was a Jamaican responsibility; but they have all passed to the Federal Government and as a result this Government must finance them.

Contributions of Respective Governments

"I will now give you a brief idea of the percentages of Federal revenue contributed by your 10 respective Governments. I refer specifically to that portion of Federal revenue called the mandatory levy. The constitution provides that Antigua shall contribute 1.3 per cent, Barbados 8.5, Dominica 1.6, Grenada 1.6, Jamaica 43.1, Montserrat 0.2, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla 1.7, St. Lucia 1.7, St. Vincent 1.3 and Trinidad and Tobago 38.6.

"But you must bear one point in mind here with respect to these percentages. They are percentages of roughly \$11,000,000, which is the total Federal revenue. And a different picture emerges when those same percentages are related to the revenue of individual territories. May I give a few instances: Barbados' 8.5 per cent Federal contribution comes to around 4.5 per cent of her own revenue; Jamaica's 43.1 per cent amounts to just over 4 per cent of her revenue; Trinidad and Tobago's 38.6 per cent contribution to the Federal purse represents just over 3 per cent of her revenue; but Dominica's 1.6 per cent Federal contribution is pretty nearly 6 per cent of her revenue.

"You will see then that although some territories contribute more actual cash to upkeep the Federation, other territories pay a higher proportion of their revenues for the same purpose.

"I am sure you are by now asking: what kind of nation is this we are building? Where will money be found to develop the territories that cannot now support themselves? And surely we must build them up, if

they are not to become liabilities upon the more prosperous territories. Those of you who are financial people—and financial wizards—will know, that money for any sort of development must come from profits, savings, loans, gifts, levies or taxes. According to the constitution I may become entitled to collect Customs Excise and Postal Revenues arising out of taxation; but I must return to the territories every cent in excess of the mandatory levy of \$9,120,000; so there will be no money left for development. Again, Her Majesty the Queen in Privy Council may in the last resort herself impose Federal taxes; but only to the extent of keeping our finances on an even keel. This is what Article 53 says on the point:—

(1) Her Majesty in Council may by Order make for the Federation such laws as appear to Her to be necessary for any of the following purposes:—

Securing or maintaining the financial stability of the Federation in order to avoid the need for the provision of financial assistance to the Federation by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, or in order to prevent the credit of the Federation from being adversely affected.

Need for Amendment of Constitution

"So far the only Federal taxation money I can apply wholly to Federal revenue is income tax on salaries and wages paid to Federal servants like myself; and at the last session of the House of Representatives I introduced a Federal income tax bill which if passed as presented should bring in about \$100,000 with respect to this year. In this regard I have already ordered monthly deductions made from my own emoluments. We must, therefore, look around us for development capital. But where can we look? Firstly, to ourselves.

"We plan to establish a Federal Central Bank and a Development Corporation; and I plan to be able to squeeze sufficient savings from our meagre resources for the purpose of establishing these two institutions. Her Majesty's Government at Westminster will give some aid because in his reply last year to a request by the then Standing Federation Committee for a loan or grant of some £200,000,000 for development, the Secretary of State for the Colonies clearly stated that consideration of such a request could only be given against the background of some overall development plan for the Federation. Such a plan is in advanced process of being sketched out and will serve not only as a basis for consideration of aid by the British Government, but as the broad framework for similar consideration by the extremely generous Government of Canada and the friendly Government of the United States of America both of whom have very kindly invited a Federal Government delegation to their capitals for discussions.

"A very great deal of what I have said points to an inevitable conclusion, namely, that the Federal Constitution must soon be amended to give the Government real power so that it could tackle its great and romantic job of nation-building properly; and the first act in the amending exercise will be done next year. In addition, when the full programme of development aid has been organized your Federal, or Dominion Government will thus be enabled to move you faster and more proudly to your place in the international sun."

West Indian Development and Welfare

Comptroller's Final Report

THE final report of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, covering the year 1957, was published on August 14th, 1958.*

When Lord Hailes was sworn in as its first Governor-General on January 3rd, 1958, the Federation of The West Indies came into existence. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had informed the federation conference held in London in February, 1956, that the Development and Welfare Organization would be wound up within six months of the establishment of the Federal Government, and the orderly transfer of functions from the organization to the federal authorities had been in progress for some months before Lord Hailes took office. It was thus possible to complete the transfer and wind up the organization on March 31st, 1958.

This final report completes the record of the activities of the organization since its formation on September 1st, 1940, when the late Sir Frank Stockdale was appointed first Comptroller. The record has been continuously maintained by successive Comptrollers, and covers 18 momentous years in the history of the British Caribbean peoples. During that period there has been, side by side with development in individual territories, a steady growth of regional co-operation and co-ordinated action in economic, social and technical matters, which has had its political culmination in the establishment of the Federation of The West Indies. Sir Stephen Luke writes: "It can legitimately be claimed that the Organization has, over the years, made a massive contribution to the determined assault on the traditional isolation of these scattered lands which has been so outstanding a feature of the history of the region in recent years."

Four of the principal functions of the Development and Welfare Organization have been: to assist the British Caribbean governments in the preparation of applications for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts; to allocate grants from the money made available for regional purposes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts; to furnish technical assistance to the local governments; and to provide machinery for regional consultation and co-operation in economic and social matters.

Particulars of grants and allocations under the first two heads have been extracted from the annual returns made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and published in the CIRCULAR each year. The returns for the year ended March 31st, 1958, i.e., the period covered by the report under review, will be found on pages 228 and 229 of the August issue and on page 258 of this issue. The responsibility for carrying out the various schemes covered by general allocations for regional purposes now devolves on the Federal Government, and, by the end of 1957, that government had authorized the recruitment of a number of specialist

experts to form a cadre of Federal technical advisers.

In January, 1957, the Standing Federation Committee, recognizing that the functions performed by the Regional Economic Committee would necessarily have to be transferred to the Federal authorities as soon as they were in a position to undertake them, decided to establish a Regional Council of Ministers which, in the first instance, should exist as a body parallel to the Regional Economic Committee but entirely separate from it. The Regional Economic Committee held two regular meetings during 1957—in January/February and in July—and the Regional Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Jamaica in May. Matters discussed by the Council included intra-regional trade, the use of currency reserves for local investment, the prospects of securing external aid for the Federation and policy in regard to tax incentive legislation.

As from October 1st, 1957, the functions and responsibilities of the Regional Economic Committee were transferred, with the agreement of the participating governments and the concurrence of the Standing Federation Committee, to the Pre-Federal Organization, the staff being absorbed as the nucleus of the Federal Department of Trade and Industry. Over the six years in which the Regional Economic Committee had functioned, its standing and authority, and its capacity for effective action in economic matters of common interest, had steadily grown, and the Comptroller suggests that by the stimulus it gave to the growth of a new spirit of co-operation between the governments of the area it did much to make possible the achievement of Federation by 1958.

The Regional Labour Board, of which the Comptroller of Development and Welfare was chairman and his Labour Adviser deputy chairman, held its twelfth and thirteenth meetings in Jamaica in January, 1957, and in January, 1958, respectively. At the end of 1957 the future functions and composition of this board, which was the administering authority for all matters relating to the employment on contract of British West Indian labour in the United States of America, were under examination by participating governments. A recent broadcast survey by the Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs has revealed that the board continues in being under the Federal authority and that a meeting was held in Trinidad in May, 1958, with Mr. John Mordecai, Federal Secretary, acting as chairman.†

Two other important regional bodies with which the Development and Welfare Organization was closely concerned, and the future of which was under review at the end of the year, were the Standing Advisory Committee for Medical Research and the Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Health and Husbandry, Forestry and Fisheries. In connexion with the latter a Technical Co-ordinating Committee had been set up in 1956, under the chairmanship of the administrative

* *Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1957.* Report by Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G., Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Colonial No. 337. H.M.S.O., London, 1958. Price 7s. net.

† See CIRCULAR, August, 1958, page 226.

secretary of the organization, to advise on agricultural research throughout the region. The committee held its first meeting in Barbados in May, 1957, reviewed the progress made with the five-year programme of the Regional Research Centre, and made recommendations. The extensive and detailed agenda of the fifth meeting of the Council, held in Jamaica in August, 1957, clearly demonstrated the increasing importance attached to it by governments as an instrument for consultation and joint action in the varied fields covered by its terms of reference. Neither the British Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council, nor its Standing Technical Committee, met during the year, but it was proposed that both should meet in Grenada in February, 1958.

Higher education in the region came under review during the year, and a Mission on Higher Technical Education, under the chairmanship of the Educational Adviser to the Comptroller, toured the area during the early months of the year and submitted a comprehensive report in May. The Comptroller presided at the second meeting of the Quinquennial Advisory Committee of the University College of the West Indies, called in Jamaica in July, 1957, to consider the financial needs of the college during 1958-63; and in December, 1957, the political committee, set up in May by the Standing Federation Committee to examine the future policy of the college, started its meetings in Jamaica under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. A. S. Cato, of Barbados. Financial provision for the college to be made by the Federal Government, in consultation with the governments of British Guiana and British Honduras, is to be based on the reports of these two committees.

The Caribbean Commission

The Caribbean Commission held its usual bi-annual meetings in 1957, and sponsored an important technical conference on the demographic problems of the area which took place in July/August. The seventh session of the West Indian Conference, held in Curacao in November, 1957, considered the joint statement issued by the French, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States governments in December, 1956, and reported in the 1956 report of the Colonial Development and Welfare Organization[†], which dealt with the need for revision of the agreement constituting the Caribbean Commission in the light of the new constitutional relationships in the Caribbean area. The conference stressed the urgency of the matter, suggested that representatives of the governments of the area should meet not later than November, 1958, and recommended the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee as soon as practicable after July 1st, 1958, to facilitate the work of the meeting of representatives. At the 25th meeting of the Caribbean Commission held in Curacao directly after the conference these suggestions were approved for transmission to the four member governments and the governments in the area.

The total cost of the Development and Welfare Organization in 1956-57 was £66,279.

As regards the economic background of the region in 1957 the Comptroller regards the over-all picture as one of increasing productivity and expansion in three main economic fields—primary products (agriculture, forestry

and fisheries), minerals, and secondary industries. There were also significant developments in the tourist industry.

Although drought caused a serious setback to the rice crop in British Guiana, and to part of the banana crop in Jamaica, the area was free from hurricanes in 1957, and agricultural output in the region as a whole made steady progress. Much of what the Comptroller describes as "the present healthy state of affairs" has been due, in his view, to the large amount of Development and Welfare money that has been granted to assist in the raising of crops and livestock, and for forestry, fisheries, land settlement, drainage and irrigation. An appendix to the report gives particulars of the Development and Welfare funds made available in each territory during the period April 1st, 1946, to March 31st, 1957, for the various services. This discloses that grants under the above heads amounted in total to £11,563,434 out of a gross allocation to the area of £27,943,356, i.e., just over 41 per cent.

Assistance to Agriculture

The report discusses the major agricultural activities that had received this assistance. Development and expansion of cocoa production in Jamaica, the Windward Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras had all been encouraged, while in the last two territories commercial planting interests had become actively interested. Banana production had made great progress in the Windward Islands, especially in St. Vincent, where "the influence of the increased wealth produced by the banana industry can be seen throughout the land." In St. Vincent, moreover, there had been no reduction in local food production consequent on the increased attention paid to bananas, as had occurred in some other territories. On the contrary, production of locally grown foodstuffs had, if anything, increased, and plans had been made for export to other islands in the Eastern Caribbean. Reference is also made to the progress made by the banana industry in Trinidad, where Union International had established a large plantation whence regular shipments were being made to the United Kingdom.

In the Leeward Islands, Development and Welfare assistance for the purchase of tractors and implements had not only helped smallholders to greater efficiency but had enabled them to plant Sea Island cotton at the optimum time—an important factor in cotton production. The grant of funds for the appointment of Assistant Cotton Officers had provided additional staff for the Central Cotton Station Scheme, to carry out the trials necessary to assist local Departments of Agriculture in their advisory work on cotton. In the year under review the St. Vincent Cotton Growers' Association had ordered fertilizers for small farmers growing cotton, and the Comptroller writes: "This may well be the first time that small farmers have ever used fertilizer on cotton—and the results are clear for all to see."

Jamaica's ports had greatly increased owing to the coming into bearing of the large acreage planted with citrus up to the end of 1954. For the same reason, an increased production in British Honduras could confidently be expected. Growers in that territory had exploited their own local market in Belize, at prices

[†] See CIRCULAR, October, 1957, page 298.

remunerative to the producers, so successfully that it was estimated that the population of Belize now consumed citrus—mostly oranges—at the rate of four fruits per head per day. The Comptroller's Marketing Organiser had endeavoured to persuade Dominica to establish a real local export trade with Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada and British Guiana, where citrus fruit often costs as much as or more than, on the London market—" a state of affairs which is quite indefensible."

An agricultural industry in regard to which the record ends on a note of anxiety is the coconut industry. British Guiana had become a net importer of coconut oils and Jamaica had had to import copra. The principal blame for this is placed on disease, Red Ring and "unknown" disease in particular. Large sums of money contributed for research by the industry had been supplemented by Development and Welfare funds, the Advisory Council on Agriculture had endorsed a recommendation for a large-scale coconut research scheme, and in view of the fact that certain islands were free from disease had proposed a survey to establish whether those islands could become sources of disease-free planting material.

To be continued.

Imported Fruit Juices

Reduction in Sugar Surcharge

Under an Order made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and laid before Parliament on September 5th, the average *ad valorem* rate of sugar surcharge on imported fruit juices containing not more than 20 per cent by weight of added sweetening matter will be reduced from 1 per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with effect from September 15th, 1958.

This change is in line with similar alterations which are being made from the same date in rates of sugar duty on these fruit juices. The Order, made on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, is: The Composite Sugar Products (Surcharge—Average Rates) (Amendment) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958 No. 1449).



Central Film Library

Demand for West Indian Films

THE pool of West Indian films maintained by the Central Office of Information in the Central Film Library remained unchanged during the six months ended June 30th, 1958, until near the end of that period the number of titles was increased by the addition of the new colour film prepared for the Barbados Tourist Board, entitled *Let's Look at Barbados*. This film went into circulation too late to have any material effect in increasing the number of film bookings during the six months, indeed, by the time it had been out on loan twice, the period was completed.

However, the returns show a continued demand for films of The West Indies and British Guiana, even the old silent films making sufficient appeal to maintain a small, but steady circulation. The new catalogue of films in the library, which is due to be published by the end of this year, will include the new Barbados film. The particulars of bookings during the half-year ended June 30th are as follows:—

Sound films—		Silent films—	
Caribbean	44	Cargo from Jamaica	3
El Dorado	22	West Indian Cattle	1
Discover Jamaica	28	British Guiana	1
British Guiana	15	Barbados—Sugar Island	7
Alumina Jamaica	18	Arouca Joe	3
Let's Look at Barbados	2		
		Total bookings	144

The Changing Face of London

In recent months two famous London theatres in the vicinity of the offices of the West India Committee—the Gaiety and the Stoll—have been pulled down to make way for commercial offices. Happily, in the case of the latter, the new building will include another but smaller Stoll theatre so that to some extent the old tradition will be maintained. The photograph alongside was taken on August 23rd and shows the last remaining portion of the building at the corner of Kingsway and Portugal Street about to be removed.

The West Indian Economist. The first (July, 1958) issue of this new monthly has just come to hand. If the standard achieved in the first number can be maintained the publication will be a welcome addition to the literature on West Indian economics. Published by the Dominion Publishing Co., Ltd., 164-166, Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica, the publication is edited by Peter Abrahams. Annually by ordinary mail 20s.; by air-mail 35s. Single copies 1s. 6d.

Obituary

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

Mr. Clifford Manning

Mr. Clifford Murray Manning, who died at his home in Barbados on July 2nd, had for many years been head of the merchant firm of Manning & Co., Ltd., of Bridgetown.

Born in the island 77 years ago, he was the second son of the late Mr. Sam Manning, and was educated in England. On his return to Barbados he served an apprenticeship with Pitcher Connell & Co. and later joined his father's firm of which he eventually became head. His public work included membership for 15 years of St. Michael's Vestry.

Mr. Manning, to quote a tribute to his memory in the *Barbados Advocate*, was a man of never failing courtesy whose old-world dignity made him a respected figure throughout the island.

He was married three times; firstly to Miss Sealy, by whom he had a son and daughter; secondly to Miss Carrington, by whom he had two sons; and thirdly to Mrs. Frank Austin, who survives him.

By his death, the West India Committee has lost an old and valued life member.

Mr. H. C. Humphrys, Q.C.

Mr. Herbert Chester Humphrys, Q.C., who died in Barbados on July 25th, was born at Greenfield, Demerara, in 1891 and was the third and youngest son of Mr. Henry Letham Humphrys, a well-known sugar planter, and Mrs. Humphrys. He was educated at Queen's College, Georgetown, and was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in November 1912.

He returned to British Guiana in the following month and started to practice on his own account and continued to do so until 1919 when he joined the legal firm of Messrs. Cameron & Shepherd. In 1937 he was appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel for British Guiana and for the next eight years he was Judge Advocate of the local forces.

For many years there was a constant demand for his services and during the past 20 years he had appeared on one side or the other in nearly every important law suit heard in the colony. He retired from active practice in May 1956 and went to Barbados to live but paid frequent visits to British Guiana and actually appeared for the last time in the West Indies Court of Appeal in June 1957.

Mr. Humphrys ("Hughie" to his many friends) played a leading part in the political life in the colony for many years. He was a member of the last Court of Policy and Combined Court in 1926 and was a member of the first Legislative Council which was established under the provisions of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council 1928, on November 28th, 1928, and which was dissolved on June 27th, 1930. He was not a member of the second Legislative Council but was elected to the third Legislative Council in 1935 defeating the well-known cricketer, Mr. Cyril R. Browne, by one vote. He was a member of this "Long Parliament" from October 15th, 1935, to October 24th, 1947.

During this period his activities were varied and many and it is not so well known that he played an important, if not the chief, part in originating the "Grow More Food Campaign" in the colony. At about this time he was president of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society and it was due to his foresight in increasing the insurance on its buildings that their destruction in the fire of 1945 was not as catastrophic as it might have been. As is well known, he was very fond of animals and was for many years president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In 1914 he married Miss Ethel Pringle, who survives him, and there was one son of the marriage, Mr. H. C. B. ("Tad") Humphrys, now one of the senior partners of Messrs. Cameron & Shepherd.

An old friend of Mr. Humphrys writes: "He was a great friend, the best of hosts, kindhearted and generous in the extreme and always willing to assist those who needed his help. His was one of the great colonial families which came from the Mother Country and settled in the country to which they came. They are fast disappearing in these times. A loss which no country, no matter what its aspirations, can suffer with equanimity."

Bulk Sugar from Demerara

A new company, Demerara Sugar Terminals, Ltd., which is to own and operate the proposed 40,000-ton bulk sugar store and plant at Ruimveldt, British Guiana, has been incorporated, according to the August issue of the Booker News-Letter.

The company is a subsidiary of Bookers Shipping (Demerara), Ltd.; and Sandbach Parker & Co., Ltd., their friendly rivals as sugar producers in British Guiana, have a 20 per cent interest in it. Mr. C. E. Woodward, of Bookers Shipping, is chairman, with Mr. P. A. Gibbings, of Sandbach's, and Mr. E. S. Readwin, of Bookers Sugar Estates, on the board.

Technical responsibility for the selection of the designs and equipment has been placed on Bookers bulk sugar advisory committee in London and in particular on its technical members, Mr. J. Eisner and Mr. F. A. Seaford. The committee is at present examining competitive plans and tenders for the plant. If these plans are finally approved Mr. Seaford will be returning to British Guiana as executive director of Demerara Sugar Terminals, Ltd., and will be responsible for supervising erection and putting the whole installation into commission; he will also be responsible for the necessary modifications at the factories to enable them to transport their sugar to Georgetown in bulk.

Sugar Companies Move

The following companies have moved from Mayfair Place to Bucklersbury House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4: The West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., Caroni, Ltd., Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., Unital (Trinidad), Ltd., and Wisco Wharves, Ltd. The telephone number of these companies is City 7971.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"NEAR nabour betta dan furra broder."

* * *

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. announce that they have opened a new office at Santa Cruz, Jamaica.

* * *

THE Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, has accepted the invitation of Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth and Empire, to become Chief Scout of The West Indies.

* * *

THE directors of Booker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., announce that Sir Henry Hancock, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., has accepted an invitation to join the board and that Mr. G. M. Eccles, chairman of Bookers Sugar Co. Ltd., has also been appointed a director.

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee rooms have included Mr. Frank Allen, Mr. John Branch, Mr. F. C. de Gale, Dr. Max Kuhn, Mr. George L. F. Lau, Mr. C. M. G. Purchas, Sir Harold Robinson, Mr. C. Saywood, Mr. A. Nelson Smith and Mr. I. G. Turbott.

* * *

THE annual conference of the University of Cambridge local examinations syndicate was held on July 7th and 8th and was attended by representatives of education authorities and members of staff at colleges and schools throughout the Commonwealth, including many from the Caribbean.

* * *

IN the Homeward Mail columns of the August issue our Trinidad and Tobago correspondent reported the decision to build a new house for the Governor on the northern outskirts of Port-of-Spain at St. Ann's. We now learn that the firm of architects appointed to carry out this commission is that of Messrs. Mence & Moore, of London and The West Indies.

* * *

MR. JOHN EDWARD PREVITE, whose engagement to the Hon. Phyllida Browne was announced recently, is the only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth Previte, of Jordans, Rusper, Sussex. Miss Browne is the younger daughter of Lord and Lady Kilmaine. Colonel Previte has been a member of the executive of the West India Committee for over 20 years.

* * *

ANOTHER engagement to be announced recently was that of Mr. Leonard H. Moody-Stuart and Miss Barbara Joyce Mears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mears, of Littleover, Derby. Mr. Moody-Stuart, who is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moody-Stuart, of Antigua, is serving an apprenticeship with George Fletcher & Co., I.t.d., sugar machinery manufacturers, of Derby.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Christopher Columbus discovered Jamaica there has not, until recently, been a statue to his memory in the island. One has now been erected at Seville,

in the parish of St. Ann. According to the Jamaica correspondent of *The Times*, this 6 ft. 6 in. tall bronze statue was designed and cast by the Italian sculptor, Michele Gueressi, of Rome. It was commissioned by the director of the Vatican Art Galleries on the instructions of the Right Rev. John McEleny, Roman Catholic Bishop of Jamaica.

* * *

THREE special numbers, devoted to Trinidad, British Guiana and Barbados respectively, were published by our contemporary, *The West Indian Review* in the July, August and September issues. The editor, Mrs. Esther Chapman, revisited these three territories to gather information about their economic and political progress and she writes refreshingly about each. The three short histories, contributed by Mr. H. P. Jacobs, of Jamaica, are interesting and instructive. Each number is profusely illustrated and several of the photographs are reproduced in colour.

* * *

THE West Indies Council of State has decided to provide a Vice-Consul within the British Consulate in Caracas, Venezuela, states a Federal Information Service Press notice. The British Ambassador in Caracas has undertaken, with the consent of the Foreign Office, to grant facilities for accommodating the Vice-Consul within the Consulate. As well as representing West Indian interests in Venezuela, it is proposed that he should visit Curacao and Aruba periodically for consultations with the British Consular authorities on matters affecting West Indies nationals in those countries.

* * *

WE regret to report the death of Mrs. Eileen Williams, wife of Mr. R. F. Williams, chairman of the All Island Banana Growers' Association, Jamaica. Mrs. Williams had been undergoing treatment in England, but passed peacefully away at Orpington, Kent, on September 14th. The funeral took place at Eltham Crematorium on September 17th, and the ashes will be taken to rest in Jamaica. Mr. Williams leaves for Jamaica on October 9th.

B. W. I. Sugar Production

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1956	1957	Estimate 1958	1957	Estimate 1958
Antigua	28,478	31,670	22,000	1,598	2,000
Barbados*	151,171	204,325	152,847†	11,292	10,500
British Guiana	283,333	284,973	295,000	18,812	18,250
Jamaica	362,300	370,975	349,430	58,597	58,000
St. Kitts	49,850	44,376	42,169†	4,104	4,800
St. Lucia	10,874	9,314	8,198†	1,750	1,920
Trinidad	160,230	167,805	184,035†	26,093	30,000
	1,026,326	1,113,638	1,053,679	122,246	125,470
St. Vincent ...	3,938	3,557	4,281†	2,751	3,000

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton.
† Final estimate.

C. D. & W. Acts

Grants to West Indian Territories

(Continued from last issue and concluded)

There were six grants to the Virgin Islands: £10,000 for road construction in Tortola and supplementary provision for road improvements of £1,114; a further £6,000 for the purchase of an angledozer for the Public Works Department; two grants of £4,000, one for airfield construction and the other for extension of the hospital and a grant of £263 towards training of farmers in improved methods of grassland management.

General grants for the Windward Islands were eight in number, totalling £33,992. An allocation of £19,375 went towards fishery development, £8,000 for provision of scholarships, £2,734 towards the appointment of a Nutrition Officer and £2,160 towards the appointment of an Executive Architect, £995 towards capital and recurrent costs of seismic investigations, £528 towards the appointment of a Labour Adviser and £200 to meet expenditure in connexion with training teachers from Dominica (£160) and Grenada (£40) at Erdiston College, Barbados.

Dominica received £42,115, in seven grants: £24,200 for construction of primary schools and teachers' houses, £7,500 for the construction of a sea retaining wall, £3,215 for the purchase of a tractor, £3,000 towards the construction of a hospital at Goodwill and a like sum for forestry improvement, and supplementary provision of £850 for the anti-yaws and venereal disease campaign and of £350 for aeronautical telecommunications services.

A sum of £161,352 was allotted to Grenada in seven grants. The largest was a sum of £115,000 towards reconstruction of St. George's pier. £27,710 went to improvement of water supplies, £5,750 towards an operating theatre and £5,625 towards an X-ray machine for the Colony Hospital, £5,000 to make provision for local teacher training, £1,600 towards the employment of a sugar cane farming officer and £667 towards the purchase of a mechanical excavator for the Public Works Department.

Seven grants were made to St. Lucia, the grand total being £217,909. More than half the total was granted for improvement of Vigie airport, the sum involved in this project being £130,000. A supplementary contribution of £60,000 was made to the overall scheme which replaced individual schemes previously approved for reconstruction of Castries. £20,300 were devoted to reconstruction of existing schools. Supplementary grants were made for the provision of nurses' quarters at Victoria Hospital (£3,122), Castries reconstruction (£1,870 for further buildings) and Soufrière reconstruction (£1,054). For construction of sea wall at Choiseul and reconditioning of road at Four-a-Chaux there was a grant of £1,563. Two loans were also made to the island: £85,000 for the provision of agricultural credit facilities and £5,000 for the establishment of a marketing organization.

Sixteen grants and one loan were made to St. Vincent, the grants amounting to £372,638 and the loan involving £10,000. By far the biggest grant (£225,000) was towards construction of an airfield at Arnos Vale. £60,000

were allotted for the improvement of Leeward Highway, £32,260 (in two grants) for school building, £15,000 for surveying and mapping the island, £12,150 for urban and rural rehabilitation, £10,000 (plus the loan of £10,000) for the establishment of a marketing organization, £6,917 towards the appointment of a Cane Farming Officer, £3,500 towards the appointment of a Co-operative Officer, £2,900 for hospital development and £2,668 towards the campaign for the eradication of *Aedes aegypti*. Smaller supplementary grants included £570 for cocoa propagation, £570 for provision of navigation lights, £360 towards a trepanematosis project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and £326 for aeronautical telecommunication services, and there was a contribution of £417 towards the cost of an experiment in centralized machine tabulation of trade statistics.

Research Grants

There were, in all, 22 grants for research purposes in the area, the total sum involved being £141,503. Thirteen of these grants were in the general list. The Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad, received two supplementary grants which amounted to £43,056. A grant of £6,630 was made to the Seismic Research Unit at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; £5,000 were allotted to the Standing Advisory Committee for Medical Research in the British Caribbean; two grants amounting to £4,788 made supplementary provision for the appointment of a member of the Medical Council to the Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, Jamaica; a grant of £2,900 was earmarked for the provision of two research studentships for work on natural products of medical interest; a supplementary grant of £2,840 was made for research on nutrition and £1,815 were allocated for an investigation into the incidence and distribution of abnormal haemoglobins. For a mission to the West Indies in connexion with livestock and grassland research there was a grant of £1,800; £855 were granted towards the cost of visits to Trinidad to attend a Caribbean Commission conference on demographic problems, £410 towards the visit of a member of Manchester University to the Tropical Metabolism Research Unit and £120 towards the expenses of members at the first meeting of the Technical Co-ordinating Committee on Agricultural and Allied Research.

One grant of £3,924 was made to Barbados for research on flying fish.

British Guiana received two grants; £37,785 were allocated to soil and land use surveys and £1,800 for the visit of a botanist to the colony.

A grant of £657 to British Honduras related to the investigation of cutaneous leishmaniasis among forest workers.

For Dominica there was a grant of £1,260 for research into the control of insect pests.

Research on arrowroot in St. Vincent benefited by a grant of £9,405.

Three grants were made to Trinidad, £15,833 for sugar technology research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, £515 for participation in a hurricane research project of the United States Weather Bureau and £110 towards a survey of bromeliad malaria by a member of Princeton University, U.S.A.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

CARNIVAL, 1958. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated August 15th, writes: "The 1958 Carnival is now over. This year's Carnival Queen is Miss Genevieve Stammers. She was crowned at the Recreation Grounds on August 4th, at the Carnival parade. Floats, bands, etc., gathered there for judging before the crowning of the Queen, and the entire procession, headed by the Queen and her attendants, was scheduled to parade through St. John's. If one judges by numbers, the ceremony was a huge success, but large crowds, however good-natured, are disrupting to traffic, and the procession was split into sections at crowded street corners. Only a small proportion followed the organized route and many onlookers were disappointed. Other programmes included the 'Beating the Retreat' by the Leeward Islands Police and the children's fancy dress party. Michael's Mount, situated on Otto's Hill, became Carnival City for 10 days and small booths around the grounds were used for advertising purposes. This club provides a wonderful view of St. John's.

Cricket. "The Bermuda Cricket team are here on a visit and appear to be enjoying Antigua, although they did not win the colony match.

Visitors. This is a particularly happy year for Antigua children. Many have returned from England, Scotland and the U.S.A. for their summer holidays. Among visitors to the island are Mr. and Mrs. Archie McDonald and family from Trinidad, and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Goodwin, of Ensenada, Puerto Rico."

Hurricane Passes. In a postscript to her letter, Miss Goodwin states that "Cleo," the third hurricane of the season, which was both violent and erratic, had caused anxiety, but had fortunately passed by the island.

BRITISH GUIANA

Return of Dr. Jagan. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Georgetown dated August 22nd, states: "The Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Minister of Trade and Industry, and the Hon. Edward Beharry, Minister of Natural Resources, returned to British Guiana on August 6th, after a seven weeks visit to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. The two Ministers were members of a four-man delegation which held talks with the Colonial Office on development, finance and constitutional matters (see last CIRCULAR, page 219). After these talks the two Ministers sought further financial assistance in the United States through organizations like the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Bank and the United Nations Organization.

"Since his return to British Guiana Dr. Jagan has announced that Professor Mahalanobis, president of the Indian Council of Sciences, has agreed to visit British Guiana later this year as economic adviser and consultant to the Government. Professor Mahalanobis

was instrumental in drafting India's second five-year plan. In British Guiana he will determine the direction of both short-term and long-term planning as well as indicate priorities. It was also disclosed that consideration was being given to (a) making application to the U.S. Government for food credits under that country's food disposal programme; (b) applying for credits for the purchase of U.S. equipment through the Import-Export Bank; and (c) inviting private investors to British Guiana to undertake the construction of low cost houses.

"It is generally felt in British Guiana that Dr. Jagan's money mission to the Colonial Office has been a failure. The Minister is himself dissatisfied and has since declared that a crisis exists in British Guiana.

"There have been threats to resign by the Leader of the Majority Party, while 'opposition' parties have been demanding this on the basis of Dr. Jagan's call for a coalition which is interpreted as an admission of ineptitude. The Leader of the People's National Congress, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, has stated that his party could only coalesce on the following terms: (i) A vigorous and persistent propaganda against racialism to be carried out by each party among the sections of the population with which it enjoys influence. (ii) British Guiana's immediate entry into the Federation with the West Indies for economic, political and constitutional progress, and the continuance there of the fight for independence, and (iii) each party's opposing resolutely all forms of imperialism, Western or Soviet.

Wood Pulp. "The representative of the Columbian Corporation in British Guiana announced that laboratory tests have revealed that 26 of 27 types of British Guiana timber are good for making wood pulp. Officers of the corporation will arrive in September to begin operations.

New Diamond-cutting Plant. "A new \$20,000 diamond-cutting plant was opened recently. The plant, which is being run under the name of Correia and Van Deutekon Diamond Factory, will convert raw diamonds into the finished product. Until the close of 1957, this operation was being carried out largely by foreign companies.

Visit of U.S. Market Team. "A United States two-man market team—Mr. Al Kohl, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg Co., Buffalo, New York, representing the Soybean Council of America, and Mr. Volorous H. Hongen, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture—arrived on August 10th to investigate and become familiar with the trade and markets, present and potential, in British Guiana. They held discussions with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Chamber of Commerce, the Comptroller of Supplies and Prices and the Director of Agriculture. Their visit here was part of a Caribbean tour.

Work Study Sessions. "Two work study specialists of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.—Mr. J. B.

Kitchin, the deputy head of I.C.I.'s central work study department, and Mr. P. J. Torrie, head of the department's training section—conducted in Georgetown two 'Open Day' sessions for senior executives of commercial and industrial firms, of the Government and the Trade Union Council. About 90 of these senior personnel attended the sessions.

Increased Gold Production. "British Guiana's gold production for the first six months of 1958 amounted to 11,188 ounces which yielded a royalty of \$5,596. Production over the same period in 1957 was 7,843 ounces. 126,931 stones were mined in diamonds for that period, equivalent to 14,344.57 metric carats—290.28 metric carats more than the first half of 1957 which yielded \$6,994 in royalty.

Sugar Production. "Up to August 16th, 138,667 tons of sugar were produced, compared with 133,177 tons produced during the same period in 1957.

Visit of U.K. Cattle Expert. "Mr. G. B. Excel, United Kingdom Divisional Fatstocks Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, announced, after investigation, that there was a big potential for the cattle industry in British Guiana and the possibility for exportation to the West Indian islands. He emphasized however that the overall condition of British Guiana's pasture will first have to be improved. He thought that British Guiana, with its hides and raw materials, should be able to expand considerably its leather industry.

British Council Awards. "For the year 1958-59 the British Council in British Guiana has awarded a scholarship to Mr. J. A. Tyndall, who holds a B.A. degree with honours in philosophy, to study government and politics for nine months at Bristol University; and bursaries to the following: Mr. G. R. Dwarka, founder-principal of the School for Underprivileged Boys, a two-month programme of observation of youth activities and organizations; Mr. Sultan Khan, President of the Village Overseers' Association, to be attached for three months to the Retford Town Council in Nottinghamshire; and Mr. Harold Parris, of the Demerara Foundry, to study mechanics at the Derby Technical College and to spend three months with George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., makers of sugar machinery.

Government Scholarship Awards. "The Government of British Guiana has announced the award of 15 conditional scholarships beginning in the 1958-59 academic year to enable those qualifying to be trained abroad for possible appointments to suitable posts in the Public Service. The scholarships have been awarded in agriculture, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, domestic science, forestry, geology, hospital almoner, physical education, quantity surveying, radiography and dietetics.

Indian Lecturer on Tour. "Dr. Aman Singh Kholsa, Sikh missionary and lecturer, now on his third world tour, paid a 10-day visit to British Guiana to lecture on various cultural and philosophical topics. Dr. Kholsa is editor-in-chief of *Sardar*, a monthly cultural and religious publication.

Telecommunications. "Mr. Ludwig Alexander Robinson became the first Guianese to be appointed engineer-in-chief, Telecommunications Department in British Guiana. Mr. Robinson, who joined the depart-

ment in 1929, has had a tour of training at the British Post Office and the General Electric Co. in Coventry. His appointment takes effect from April 27th, 1958.

Electricity Supplies. "The Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, recently announced that the 'Government at present cannot find the six or seven million dollars required to purchase the Demerara Electric Co., Ltd.' The Governor was referring to his visit to Montreal on his return from the London financial talks. In Montreal he discussed with the parent company of the Demerara Electric Co., Ltd., conditions under which they would continue to supply the increasing amount of current required by Georgetown, and in addition bulk current for the rural electrification scheme.

Air Services. "The Director of Civil Aviation in British Guiana, Mr. H. G. Barker, recently announced plans for the streamlining and overall improvement of British Guiana Airways (Govt.); including a new site for the Airways ramp with greater and more up-to-date facilities for accommodation of aircraft and passengers. Suitable types of aircraft to replace the present ones are also being considered.

Federal Shipping Service Withdrawn. "With effect from August 25th, the shipping service supplied to British Guiana by the Federation of The West Indies with the ships *Hermann Langreder* and *Oluf Sven*, will be withdrawn. This has been decided by the Federal Government as a result of the British Guiana Government's refusal to contribute a total of \$88,000 per annum to the cost of running the service. The British Guiana Government, which hitherto made a token contribution of \$4,800 per annum, had offered to increase their subsidy to \$25,000 but had been turned down. It is not expected that British Guiana will suffer greatly from the withdrawal.

Television. "The Government of British Guiana has decided to permit the introduction of television and has invited companies to apply for licence to transmit in British Guiana. It is proposed that television should be developed as a commercial undertaking. The Government does not intend initially to participate financially in such development but will reserve the right to participate at a later date if it so desires. The deadline for submitting applications is October 31st.

Police Cadets. "Three police cadets have been appointed to undergo training to qualify as Senior Police Officers. They are Mr. Cecil F. Glasgow, Mr. Norman McLean and Mr. Cecil Roberts. The training programme includes: (a) 13 weeks preliminary training at the Police Training Centre, Mill Meece, Staffordshire; (b) Non-gazetted Officers' Course at Hendon Police Training College, Middlesex; (c) attachment to either the Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana or Jamaica Police Force for one year; and (d) two years' probation as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Guiana, during which time they will be required to pass examinations in criminal law and other subjects.

Visitors. "Two anthropologists from Denmark, Mr. Jen Yde and Mr. Gottfried Polykrates, are in British Guiana on an expedition to locate a tribe of Indians said to be man-eaters who are reported to dwell in the southernmost area between British Guiana and Brazil. No civilized man has ever been known to have

set foot in this area. Mr. Yde is a Curator in the Natural Museum in Denmark; Mr. Polykrates has done archaeological work in Greece, and has been to South America before."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The following extracts have been taken from the *British Honduras Newsletter* for September, issued by the Department of Information and Communications:—

Development Programme. "On August 17th the acting Governor, Mr. T. D. Vickers, in a radio broadcast spoke of the Government's development programmes for the period ending March 31st, 1959. He said that the total British Honduras development budget for 1958/59 was \$3,736,959 for 31 schemes, the majority of which had already been approved. The amount included funds provided to carry forward the hurricane reconstruction development programme in the north.

"These schemes covered roads, bridges, and air-fields; harbour facilities; education and training; medical and health facilities; water supply, both urban and rural; agricultural credits; technical assistance; marketing facilities; and the protection and development of the country's natural resources.

"On the question of employment resulting from the implementation of the development programme, His Excellency said that he was unable to give at that stage any figure for the number of new jobs, but he hoped that as equipment was received, and the various schemes got fully into their stride, there would be a gradual absorption of labour and a general stimulus to the economy which would lead to the employment of yet more labour.

Sugar Industry. "The Member for Natural Resources this month told a meeting of cane farmers in the Corozal District that the Government had an approved programme for sugar development in the north which would cost more than \$500,000 and was ready to be put into effect.

"The programme was divided into three parts. First: the Government would make lands available to cane farmers desirous of producing, in order to reach the quota figure of 30,000 tons of sugar per annum. With this purpose in view the Government would divide 35,000 acres of newly acquired land among present and future cane growers after a suitable survey had been made and an adequate land settlement planned. The sum of \$13,000 had already been allocated for the services of a Land Settlement Officer for a period of six months.

"Second: the Government planned the large-scale construction of a network of roads to open up the land and to maintain existing roads. The sum of \$407,452 had been set aside for this programme, of which \$325,000 would go toward the purchase of construction equipment.

"Third: the establishment of a cane station in Corozal to demonstrate the proper methods of cane planting and show how better and larger yields can be obtained by more efficient methods. The estimated cost of such a station for the first two years was \$88,990 which had already been approved and available.

"Other plans in the programme included legislation

which would make secure the position of the small cane producer in the framework of the overall industry and a scheme which would enable cane growers to borrow from the Government for the improvement of their fields and so to ease their dependence on the banks.

Oil Exploration. "The British Honduras Gulf Oil Co. announced during the month that it had abandoned the wildcat test-well, Tower Hill No. 2, which was drilled about four miles south-east of the Tower Hill Ferry in the northern district of Orange Walk. No sign of oil or gas was found and the company considers it a dry hole. The drilling rig has been dismantled and moved to a new site at Basil Jones on Ambergris Cay. Drilling is expected to start there during the first part of September.

Third Political Party Formed. "At a public meeting this month a third political party was formed by Mr. Nicholas Pollard and his supporters. It is provisionally called the Democratic Agricultural and Labour Party. Mr. Pollard is the provisional leader. The resolution for the formation of the party was presented by the Hon. Enrique dePaz, Member for Natural Resources. The other two political parties in British Honduras are the National Independence Party and the Peoples' United Party."

JAMAICA

Governor Visits Turks and Caicos. Writing from Kingston on August 26th, our correspondent states: "Sir Kenneth Blackburne, Governor of Jamaica, paid a visit to the Turks and Caicos Islands during the month, but cut short his stay owing to the news of hurricane 'Cleo' which was then 900 miles off Martinique.

Salted Fish Trade with Canada. "The Government of Canada made representations to the Jamaica Government over the recent warning to the local trade by the Minister of Trade and Industry that he would control the price of mackerel if importers continued to bring in mackerel at prevailing prices. Mr. Sherman Zwicker, president of the Canadian Atlantic Salt Fish Exporters Association, accused Jamaica of violating the Canada-West Indies trade agreement. Reports from Nova Scotia said that this association asked the Canadian Federal Government for retaliatory action against Jamaica to force the latter to relax controls on Canadian products, particularly salt cod. Mr. Zwicker said he was asking the Federal Government to suspend or reduce the preferential treatment given to raw sugar imported from Jamaica. Commenting several days later the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, said that there had been no breach of agreement as Canada still enjoyed 50 per cent preference duty over other areas such as Iceland which is supplying the requirements of Jamaica until the end of the year. Still later the Minister said that the government did not propose as a matter of deliberate policy to continue bulk importation of codfish after the present supply from Iceland and hoped that no circumstances would arise to make it necessary for the Government to have to buy codfish again.

"Mr. John J. B. Mountain, assistant Commercial Secretary (Fisheries) attached to the Canadian Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo, arrived in Jamaica on August 13th

to spend three weeks in the island making a detailed economic study of Jamaica as a market for Canadian fish products. The market is said to be worth more than \$4,000,000 (Canadian). *The Daily Gleaner* hailed this appointment and said that it was high time that codfish be removed from politics. 'Hard words and ill-feeling should be scrupulously avoided,' said an editorial on the subject.

Sugar. "Agreement on a new price formula worked out by Sir Archibald Cuke, of Barbados, has been reached by the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association and the Sugar Manufacturers' Association. It is felt that the new formula will mean a slightly higher rate of payment to the farmers. The latter had been demanding an increase of 3s. per ton of cane or 27s. per ton of sugar. The price formula is on the basis of a percentage of the f.a.s. value of sugar plus the same percentage of the value of molasses.

"A new system of trucking cane to save losses on sucrose content has been devised at United Estates Ltd. Two weeks' notice will be given to farmers for cutting cane and an exact day will be fixed for delivery of cane. It is estimated that last crop canes from farmers were left an average of four days on the ground after cutting.

"Jamaica will buy 3,500 tons of refined sugar on the free market, the first time such a purchase has been made in over a quarter of a century. Monymusk refinery could not produce in the last crop the 13 or 14 thousand tons of refined sugar needed for local consumption. Some 11,000 tons of this total is used for industrial purposes.

Cocoa. "Control of the island's cocoa industry is now placed in the hands of the growers' representatives. The chairman of the new board is Mr. W. N. Henry, first vice-president of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. The Marketing Administrator was chairman of the previous board. He still retains a seat on the new board as an expert on the marketing of the crop.

"The Hon. William Seivright, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, said at the Denbigh Agricultural Show that Jamaican fermented cocoa was proving to be superior to that from Ghana and was fetching a substantially higher price; it was also superior to the highly flavoured Trinidadian cocoa. Farmers could go ahead and plant not the 60,000 acres first planned but 100,000 acres. Mr. Henry, making his first statement as chairman of the board, said that two new cocoa fermentaries were to be erected, one in Clarendon and one in Hanover.

Education. "The event of the month in the education field was the holding at the University College of the West Indies of the ninth bi-annual conference of the Caribbean Union of Teachers. This was attended by some 300 delegates and observers from outside of Jamaica and was opened on August 18th when among those present were the Hon. Phyllis Allfrey (who spent a week here), Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Chief Minister of Jamaica. The theme of the conference was the democratization of education in the West Indies. Mrs. Allfrey commented on the urgent need for teachers with experience. The Chief Minister threw out the challenge that the teachers should 'determine that the system of education we will

practise is one single system designed for the people.' Mr. J. J. Figueroa, acting head of the Department of Education at the U.C.W.I., said that there were not enough models of the best teaching. At the end of the conference Mr. S. J. Didier, president of the Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union, was elected president of the C.U.T. for the next two years. The general secretary was Mr. C. M. O'Mard, of Antigua, who was re-elected.

"The term 'elementary' school will no longer be used officially in Jamaica. The term to be used henceforward is 'primary.'

"The results of the final examinations of the University of London held at the U.C.W.I. in June last were announced on August 22nd. Eighteen students passed the B.A. honours examination, three obtaining first class honours—two in history and one in English. Twenty-six students passed the B.A. general and 18 passed the B.Sc. general. Winston Khan, of Trinidad, was awarded the M.Sc. of the University of London being the tenth graduate of the U.C.W.I. to obtain this degree.

Oil Refinery. "The proposed oil refinery is again in the news. On August 2nd *The Daily Gleaner* published a letter from an economist pointing out that the decision to set up such a refinery, although Trinidad would be the natural source of imports when Customs Union comes into effect, suggests that Jamaica is not taking Customs Union seriously and the speed with which Jamaica is hurrying to establish vested interests before economic union 'is profoundly disquieting to anyone who cares for the reality of Federation.' Referring to adverse comments by the Hon. Dr. Eric Williams, Chief Minister of Trinidad, with regard to the proposed oil refinery, the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, said that he did not see what Dr. Williams 'was squealing about.' Jamaica, he said, took only 1 per cent of Trinidad's oil output. He also said that the petroleum distributing companies had nothing to fear from the establishment of the refinery. It was his duty to see that all interests were protected.

Strikes. "The board of inquiry which had been probing the dispute between Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., and the National Workers' Union has found that the stoppage of work in September, 1957, was a strike and not a lock-out.

"Streetcleaners employed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation—some 500 in all—went on strike during the month of August. Private trucks were hired to clean the streets after they had been left uncleaned for many days. The Unions—the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the T.U.C.—claimed that representations on wage claims had been made since August, 1957. Work was finally resumed on August 25th after the cleaners had first rejected the Government's plan for increased salaries and wages. The Central Government has said that the increases must be met from the Corporation's funds until the end of the year, these increases ranging from 5s. to 6s. weekly.

Tourist Trade. "Four new hotels will be opened in Jamaica this winter, bringing the accommodation for tourists in the island up to approximately 4,600 beds. The hotels, two of them replacing former hotels on the same sites, range from a 30-room hotel to the 200-room

Marrakech which will be opened some time in January.

"It is rumoured that the £1,000,000 Sheraton Hotel planned for building at Knutsford Park will not be erected, the project having been abandoned. The Government has refused to comment on this statement.

"Details of the hotel proposed for erection at Victoria Park in Kingston were made public on August 21st. Schine Hotels, Ltd., are the hotel chain interested in putting up a 300-room hotel. The Chamber of Commerce met to consider the matter and voted 25 to seven in favour of the erection of the hotel. Mr. Harry Vendryes, who had previously resigned when the chamber accepted the proposal, was now prepared to support the motion but said that as it was 'political dynamite' it would never be carried out. Mr. Alec Durie resigned after the voting went in favour of the hotel's erection. The Minister of Trade and Industry has invited comments on the idea from the public.

Housing. "Forty of the 716 houses planned for erection at Mona have been completed and the owners moved in on August 16th. The scheme will be completed in 1960 and will include two churches, a school and a shopping centre.

"The Chief Minister and the Hon. Dr. Glendon Logan, Minister of Housing and Social Welfare, attended a demonstration on the use of stabilized earth blocks for filling in the walls of farm house units. The blocks are made in a press known as a Cinva-Ram invented by Sr. Raul Ramirez, a Chilean on the staff of the Inter-American Housing Centre. The press delivers a compression force of 10,000 lbs. Each block costs about 1d. The Government is said to be placing an order for 20 of the presses to be distributed all over Jamaica to assist in the speed of construction of farm houses.

Birth Registration. "At the end of July the Legislative Council passed a resolution put forward by the Hon. Edith Clarke which would make it mandatory for mothers to give the name of the father of the child when registering the birth. If fathers did not deny paternity within 30 days they would automatically become responsible for the maintenance of the child. The motion will now go to the Cabinet for consideration.

Aluminium Industry. "Following the announcement that there would be a 10 per cent cut in aluminium output by the Aluminum Co. of Canada, the parent company of Alumina Jamaica, Ltd., the local company stated that there were no plans at present for reduction of the present production at their Kirkvine Works, near Williamsfield.

Textiles. "The possibility of finding outlets for the products of Ariguanabo Mills in the Eastern Caribbean has been investigated, said a spokesman for the company. Sales machinery has been set up and the Company has hopes of building up a 'reasonable' trade in that area.

Gladioli Growing. "The gladioli project at Caymanas Estate is now to be extended after another trial from a two-acres plot. Large scale production will now be undertaken, a new multi-operation machine being used to plough the land, plant the seeds, remove weed and, in addition, to reap the flowers.

Wild Life. "The Wild Life Protection Committee

has been running a campaign urging sportsmen to 'take it easy' in shooting game birds. Hon. A. B. Montcith urged a resolution in the Legislative Council for a shorter shooting season and other restrictions.

Scholarships. "Sixty undergraduate and post-graduate scholarships to the University College of the West Indies were awarded by the Government of Jamaica to teachers and persons guaranteeing to teach. Some of these were non-Jamaicans now resident in the island.

Trades Union Courses. "The fourth in the series of annual training courses organized by the Government of Jamaica for the benefit of trade union branch organizers, secretaries, shop stewards and delegates, opened on August 26th and will continue until September 6th. Dr. Rawle Farley, U.C.W.I. staff tutor in industrial relations, is dean of the course.

Football. "A soccer team from Milwaukee visited Jamaica recently and played four matches, three against the island (drawing the first match and losing the next two) and one against St. George's Old Boys, the champions (which they lost).

General News. "The Federal Court had its first sitting in Jamaica on July 28th.

"The United Kingdom-U.S.A. double taxation convention has now been extended to Jamaica.

"Fourteen thousand pounds in salary increases was approved for payment to the auxiliary staff and others of the Post Office who were on strike recently.

"Dredging of two harbours in the island—Port Antonio and Bowden—is to be undertaken shortly. The work is to be completed by the end of the year.

"For the first time in history Jamaica beat Barbados in a cricket tournament, the first match being won by Jamaica and the second drawn.

"A new cinema has been planned for the Cross Roads area and construction has already started. It will be air-conditioned and have a seating capacity of 1,700.

"The first Canada Council Fellowship which enables a West Indian to spend a year in Canada has been awarded to Victor Stafford Reid, author of *New Day* and the currently popular *The Leopard*.

"The Government is negotiating with the British investor interested in manufacturing matches here. The negotiations, said the Minister of Trade and Industry, are 'well advanced.'

"F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., opened a new store at Cross Roads on August 21st in addition to the one on King Street, Kingston, and another store has been planned for Montego Bay."

ST. LUCIA

Delegation to London. Our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, in a newsletter from Castries dated August 31st, states: "A delegation from the Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association is to visit London to make 'strong representations' to Her Majesty's Government and Geest Industries, Ltd., on certain matters affecting the banana industry in the four islands concerned. This is among the several decisions taken at a meeting of the board of directors of the association held in St. Lucia during this month.

"The board also accepted in principle recommendations that a hurricane and wind storm insurance scheme

be created at an early date for the Windward Islands as a single unit. Final plans for this scheme are to be submitted to the respective associations in Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Among other matters discussed at the two-day meeting, which was attended by delegates from all the four islands, were the existing contracts with Geest Industries, Ltd.; the marketing position of the Windward Islands in relation to Jamaica; and standardization and organization in the Windward Islands.

Sugar Labour. "Negotiations have concluded here for the recruitment of 150-175 sugar workers for employment with the Virgin Islands Corporation in St. Croix next year. Earlier this year cane-cutters were recruited for employment in Antigua to assist that territory in reaping its crop.

Overpaid Export Duty. "Already faced with several financial problems the Government of St. Lucia has now to find some \$53,000 which it must repay to the Agriculturists' Association as a result of overpayment of export duty made by the association over the past three years. It is understood that an approach has been made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a grant to meet this commitment.

Agricultural Credit Committee. "The Hon. Allen M. Lewis, Q.C., LL.B., president of the Federal Senate, has been appointed chairman of the St. Lucia Agricultural Credit Fund Committee which has been set up to administer a loan scheme involving \$398,000. Part of this amount is to go towards erection of warehouses and fermentaries. Other members of the committee are Col. Arthur Tubb, Financial Secretary, Mr. Charles Cadet, acting Superintendent of Agriculture, Mr. Gray Milne-Marshall, businessman, and Mr. Lennox Williams, agriculturist.

"The Hon. George F. L. Charles, Minister for Social Services, has been re-elected president-general of the St. Lucia Workers' Co-operative Trade Union. Other officers elected are: Mr. Joseph M. D. Bousquet, first vice president; Mr. Thomas James, second vice president; Mr. John B. King, treasurer; the Hon. Martin Jn. Baptiste, secretary; and the Hon. John M. Compton, Minister for Trade and Production, Mr. Grant Husbans, and Mr. Allen Bousquet, trustees. These elections took place at the union's first annual conference in some four years.

Political Parties. "Both political parties here have held their annual elections and have both announced plans for reorganization. The St. Lucia Labour Party, local affiliate of the West Indies Federal Labour Party, and now forming the Government of St. Lucia, has made the following selection: the Hon. George F. L. Charles, leader; the Hon. John M. Compton, deputy leader; the Hon. Herman Collymore, treasurer; Mr. Maurice Mason, secretary; Mr. Anderson Cragwell, chairman; Mr. John B. King, first vice-chairman; and Mr. Thomas James, second vice-chairman.

"The People's Progressive Party, the local unit of the Democratic Labour Party (of The West Indies), has chosen the following leaders: Mr. Charles H. R. King, president; the Hon. W. George Mallet, first vice-president; the Hon. Louis G. A. McVane, J.P., second vice-president; Miss Marcella Marquis, treasurer; Mr.

W. St. Clair Daniel, secretary; and Mr. John H. Pilgrim and Mr. Joseph Blanchard, trustees.

New Library. "A little over 10 years after the Carnegie Library was destroyed by the Castries Fire of June, 1948, a new library, on the former site, was declared open by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Administrator of St. Lucia, before a large gathering. The new building has been constructed with part of the walls of the former construction.

Radio Communications. "Facilities for radio communications between certain points in St. Lucia and neighbouring islands are now being investigated by American technicians here and limited reactivation of the United States Army Base at Beane Field, Vieuxfort, is anticipated.

Praedial Larceny. "A Bill to authorize the St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association, Ltd., to prepare a scheme for the allocation of identification marks to banana growers with a view to their protection from praedial larceny, and to make provision for the effective operation of the scheme, is soon to come before the Legislative Council. It is intended that this move will put an end to the activities of banana-thieves.

Cricket. "The St. Lucia Cricket Association was host to a Barbados XI, drawn from three of that territory's clubs, during this month. The visitors, who played two matches against a St. Lucia XI and one match (each) against a Colts XI and a Soufrière team, won three of the four games played giving victory to St. Lucia only in the fourth match, the second against the colony XI."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Federal Prime Minister Moves In. In a news-letter from Port-of-Spain dated August 29th, our correspondent states: "Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of The West Indies, has officially moved into his new \$105,000 home at Spanish Acres. Spanish Acres is situated at St. Ann's, on the outskirts of Port-of-Spain.

Oil Industry. "The oil industry in Trinidad contributed more than 44 per cent of the total revenue which the Government received from all sources in 1957, according to figures just released. Their contribution amounted to over \$100,000,000. Texaco Trinidad Inc. intends to increase its existing refining capacity by about 50 per cent, and plans in this connexion are expected to be completed very soon. Shell Trinidad, Ltd., have similar plans afoot and it is expected that the increased refining capacity would be sufficient to meet an anticipated increase in local oil production. The daily oil production in Trinidad is 100,000 barrels but there is every indication that this can be increased from offshore drilling.

Telephone Company. "The Government has appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the circumstances surrounding the inability of Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., and their workpeople to reach agreement on the recognition of a trade union for collective bargaining purposes and an increase in wages. It was unfortunate that at just about the time that the commission was to sit the trade union called its members out on strike, making the task of the

commission of inquiry more difficult. More serious still, was an outbreak of sabotage, when several telephone lines were cut down and much damage done to the installations. The strike lasted for about two weeks when the trade union had a change of heart and persuaded its members to return to work. At the time of writing the commission is still taking evidence from both sides.

Commissions of Inquiry. "Up to June this year, the Government spent \$154,700 on investigating committees, boards and commissions of inquiry since it took office in October, 1956. Eighty-one thousand four hundred dollars has been spent on bodies of purely local membership whilst the cost of overseas recruited commissions was \$48,700.

Transport. "At long last the Government have announced that they intend to grapple with the transport problem. They contend that the number of taxis licensed to operate for hire in Trinidad should be limited to the number on the register on December 31st this year. This results from the report of the transport probe commission which has recently been submitted to the Government. There is no doubt that it is high time that some drastic steps should be taken to limit the number of motor cars, as traffic conditions in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando today are chaotic.

National Housing Authority. "The Government intend to appoint a National Housing Authority which will take over the functions of the Government Housing Loans Board, the Public Housing Loans Board, the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee and the Planning and Housing Commission. Towards this end a legal committee has been appointed to revise the housing laws. The appointment of a single housing authority should, the Government hopes, result in much smoother and efficient operations than at present under separate authorities.

New Housing Scheme. "Right on the heels of the Government-sponsored housing development projects at Mount Hope, Morvant and Pleasantville on the eastern outskirts of Port-of-Spain, comes the inauguration by Shell Trinidad, Ltd., of another of their housing schemes at Rio Claro in the south of the island. The Minister of Housing and Local Government, who inaugurated the \$40,000 housing project, remarked that this and similar housing schemes by other companies for the benefit of their employees would help to improve housing facilities in the country. The Shell project is the fourth scheme to assist their employees in owning their own houses. The houses are financed on an individual basis by advances from a bank backed by a guarantee from the company, the period of amortization being between 15 and 20 years.

Extension of Hospital. "The construction of a fully mechanized maternity block at the Port-of-Spain General Hospital estimated to cost \$2,000,000 will start in January, 1959. This block will be situated on the north-east corner of the General Hospital site and will necessitate the demolition of the home of the institution's surgeon specialist. The maternity block will comprise 24 beds and will be electrically operated throughout.

Nurses Training School. "Construction work on

the \$360,000 central preliminary training school for nurses at San Fernando will begin in the near future. The purpose of this school is to give the three months preliminary training which student nurses are required to undergo before entering the Port-of-Spain and San Fernando General Hospitals, and it is felt that it would be more administratively convenient to have the training at one centre.

New Town Hall. "After a lapse of 10 years, when the Port-of-Spain Town Hall was gutted by fire, work in preparation for the construction of a new Town Hall, which is estimated to cost \$10,000,000, has begun with the demolition of four buildings adjacent to the old site. The foundation stone for the new building was laid by Princess Margaret in April this year and there now seems every hope that the empty plot which has marred the area adjacent to the Government buildings will now be suitably covered.

Trade Statistics. "According to the Quarterly Economic Report for the period January to March, 1958, recently issued, exports of domestic produce were worth over \$108,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent over the 1957 figure of approximately \$103,000,000. During the same period imports showed an increase of more than 25 per cent at a value of over \$101,000,000 as compared with approximately \$80,000,000 in the first quarter of 1957. Trade with the West Indies (excluding British Guiana) showed an appreciable increase, imports being valued at \$971,000 in the first quarter of 1958 compared with \$573,000 in 1957 and exports at \$4,177,000 in 1958 compared with \$3,903,000 in 1957."

Trinidad Citrus

Fruit Intelligence, the monthly publication of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, reports in the August issue that in the 1957-58 season the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago handled a total of 900,000 crates of grapefruit and 300,000 crates of oranges. This compares with a total of 509,000 crates of grapefruit and 106,000 crates of oranges in the previous season, and is a record for the territory. Exports of fresh fruit were 250,000 crates of grapefruit (against 117,000 crates in 1956-57) and 15,000 crates of oranges (against 7,000 crates in 1956-57). Production of juices amounted to 750,000 cartons of grapefruit and 300,000 cartons of orange juice, in size A2 cans. (The 1956-57 figures were 425,000 cartons and 128,000 cartons, respectively.) Prospects are stated to be even better for next season.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of July production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 269,298 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended July 28th was 652,444 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for July was 1,535,299 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for July was 421,107 barrels.

West Indian Passenger List

Royal Mail Lines Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. Essequibo (Captain A. J. G. Barff, R.D., R.N.R.) from London, August 14th:—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Barnard	Miss G. C. Davies	Mrs. O. B. MacLennan
Mrs. F. I. Brookes	Mr. E. G. Dykes	Mrs. E. L. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Cowper	Dr. & Mrs. H. J. Hudson	

Booker Line, Ltd.

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), from Liverpool, August 19th:—

Mr. R. F. Ault	Mr. T. M. Houston	Rev. & Mrs. A. S. Russell
Mrs. I. U. Broughton	Mr. T. E. Lullus	Miss E. J. Russell
Mr. M. de Vis Delph	Mrs. J. Reed	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in m.v. Tabor (Captain Hindley), at Liverpool, August 30th:—

Miss O. Y. H. Alleyne	Mr. K. Buchanan	Mr. R. D'Abreu
Miss E. C. Alleyne	Mr. C. Bhikori	Mr. L. Thompson

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co. Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), at London, July 27th:—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bolt	Miss T. Garel	Mr. & Mrs. Moulton-Barrett
Mr. K. Craig	Miss C. Connor	Mr. & Mrs. Thomson-Evans
Miss E. Garel	Mrs. L. Silverman	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Timble), at London, August 11th:—

Miss J. Hall	Miss P. Swaby	Miss N. Thompson
Mr. V. Smith	Mr. H. Taylor	

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), from London, August 14th:—

Mrs. I. K. Dawson	Mrs. Kirkpatrick	Mr. C. D. Phillips
Miss B. M. DeCasseres	Mr. R. D. McGregor	Mrs. E. Reid
Rt. Rev. P. W. Gibson	Miss I. L. McGregor	Miss A. Thomas
Mr. P. Girling	Miss M. L. McGregor	

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Timble), from London, August 28th:—

Mrs. L. Peel	Mrs. E. I. Sheaton	Miss J. M. Watson
Mrs. D. Quibell	Miss C. M. Shenton	

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), at London, August 25th:—

Mrs. I. D. Clark	Miss P. Lampart	Mr. & Mrs. C. Smith
Mr. E. Hopwood	Miss D. Mair-Narisse	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stevens
Mr. & Mrs. E. Lampart	Miss D. Muschett	Mr. A. Thomson

Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), at London, September 7th:—

Mrs. V. Alekians	Mrs. A. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. N. Price
Mr. & Mrs. W. Chapman	Mr. H. Parks	The Venerable R. Taylor
Mr. E. French	Mr. J. Phillips	

Saguenay Shipping, Ltd.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sungate (Captain A. Gibson), from Liverpool, August 19th:—

Miss P. B. Butler	Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Shearn	Mr. G. A. Williams
Miss C. Norvell		

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Utsira (Captain K. Miltun), from Rotterdam, August 22nd:—

Mr. Blaize	Mr. Gibson	Mrs. Rochford
Mr. A. C. Forde	Mr. J. Ranischarim	Mr. I. Singb

Sailings to Trinidad in m.v. Anatina (Captain A. Shemyhr), from London, September 1st:—

Mrs. F. Kum	Mrs. N. J. Montano	Mrs. E. Ng Qui-Sang
Miss J. L. Lessey	Miss H. J. Montano	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Company

Home arrivals from the West Indies in m.v. Oranje Nassau (Captain Reitsema), at Plymouth, July 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Allen	Mr. R. Greenidge	Mr. D. Morgan
Mr. S. Connell	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hutson	Mr. W. Reid
Mrs. E. Dalla Costa	Mr. A. Loveless	Mr. & Mrs. R. Siegert
Mr. H. Dowding	Miss M. McCloughlin	Mrs. S. Stodart
Mr. C. Dupenois	Mrs. M. Medcalf	Mr. C. Worrell
Mr. A. Fear		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain B. J. Boerhave), at Plymouth, August 4th:—

Mr. T. Barclay	Mr. D. Glasford	Mr. & Mrs. L. Oakley
Mrs. E. R. Baxter	Mrs. R. C. Harrison	Mr. L. E. Park
Mrs. H. de Cambra	Mr. R. Keightley	Mrs. E. A. Ralph
Mr. R. J. Chouler	Mr. & Mrs. Kirkley	Mrs. H. Rodrigues
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fairbold	Mr. D. Matheson	Miss S. Spence
Mrs. R. Floreaco	Mr. M. Nichols	

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), at Liverpool, August 22nd:—

Mr. C. Bristowe	Rev. & Mrs. C. Huggins	Mr. E. Radix
Mrs. L. Bunsee	Miss J. Huggins	Miss S. Ramroop
Mr. & Mrs. A. Reharty	Mr. M. Huggins	Mr. L. Sattuar
Mr. L. Bridgelingsb	Mr. C. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sheppard
Mr. R. Baptisto	Mr. R. Koo	Mr. & Mrs. A. Tappin
Miss J. Baptiste	Miss N. Lewis	Mrs. M. Trim
Mrs. J. Clarke	Miss K. Lolla	Miss J. Trim
Mr. C. Douglas	Mr. A. Mark	Mrs. B. Trotman
Mr. R. Dolsingb	Mr. D. Namsoo	Mr. T. Whitbire
Mr. & Mrs. T. Francis	Mr. C. Panoram	Mrs. K. Willis
Mrs. E. Gibbona	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pearce	Mr. & Mrs. R. Wilson
Mrs. P. Genye	Mr. K. Persad	Miss A. Wilson
Miss G. Henry	Miss S. Persad	Mr. & Mrs. J. Williams
Miss D. Henderson	Mrs. J. Phillips	Miss G. Williams
Miss M. Hinds	Mr. D. Punch	

BARBADOS

Miss T. Alleyne	Mr. H. Courtneyday	Miss E. Nurse
Miss S. Alleyne	Mr. E. Forde	Miss P. Phillips
Mrs. S. Alleyne	Mr. & Mrs. L. Foster	Mrs. C. Portulo
Miss M. Beste	Miss P. Griffith	Miss L. Rowe
Miss H. Bispbam	Miss J. Harding	Mrs. J. Shaw
Mr. & Mrs. W. Boxill	Miss M. Johnson	Miss Y. Small
Miss Y. Browne	Mr. M. Mahon	Mr. W. Stoute
Mr. A. Clarke	Miss A. Murray	Miss C. Toppin
Miss R. Clarke	Miss I. Newton	Miss W. Wilson
Mr. K. Collymore	Mrs. A. Nicholson	

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), from Liverpool, August 30th:—

Miss A. Y. Barnwell	Mr. J. T. Hardy	Miss V. Niles
Mr. & Mrs. D. Bickerton	Mrs. E. L. Holder	Miss I. Niles
Mr. V. Bourne	Miss R. A. O. Jordan	Mr. M. M. Patel
Mrs. S. O'B. Brathwaite	Mr. A. I. Kaji	Miss S. M. Proffitt
Miss U. Clarke	Mrs. J. Laue	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Ramsey
Mr. C. DePeaza	Mr. J. A. Lewis	Mrs. E. Sealy
Mr. O. DePeaza	Miss T. McKinstery	Miss E. G. Taylor
Miss P. M. Edey	Miss D. Y. Maloney	Miss J. A. Waldron
Mrs. C. H. Graham	Mr. E. S. Mills	

TRINIDAD

Mrs. P. M. d'Aguar	Mr. J. Fernandez	Mrs. D. Pickering
Mr. S. C. Andrews	Miss I. Gallon	Miss A. G. Ramesar
Mr. F. S. Arjune	Mrs. M. Gordon	Miss C. Ramesar
Mr. A. L. Austin	Rev. J. Hopkinson	Mr. D. V. Ramsainooj
Mr. D. Balkissoon	Mrs. A. Hutchison	Mrs. M. B. Razack
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Bates	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Jenkins	Miss D. A. Razack
Mrs. C. Bedi	Mrs. M. A. Lloyd	Mr. E. H. Samar
Mr. C. M. G. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. J. McDonald	Miss E. J. Scaley
Mr. & Mrs. C. Berridge	Miss P. W. McDonald	Mr. G. Senior
Mrs. E. Clovis	Rev. A. H. I. Marques	Mr. L. K. Singh
Miss M. A. Clovis	Miss C. L. L. Mason	Mr. & Mrs. C. Solomon
Mrs. W. G. Coomber	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Mound	Mr. W. F. Sumesar-Rai
Miss F. J. Coomber	Mr. W. Nelson	Mrs. E. M. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dunston	Mr. & Mrs. A. Nurse	Miss J. R. Thomas
Miss J. Dunston	Mr. V. Nurse	The Bishop of Trinidad
Miss H. Dunston	Mrs. M. M. O'Laughlin	Mr. J. Wallace

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. T. Barber), Southampton, July 21st:—

Miss E. Marsh	Miss A. Spence
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Home arrivals from Jamaica in m.v. Tilapa (Captain W. A. Thompson), Liverpool, August 4th:—

Admiral & Mrs. K. M. Campbell-Walter	Lieut.-Col. & Mrs. D. N. Fairweather	Mrs. C. S. Walker
		Miss M. A. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica in s.s. Matina (Captain W. F. Young), Avonmouth, August 10th:—

Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Jack	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Parkin	Major & Mrs. G. L. Wilke
Miss B. M. Jack	Miss C. M. Samada	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Corrales (Captain H. G. Penny), at Liverpool, August 11th:—

Mr. E. Compton	Miss D. Glen-Campbell	Mr. D. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. Crawley	Mr. H. James	Mrs. J. Willers

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Reventazon (Captain J. A. Cruickshank), at Liverpool, August 19th:—

Mr. J. W. Bell	Miss A. McKechnie	Mr. & Mrs. E. Parkinson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Harper	Mr. G. Muir	Mr. J. Rogers

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Tortuguero (Captain R. H. Evans), at Liverpool, August 27th:—

Mrs. N. J. Chambers	Mr. R. M. F. Isaacs	Mr. G. S. McCarty
Miss E. J. Gignoon		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), at Southampton, August 17th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. G. Barton	Comanader & Mrs. N. Easey	Mr. V. Johnson
Miss M. Bourne		Miss P. Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Dowsey	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pirencb	Mr. & Mrs. W. Towers
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. E. Coasterdine	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hobson	Dr. & Mrs. K. Parker
Mr. & Mrs. G. Dianelord	Mr. P. Land	Mr. & Mrs. L. Speace
Mr. R. Duke	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lindsay	Mr. & Mrs. A. South
Mr. & Mrs. O. DeBarry	Mr. & Mrs. D. Nichols	Mr. & Mrs. V. Teller
Mr. & Mrs. H. Goddard	Mr. & Mrs. A. Moseley	Mr. M. Williams
JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. P. Barker Beafeld	Mr. J. Edbrooke	Mr. G. Nunez
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bebreus	Mr. & Mrs. J. Floyd	Mr. F. Pierce
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bucknor	Miss A. Graot	Miss W. Pierce
Mr. G. Busbneil	Miss L. Hirst	Mr. & Mrs. R. Rebban
Miss J. Callan	Mr. S. Kirhaldy	Mr. & Mrs. Y. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. F. Croll	Mr. & Mrs. E. Langford	Mr. & Mrs. T. Walker
Mr. P. Dark	Miss M. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. A. Williams
	Miss P. McDonald	Mr. & Mrs. L. Williams

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), from Southampton, August 26th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Brancker	Mr. & Mrs. M. Frederick	Dr. H. A. Muoro
Miss P. P. Braucker	Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Gordon	Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Parker
Miss J. V. Brancker	Mrs. R. W. Green	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Pudner
Miss M. E. Derrick	Mr. G. Heluic	Lieut. R. J. Sale, R.N.
Mr. M. G. Freeman	Mr. M. Hills	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. C. Debysingh	Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Laurie	Mr. W. Potter
Mrs. C. M. Evans	Miss J. R. Law	Mrs. A. Rennie
Miss G. M. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Maingot	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Smith
Mrs. G. I. Hird	Miss S. A. Maingot	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Jordan	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Patience	Miss J. K. Wilson
Prof. T. W. Kirkpatrick		
JAMAICA		
Mr. D. O. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Kirkpatrick	Miss J. M. Rogerson
Mrs. E. Clark	Mrs. Z. C. McGillivray	Mr. E. A. Rolph
Rev. & Mrs. H. J. Cook	The Hon. & Mrs. C. M. MacGregor	Mr. S. O. Simpson
Miss W. B. Cook		Mr. L. F. Soutar
Mr. G. B. Donaldson	Mrs. McGrath	Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Stone
Miss U. R. Douglas	Mr. A. S. Michelin	Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Tanner
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Fanning	Mr. A. B. Michelin	Capt. & Mrs. A. Thelwell
Mrs. D. J. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Newport	Miss J. R. Thelwell
Miss H. J. Forbes		Miss S. K. Thelwell
Mr. A. S. Fox	Mr. A. W. Powell	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. V. Henriques	Miss J. P. Preston	Mr. W. G. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Jones		
ROUND VOYAGE		
	Mr. J. W. Huoter	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chaguinola (Captain J. E. Purvess), at Southampton, August 29th:—

Mr. M. Allgrove	Mr. & Mrs. N. Fraser	Miss D. Hobbs
Miss P. Binns	Mr. & Mrs. J. Hill	Mrs. R. McBean
Miss M. Binns		

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy), at Southampton, August 31st:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Christopherson	Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Howell	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Kiddell
	Mr. I. B. Howell	Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Lindon
TRINIDAD		
Miss F. E. Augustia	Mr. E. S. Gibson	Mr. J. R. Muff
Miss C. B. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hadley	Miss P. A. Nicol
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Brooks	Miss S. H. Hadley	Miss D. Preece
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Carter	Mr. W. B. Hadley	Mrs. E. L. Pyett
Mr. J. D. Cope	Miss T. S. Henderson	Mrs. M. F. Savill
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Farmer	Mr. J. G. Jackman	Miss J. M. Westwood
Miss P. A. Flynn	Miss N. A. Jones	
JAMAICA		
Mr. J. Adamson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Macdonald	Mr. W. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Bryant	Capt. The Hon. H. C. Magrath	Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Rimmer
Miss M. Connell		Mrs. K. Scott
Mr. V. L. George	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Miall	Mr. P. J. R. Thomas
Mr. A. A. Hawkins	Mrs. J. Montgomery	Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Jay	Miss J. Montgomery	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wallace
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Lewis	Mr. G. C. Pantry	Mrs. H. J. Whittington
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Lindsay	Dr. & Mrs. S. Paterson	Miss M. T. Williams
ROUND VOYAGE		
Mr. B. J. Fisber	Mr. J. Mills	Mr. & Mrs. W. Howard

New Library in Jamaica

Our Jamaica correspondent in the course of a letter from Kingston on August 26th, states: "The new Municipal Library for Kingston and St. Andrew was opened on July 30th. This handsome modern structure is on Tom Redcam Avenue, the newly-opened diversion from South Camp Road to Old Hope Road, which allows traffic from Kingston to the north to by-pass Cross Roads."

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

- COBHAM, V. E. (Senior Inspector, Inland Revenue Department, Barbados), Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Barbados.
- DE FREITAS, D. A. S. (Legal Draftsman, Federation of The West Indies), Solicitor-General, Federation of The West Indies.
- FRANCIS, O. J. C. (Statistician, Department of Statistics, Jamaica), Senior Statistician, Department of Statistics, Jamaica.
- GIBBS, C. B. (Assistant Secretary, Jamaica), Principal Assistant Secretary, Jamaica.
- GOMES, S. E. (Chief Justice, Barbados), Chief Justice, Trinidad.
- GORDON, G. W. (Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendent of Crown Lands, Trinidad), Permanent Secretary, Tobago Affairs, Trinidad.
- GRAHAM, S. H. (Magistrate, St. Lucia), Crown Attorney, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.
- HENRIQUES, K., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Dental Surgeon, Jamaica), Dental Surgeon Specialist, Jamaica.
- KENNARD, G. B. (Deputy Director of Agriculture, British Guiana), Director of Agriculture, British Guiana.
- LEWIS, L. F. E., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Medical Officer, Grade "A" (Mental Hospital), Trinidad), Superintending Medical Officer (Specialist), Mental Hospital, Trinidad.
- MALDING, D. E. G. (Assistant to the Attorney-General and Legal Draftsman, Barbados), Solicitor-General, Barbados.
- MARSHALL, E. L. (Senior Collector of Customs, Fiji), Comptroller of Customs, British Honduras.
- MILLAR, C. J. (Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad), Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad.
- MOSS, E. F. (Senior Superintendent of Police, British Guiana), Assistant Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.
- OSBORNE, N. D. (Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Barbados), Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Barbados.
- PHILLIPS, M. I. (Assistant Secretary, Barbados), Accountant General, Barbados.
- RAMPHAL, S. S. (Legal Draftsman, British Guiana), Legal Draftsman, Federation of The West Indies.
- READ, E. H. McNEIL-SMITH, M.D., D.C.H., M.R.C.P. (Lady Medical Officer, Jamaica), Medical Specialist (Paediatrics), Jamaica.
- STEWART, J. W. (Under Secretary (Administration), Jamaica), Secretary to the Council of Ministers, Jamaica.
- WEBB, R. A. J., M.B., B.S. (District Medical Officer, Windward Islands), Assistant Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Barbados.
- WEBER, W. R. (Assistant Commissioner of Police, British Guiana), Deputy Commissioner of Police, British Guiana.
- WILLIAMS, R. O. (Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research), British Guiana), Deputy Director of Agriculture, British Guiana.

New Appointments

- ARMOUR, C. W., Junior Engineer, Public Works Department, Dominica.
- BARKER, H. G., D/Civil Aviation, British Guiana.
- BENNETT, C. M. G., District Engineer, British Guiana.
- CALL, Miss E. A., Physiotherapist, Jamaica.
- DEWAR, DR. A. K., M.B., B.Ch., Medical Officer, Jamaica.
- FOSTER, Miss M. I., Physiotherapist, Medical Department, Jamaica.
- GREEN, Miss R. K., Physiotherapist, Jamaica.
- HUMPHREYS, DR. G. S., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Trinidad.
- SMITH, G., District Engineer, British Guiana.
- WORLEY, SIR NEWNHAM, K.B.E., Chief Justice, Bermuda.
- YEATES, Miss A. J., Physiotherapist, Jamaica.

Mr. A. F. MacKenzie, Federal Agricultural Adviser, attended the "Conference of Directors and Senior Officers of Overseas Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Institutions," held at Wye College from September 8th to 13th. After the conference, Mr. MacKenzie held discussions with the Colonial Office on a number of matters of interest to The West Indies. He was expected to return to Trinidad on September 19th.

The Markets

September 12th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Sept. 9th, 1957			
30	53rd	46th			
3 1/2	70	64			
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	22/6	27/6*	43/9	48/9
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	8/9	11/3*	25/-	30/-
10	Antigua Sugar Factory	21/-	22/-	20/6	21/6
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	46/10 1/2	49/4 1/2	56/3	58/3
4	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	30/-	33/-	33/6	36/6
9 1/2	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	21/1 1/2	21/4 1/2	19/9	20/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	18/3	18/6	16/9	17/9
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2	1/-	1 1/4
14 1/2	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/3	5/3	4/0	5/3
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	16/6	18/6	14/-	16/-
6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	5/9	6/9	6/6	7/6
15	Linmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	27/6	30/-	31/3	33/9
12 1/2	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/6	4/0	6/9	7/9
21	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	490/-	530/-	580/-	620/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	50/-	52/6	60/-	61/-
7	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	24/6	26/6	25/-	27/-
29 1/2	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	127/6	137/6	152/6	160/-
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	17/9	19/3 1/2	44/-	45/6
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	72/6	82/6	95/-	102/6
5 1/2	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 3 1/2% Pref.	16/9	17/9	16/6	18/-
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/6	13/6	7/6	8/6
6 1/2	West Indies Sugar	26/10 1/2	29/4 1/2	27/6	30/-
3 1/2	West Indies Sugar 3 1/2 Deb. Stock	70	80	70	75

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one for one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one for one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. Prices generally show a heavy decline on the month and good fermented Ghana is now offered at 300/- per cwt. c.i.f. for October-December shipment.

Manufacturers still show little interest in West Indian descriptions and prices have declined. Plantation Trinidad is quoted nominally at 355/- per 50 kilos and first marks 365/- with new crop quoted at 355/- December-February shipment. On the spot in London Trinidad is valued at 385/- to 395/-. Fine estates Grenada is quoted at 360/- per 50 kilos for September-October and at 390/- per cwt. spot.

Pimento. The official price of 490/- per cwt. f.o.b. remains effective for shipment up to December next on all orders placed up to October 31st. The price will revert to 540/- on orders placed on and after November 1st.

Ginger. A small business has been reported in Jamaica No. 3 grade at 250/- per cwt. c.i.f. but further offers from origin are scarce. The spot market is very quiet and sellers are quoting No. 3 grade at 280/- and No. 2 at 350/- per cwt. ex store terms London. African spot is quoted at 102/6 and forward shipment new crop at 92/6 per cwt. c.i.f.

Nutmegs. The market for near position nutmegs, particularly defectives, is firm and active. The f.o.b. prices of Grenadas were increased by 3d. per lb. on September 10th and are now being offered on a combined basis of 2 to 1, i.e. 2 tons of sound unassorted at 12/9 per lb. f.o.b. with one ton of defectives at 9/3.

Mace. Whole pale blade continues to be quoted at 22/- per lb. f.o.b. and No. 1 broken at 20/-. Supplies of all grades are at present in short supply.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :-

Imports	cwt.	Month of July		January-July	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone				16,881	14,971
Ghana		18,392	11,017	736,374	599,482
Nigeria		40,114	16,379	869,473	580,774
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency					
Jamaica			1,272	20,813	21,090
Windward Islands			882		882
Trinidad		3,508	3,690	12,876	13,479
Other Commonwealth Countries		5,076	2,197	25,262	23,596
French West Africa		3,399	378	11,234	14,640
Brazil				9,775	
Other foreign countries		2,363	3,898	7,943	61,958
		1,384	3,189	11,698	17,142
Total		74,236	42,842	1,722,329	1,354,020
Exports		5,804	9,170	63,702	50,457
Consumption		129,367	119,931	1,291,752	1,249,622
Stocks (end of June)		997,000	502,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :-

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of July		January-July	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa		1,000	7,691	21,710	43,751
Mauritius			1	202,276	112,133
Australia		3,501		240,576	136,415
Fiji				18,516	26,271
Jamaica		8,800	17,177	160,058	193,081
Leeward Islands		14,341	8,840	53,789	31,681
Windward Islands		3,646	933	9,273	8,081
Barbados		22,651	30,930	103,357	92,647
Trinidad		1,215	14,520	125,347	128,875
British Guiana		10,452	8,108	92,114	98,642
Other Commonwealth Countries		815	482	2,703	9,145
Cuba		65,263	52,510	299,921	339,256
Dominican Republic		45,431	39,335	293,239	286,422
Peru				30,754	25,174
Brazil		500	2,706	500	24,127
Other foreign countries		120		4,567	9
Total		175,735	181,233	1,658,700	1,555,710
Exports (Refined including candy)		46,728	57,975	381,881	312,623
Consumption		552	353	3,390	11,839
Unrefined		228,586	239,833	1,357,913	1,345,223
Total		229,138	240,186	1,361,303	1,357,062
Stocks (end of June)					
Manufactured from Home Grown					
Beet		131,900	110,850		
Imported Refined		3,400	300		
Imported Unrefined		569,600	506,200		
Total		704,900	617,350		

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :-

Imports	proof gallons	Month of July		January-July	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports		464,789	466,667	2,578,118	2,006,637
Consumption		47,635	63,654	347,487	413,745
Stocks (end of June)					
		10,932,000	11,819,000	382,787	440,559

Visitors from Overseas

It would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of the West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence dispatched.

- Mr. Frank B. Armstrong
- Major C. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, B.E.M.
- Mr. John A. Branch
- Commander C. S. Bushe, C.B.E., R.N.
- Miss D. P. Burslem
- Mr. G. L. Challenor
- Dr. Rennie M. F. Charles, M.D.
- Mr. E. D. Chaundy
- Mr. C. E. Clarke
- Hon. M. H. Davis, O.B.E.
- Mr. St. Yves De Verteuil, M.B.E.
- Mr. R. Rawson Duke
- Mr. C. S. Durant
- Mr. B. H. Easter, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A.
- Mr. A. Emlyn, O.B.E.
- Mr. Laurence Fielding
- Mr. F. C. de Gale
- Mr. Ken Galt
- Mr. R. O. Girling
- The Hon. Alfred C. Hadley
- Sir James D. Harford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Hon. C. F. Henville
- Mr. O. G. Hosten
- Mr. F. R. Innes
- Miss Stephanie La Forest
- Mr. N. W. Lewis
- Mr. H. A. Littlepage, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
- Capt. the Hon. H. C. Magrath
- His Honour Mr. Justice R. Sydney Miller
- Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Moulton-Barrett
- Major Cecil Noott, T.D.
- Capt. C. M. G. Purchas, M.C.
- Dr. A. J. Raeburn
- Dr. C. Y. Shephard, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Sc.
- Mr. Charles Saywood
- Mr. C. C. Skeete, O.B.E., M.A.
- Mr. A. N. Smith
- Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer
- Mr. A. H. Stone
- Major Alan Storey, D.F.C.
- Mr. Leon Taurel
- Mr. W. Duncan Thompson
- Mr. R. E. Yearwood, A.I.C.T.A.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and 15s. for firms, etc. In the case of individuals elected on or after July 1st the initial subscription is 15s. and in that of firms £2 12s. 6d. Subscriptions are renewable on January 1st.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE riots in Notting Hill Gate, on which another pen commented in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, came to my ears with muted impact on the shores of an Italian lake. When I returned the immediate trouble had died down, and a considerable debate was going on about the emergence of a "colour problem" in Great Britain. The phenomenon has caused barely concealed delight to *apartheid* men in South Africa and segregationists in the Southern States of the U.S.A., who resent the British habit of lecturing them on their racial intolerance. A problem is certainly arising, and there have been demands in certain quarters for means of limiting the at present uncontrolled influx of oversea British subjects, especially West Indians who are now the most numerous immigrants. But that will not be on grounds of colour, for race prejudice here is the vice of quite a small minority. It is simply because West Indians are arriving faster than they can be fitted into jobs or homes.

There is a little competition for employment, which may grow more intense, and—let us face it—more competition for girls. In those circumstances there will always be found somebody of low intelligence to heave half a brick at the stranger—any stranger, whatever the colour of his skin. This is what happened in Notting Hill Gate, a lower middle class district now decaying towards slum, where a good many Jamaicans have found lodging. But what then seemed to have followed is that gangs of debased young toughs from other parts of London flocked into the area, at the first news of trouble, and started to assault the West Indians, not from any grievance of their own, but merely for the sake of a fight and the chance of loot.

Some of the hooligans have now been brought to trial and received very severe sentences of imprisonment; a few West Indians have also been convicted, but of less serious offences for which a small fine has generally been thought sufficient. The stern treatment of the real trouble-makers has been generally applauded.

Undoubtedly the West Indian immigrants are a mixed sample of the Caribbean population, and include some of whom the islands cannot be proud. But as a body they are by no means unpopular. In London many of them are working on the buses and the underground railways, where they set a standard of courtesy and helpfulness from which many of their white colleagues have something to learn.

The annual party conferences have now been held, and have shown a most astonishing reversal of fortune since the corresponding occasions in 1957. Last year Labour assembled in the sure and certain hope of a sweeping victory in the next general election, for all the signs were that the pendulum was swinging irresistibly their way. This year it is the Tories who are all jubilant with song. Since their heavy losses of votes to the Liberals in the by-elections this year everything has

gone right for them. The financial severities of earlier years are at last beginning to yield fruit. For the first time since 1900, and perhaps for much longer, we have the visible balance of trade substantially in our favour (by £137,000,000 for the first half of the year), and we do not need as usual to lift ourselves out of the red by the aid of our invisible exports (which bring the credit balance up to £339,000,000). There is optimistic talk of soon restoring the convertibility of sterling. The Lebanon affair has been handled with fairness yet without bellicosity, and is felt to have been a great improvement on Suez. The Prime Minister, who has been particularly successful in keeping up our end with the Americans, is standing out more and more as a personality and a popular figure. The public opinion polls, which so recently suggested that the Conservatives were on the way out, now show that in an immediate election they might expect to complete the hat trick.

But there is one fly in the Tory ointment. Unemployment, though still very low, is creeping up. It now stands at 2.2 per cent. The Government is prepared for a small further increase during the winter. A big one might even now destroy their fine electoral prospects.

The official Life of King George VI by Mr. J. W. Wheeler-Bennett has had, and deserved, an enormous success—so great that after the *Daily Telegraph* had given long daily extracts for a week, *The Star* thought it worth while to serialize it over again. The King—largely in his own words from letters, diaries and conversations—emerges as a character of the highest moral courage, who fought all his life against grievous physical and psychological difficulties, and eventually, though he accepted the crown with extreme reluctance, became a far more powerful personal influence on public affairs than any but a very few have hitherto suspected. He played a great part during the war, sometimes by his power to control his formidable Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, sometimes by bringing leaders of his various realms together, and especially by his copious and friendly correspondence with President Roosevelt, in which he did a great deal to oil the wheels of intercourse between two allies who often had difficulty in understanding one another's point of view. No-one can understand how mid-20th century monarchy works until he has read this book.

A Modern Robinson Crusoe

Mr. Geoffrey Vokes, of London, a manufacturer's representative and ex-parachutist, answered his preliminary question wrongly in a "Take Your Pick" television quiz. As a forfeit he was required to live for a few days as Robinson Crusoe on the island of Tobago. He was flown out by B.O.A.C., provided with a goat skin "suit," a 100 year-old flint-lock musket, slept "rough" and ate turtle eggs and other natural produce. A film of his adventures was made for British television viewers.

Canadian Aid for West Indies

Shipping Services and Technical Assistance

THE Prime Minister of the West Indies, the Hon. Sir Grantley Adams, announced on September 23rd, states a Federal Information Service Press notice, that following an exchange of letters with the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Government proposed to recommend to Parliament that \$10,000,000 be made available to the West Indies over the next five years as economic assistance from Canada; and that a sister ship be built under this programme as a partner to the first Canadian ship which Canada has already agreed to provide for the West Indian inter-island shipping service. It will be recalled that last March the gift of the first ship for the West Indies shipping service was announced: it was the first major capital aid project under the Canadian aid programme for the West Indies [see CIRCULAR for April, page 106]. The programme was initiated early in January by the setting up of technical assistance arrangements. Funds for a broader programme of technical assistance and for preliminary work in connexion with the first ship were voted by the Canadian Parliament in the last session. The two ships and existing technical assistance would form part of the \$10,000,000 programme.

It is intended to put these arrangements on a firmer basis in order to facilitate long-term planning. To that end it has been proposed that Canada and the West Indies should enter into an understanding setting out the principles to be followed in the implementation of the programme.

Federal Prime Minister for Canada

A Federal Press Release dated September 26th announced that Sir Grantley and Lady Adams had accepted an invitation from the Canadian Prime Minister to visit the Dominion.

A meeting of the two Prime Ministers had been contemplated in the exchange of letters referred to on this page, and the invitation would enable them to discuss the principles of the plan and other matters of common interest.

Sir Grantley and Lady Adams are expected to arrive in Montreal on October 16th, where they will meet Lord and Lady Hailes returning from their visit to the Governor-General in Ottawa. From Montreal Sir Grantley and Lady Adams will proceed to Ottawa next day, where they will also be the guests of the Governor-General.

Mr. Geo. J. Miller

The many friends of Mr. George Miller will learn with regret that he has recently undergone a serious operation, but it is a pleasure to report that at the time of going to press he is making good progress. Readers will join with his colleagues in best wishes for a speedy return to robust health and strength. Mr. Miller has been connected with the CIRCULAR for many years, and his experience in its production is badly missed.

The West India Committee

Eight Candidates Elected

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on September 16th, the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, presiding. The following eight candidates were admitted to membership:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. H. O. DE GALE (Country)	Mr. F. C. de Gale Major R. G. Buchanan, T.D.
MR. CYRIL VINCENT ATKINSON (Jamaica)	Mr. D. T. M. Girvan Hon. Rudolph Burke, C.B.E.
MR. SIMÉON ALEXANDER SHAW (Jamaica)	The Jamaica Agricultural Society Hon. Rudolph Burke
MR. LOUIS HOPE MCNEILL (Trinidad)	Lieut.-Colonel M. R. Robinson, D.S.O.
MR. DALWYN SCOTT BUSHE (Trinidad)	Mr. P. G. Rogers Mr. Louis A. Bushe
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (Bahamas)	Mr. H. Wakeford Bank of Nova Scotia (London)
MR. FRANK B. POWELL (Jamaica)	Mr. Robert E. Peel Mr. W. A. Coupland, C.A.
MR. GEORGE JOSEPH (Grenada)	Mr. W. A. Birrell Mr. F. C. de Gale Mr. John A. Branch

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting the chairman referred, with great regret, to the deaths of Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., of London, Mr. Clifford Manning, of Barbados, who was a life member, Mr. Thomas. O. Miller, of Glasgow, who was also a life member, Mr. D. S. Payne, of Barbados, and Lady Hester Pinney, of Bridport, Dorset.

Lord Hailes for Canada

THE Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, accompanied by Lady Hailes, is to visit Canada from October 11th-18th.

Lord and Lady Hailes will leave Trinidad by air on October 9th for New York, and arrive in Montreal by train on the 11th, where they will be met by the Commissioner for The West Indies, Mr. Rex Stollmeyer. They will travel to Ottawa the same day where they are to be the guests of the Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Vincent Massey, until October 15th, when they will return to Montreal.

On the 16th they will attend a reception in Montreal to be given by Mr. Stollmeyer, and on October 18th, will fly to London, where Lord Hailes will have discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies before returning to Trinidad.

During Lord Hailes's absence from The West Indies, Mr. John Mordecai, Federal Secretary, will act as Governor-General's Deputy.

At the International Sugar Conference in Geneva, Mr. Eric Roll, executive director of the International Sugar Council, was elected chairman, Dr. Arturo Manas, president, Cuban Sugar Stabilisation Institute, exporters' vice-chairman and Mr. A. M. Thomas, India's Deputy Food Minister, importers' vice-president.

Legal Affairs and Federation

Attorney-General on Regional Organization

A CONFERENCE of Attorneys-General of the islands in The West Indies was held in Trinidad in the early part of last month. To explain something of the purpose and work of this conference, Mr. Campbell Wylie, Q.C., Attorney-General of The West Indies, made a short broadcast from Trinidad on September 14th.

In the course of this broadcast, Mr. Wylie pointed out that just as it was necessary for the Federation to be organized on a regional basis in such matters as, for example, shipping and advisory services, so it was necessary for matters which were the concern of lawyers to be similarly organized. It was equally necessary for the law officers of the various governments to consider and plan in advance so that they could assist their governments, so far as the legal and constitutional implications were concerned, in the steps that would have to be taken as Federation developed.

To illustrate this, Mr. Wylie mentioned that one matter dealt with by the conference was the appointment of Queen's Counsel. He said that in the past, in the West Indies, those appointments had, in the language of the Letters Patent by which the grant was made, been appointments "to be of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago," or whatever the colony might be. Mr. Wylie continued: "That means that the barrister has the rank and precedence of a Queen's Counsel when appearing in court in Trinidad, but not if he appears in court in, say, Barbados. Now, we have one country, there is a Federal Supreme Court, that sits in all parts of the Federation and there is a Bar Association which seeks to have as its members all properly qualified barristers throughout the region. All these changes clearly make it incongruous that Queen's Counsel in future should be appointed for only one island. They should be Queen's Counsel for The West Indies. That has involved consideration of the conditions under which appointments should be made for the whole of The West Indies, especially as the qualifications for barristers vary from island to island. The conditions should ensure that the standard is both uniform and high and they must make suitable provision for the position of all Queen's Counsel now in The West Indies but appointed only for certain territories. So this conference has studied all these and other considerations, and the views of the Law Officers will go to England so that they will be known there when the Lord Chancellor finally settles the new conditions."

The Attorney-General then dealt with another problem raised by Federation. He said that as the Federal Supreme Court was now the court of appeal for the whole region, a judgment given in, say, Jamaica, would be of equal effect in, say, Trinidad, if it were dealing with a subject on which the law was the same in both islands. Mr. Wylie continued: "Interested persons must, therefore, know about such decisions and be able to read the full judgments of the court as quickly as possible. In most countries, this is done by the publication of what are called law reports. And so one of the matters the conference considered was suitable arrangements for publication of a system of West

Indian Law Reports, covering decisions of both the Federal Supreme Court and of all the Supreme Courts in the region."

Mr. Wylie then said that time would not allow him to mention all the matters set down for discussion at the conference, but concluded: "... I think I have told you of enough of them to show you that, as our nation develops, there are important changes and developments to take place concerning the legal profession, the courts and related matters, in order that, in this branch of our every-day life, we shall be organized so as to function as an independent nation should. It was an important conference, a successful conference, and all who took part have, by so doing, made a contribution towards the great undertaking in which all true West Indians are now playing their part."

Chief Justice, Windwards & Leewards

Mr. C. G. X. Henriques Appointed

It was announced recently that the Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Cyril George Xavier Henriques, Commissioner for the Revision of Laws, British Honduras, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands in place of Mr. C. V. H. Archer who had previously been selected for that post but had been allowed to withdraw on appointment as a Federal Justice in The West Indies.

Mr. Henriques, who was born in Kingston, Jamaica, in July, 1908, was educated in that island and at Clapham College and University College, London. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1936, and after practising at the Bar in Jamaica, he entered the service of the Government of Jamaica as Crown Counsel in September, 1939. He was appointed Resident Magistrate in 1944 and transferred to the post of Attorney-General, British Honduras, in December, 1950. In December, 1955, Mr. Henriques was selected for appointment as Puisne Judge in Jamaica but before taking up this post he was diverted to British Honduras for an urgent appointment as Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.

Federal Justice Appointed

Mr. C. V. H. Archer, B.A., Puisne Judge, Trinidad, has been appointed a Federal Justice of The West Indies with effect from October 1st.

Mr. Archer, who was born in Barbados in 1904, was educated at Harrison College and at Cambridge University and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1927. After three years' private practice, he entered public service as Clerk to the Attorney-General, Barbados, in 1930. Mr. Archer was appointed a Police Magistrate in 1935 and promoted to the post of Judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court in 1938. He transferred to the Trinidad Civil Service as Legal Draughtsman in 1944, was made Solicitor-General in 1953, and was appointed to the post of Puisne Judge in 1954.

Mr. Archer was one of the two legal officers responsible for the preparation of the 1954 Revised Laws of Barbados.



ST. CLEMENT DANES—THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CHURCH

See page 278



NEW TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE—THE COMET IV

See page 278



THE COMMISSIONER WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

See page 278

“Established Circa 1750”

BY J. A. C. HUGILL, D.S.C.

The following article by Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the West India Committee, was published in the October issue of the West Indian Review, under the title “The West India Committee,” and is reproduced here by permission of the editor of that journal.

If you look at The West India Committee's Circular which comes out each month, you will see the words “Established Circa 1750.” It is quite certain that there were even earlier associations such as the British West India Society (a planter's organization) and that the West India merchants in London held regular meetings before 1750, but no one knows exactly when The West India Committee, as such, was established.

It is however recorded that on January 3rd, 1775, the chairman of a meeting of West India merchants—a Mr. Beeston Long—produced a letter dated January 1st, 1775, from “several gentlemen of the West India islands residing in London.” This letter referred to the alarming situation in which the West Indies were placed “by the late American proceedings” and suggested a joint meeting of planters and West India merchants to decide what should be done to deal with “the present important crisis.”

The merchants agreed and the meeting was fixed for January 18th at 12 noon at the London Tavern in Bishopsgate Street. It is not difficult to picture the scene in the low-ceilinged room, the windows closed to exclude the cold January weather, the cries of street peddlers, and the smell of horse which then pervaded London; the long clay pipes and the snuff boxes, and probably the mugs and glasses of liquid refreshment; the faces serious under the second-best wigs, for this was a serious matter. What was delicately called “the late American proceedings” was nothing less than the 1774 Boston Tea Party, when American mainland colonists had boarded an English vessel in protest against tariffs and thrown a cargo of tea overboard. This, and the British Government's retaliatory measures, had led to the War of American Independence, and the war was affecting West Indies trade.

This seems to have been the first occasion on which the planters and the merchants, whose interests were frequently divergent, came together, and it was followed by similar meetings, and eventually by the formation in April, 1778, of a Standing Committee of Planters and Merchants. This Committee, once formed, never again disintegrated. There was good reason, for the American war crisis was followed by a succession of others, and the interests of both planters and merchants were affected. The War of Independence cut off the West Indies from cheap and accessible supplies of flour, meats, fish and lumber, and even when it ended, the Americans, being by then “foreigners,” were not able to carry on a legitimate trade with the British West Indies.

This caused a lack of primary commodities at reasonable prices, and attention was therefore paid to the

introduction of food trees and plants which would grow in the West Indies. The Committee was particularly encouraging in this respect. Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*, who is best known in history for more dramatic reasons, received the thanks of The West India Committee “for his great care and attention to the great object of bringing the breadfruit tree and many other useful plants to the West India islands.” West Indians who to this day like the breadfruit and the mango, will probably echo these thanks to the late Captain.

The revolution in Santo Domingo, the Napoleonic Wars, the Anglo-American War of 1812, post-war depressions and the abolition of slavery formed the background to the first 50 years or so of the Committee's life, and it was during that period a most active and industrious body.

Protection of Merchant Shipping

Evidence still exists of the intense political effectiveness of the Committee in these years. In 1781 the West India Planters and Merchants pressed the Admiralty to send reinforcements to protect British interests in the Caribbean against the French fleet, and eventually succeeded in obtaining the reply: “A large naval force will be sent immediately to the West India islands in addition to the eight Ships of the Line already sailed with Sir George Rodney.” There followed—although the Committee cannot, of course, take credit for this—Rodney's great victory over de Grasse at the Battle of the Saints. Again in August, 1805, the Committee wrote to Lord Nelson to thank him for his chase across the Atlantic in search of the French and Spanish squadrons before the Battle of Trafalgar, and received a most gracious reply.

The Committee was, of course, inevitably involved in the whole appalling question of slavery, but from the records it is clear that many of its members were in favour of the abolition of slavery, and in this were ahead of their time. The Committee itself adopted a reasonably statesmanlike dual role. Being naturally more aware than either local governments or planters of the climate of opinion in England in the 1830s, it endeavoured actively to improve the conditions of life and work in the West Indies, and to mitigate the stubborn opposition of planters and merchants residing there towards abolition. At the same time, the Committee made it its business to obtain a grant of compensation for planters whose livelihood was affected by emancipation.

The world-shaking events which are mentioned above must not be allowed to overshadow a service which the Committee rendered to the Port of London. In the 18th and early 19th century, the West India merchants were seriously affected by thefts of sugar and other produce from ships lying in the river or at the docks. In the 1780s they obtained the permission of the Home Secretary to establish “Marine Police.” This was a costly service and Government, while sanctioning it, did not pay for it. After a good deal of badgering,

however, Parliament passed, in 1799, a Bill "For the establishment of a Thames Police Office," and ever since the Thames Police have patrolled the river right through the City, down to dockland and beyond. Here was a case of private enterprise acting as a most effective example of what would now be called a pressure group.

As readers of *A High Wind in Jamaica* will recall, one of the features of the West Indies after the emancipation was the large number of derelict sugar estates, derelict because no labour could be found for them. For some years low prices prevented any move to restore the growth of the sugar industry. When at length prices rose, there was still a shortage of labour and in an attempt to meet this difficulty, immigration of East Indians to the West Indies was encouraged. The West India Committee was somewhat naturally involved in negotiation with the Government on the provision of loans to assist immigration. Many East Indians who then immigrated were, of course, the forebears of those people who, particularly in Trinidad and British Guiana, are now making so great a contribution to the life of the West Indies.

Fight for Protective Sugar Duties

In the middle years of the 19th century the Committee was engaged in fighting for protective sugar duties to enable raw sugars to be imported from the West Indies rather than refined sugar from the East Indies. They won the day. As the 19th century wore on, the Committee, which had hitherto been mainly concerned with the sugar trade, because sugar was King in the West Indies, began to represent also the coffee, cocoa, citrus and other interests which had grown up during the lean times when sugar from the West Indies was in eclipse in the British market. As a result, the Committee became a West India interest, rather than purely a sugar interest.

Later still in the 19th century, West Indies sugar was faced with dire competition from bounty-aided beet sugars, both those produced in Britain and those imported from Europe, and there followed for The West India Committee a hard-fought struggle which only ended in 1902 when the Brussels Convention ended the bounty system. Leading figures in this fight were Sir Neville Lubbock, chairman of The West India Committee from 1884 to 1909, and Mr. W. P. B. Shephard, and they received much encouragement, together with their allies in the Anti-Bounty League, from The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies and whose policy was one of preferences and reciprocity between the colonies and the mother country.

On the wave of enthusiasm which followed this success, The West India Committee petitioned for a Royal Charter of Incorporation which was eventually granted by King Edward VII on August 4, 1904. The Committee was now no longer a loose association of individuals linked only for the defence of their interests, but a permanent body with approved rules and legal status, representing every phase of agriculture and business activity in the West Indies, and regarded by the British Government as a valuable source of information and criticism of West Indian affairs.

Among the beneficial results obtained for the West Indies and other colonies after the 1914-1918 war was

the reintroduction of imperial preference on sugar. The West India Committee, represented by well-known names such as Sandbach Parker, E. A. de Pass and Edward Davson, participated, together with the British Empire Producers' Association, in representations on this score, although in actual fact the preferences resulted less from pressure of this kind than from the general recognition of Britain's changed economic position in the world.

During both world wars, and particularly during the second, the Committee did sterling work in the giving of advice and assistance to servicemen from the West Indies who found themselves in Britain, acting as a sort of general West Indies servicemen's centre.

Trade Commissioner Services

In the 1920s certain Commonwealth territories introduced into Britain trade commissioners whose job was to boost trade of the territories concerned. When the West Indian territories wished to do likewise, they requested the West India Committee to undertake this service. It did so until the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in 1954. Now the Trade Commissioner's office and The West India Committee have each their own spheres of activity and influence. They are indeed complementary to each other, for The West India Committee is an independent body supported by voluntary subscriptions while the Trade Commissioner's office is maintained by the West Indian governments acting on behalf of their electorates. The interests of both are similar, although not necessarily the same, but the closeness of their association can be measured by the fact that the Trade Commissioner (who is now The Commissioner for The West Indies) is a most influential and respected member of The West India Committee executive. As the British West Indies Sugar Association's agent in London, the Committee has been much involved in negotiations such as those leading to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. To this day it acts as host to the Commonwealth producers' representatives at their annual meetings.

In the course of its daily activities the Committee is often called upon to carry out confidential negotiations, as, for example, with H.M. Customs on obscure but important points concerning customs duties, statistical information, and customs law and practice which affect West Indies trade, and much of this work, which is undertaken by its able secretary, Mr. Barton, and his assistants, is never heard of. Similarly it is in frequent consultation with Government and quasi-government departments—the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade, the Commonwealth Economic Committee, and so on.

The field of its activities, in fact, is all but limitless, as mention of some of the appointments held by the secretary will indicate—appointments on the executive committee of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Commonwealth and Empire, the board of governors of the West Indies Students' Union, the Council of the Football Association and of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, the Empire Championships Committee of the British Boxing Board of Control, the Joint Commonwealth Societies Conference and other bodies. People in the United Kingdom, including visiting and resident West Indians, seek information, help and advice from the Committee on

all kinds of questions and make use of its world famous library; similarly calls arrive daily by letter or cable from The West Indies, the British Caribbean territories and elsewhere. The staff of the Committee aim to satisfy them all. In times of trouble or special need the Committee has always been to the fore—its part in organizing public appeals following earthquakes or hurricane or in aid, for example, of the University College of the West Indies—is well known.

Much has changed since the 18th century, not least the ease of travel. In Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, Sir Thomas Bertram, setting off for Antigua from England in the early 1800s, had to spend three months getting there, and three getting back. Nowadays one can fly to and fro in a little over 24 hours. The West India Committee (of which Sir Thomas was no doubt a rather ponderous member in his day) has changed with the times. Like all West Indian institutions it has adapted itself to the new age. Far from being only representative of big business, it tries to serve all interests big and small which make up the economic life of the West Indies. It is still changing, as instanced by the fact that it is now to undertake its own public relations service, thus conforming to the trends of the mid 1950s. Its value as a source of information, of contacts and of goodwill is, however, unaltered, except for the better, by the passing of the years.

Postal Information

W.I. for T.W.I.

THE use of the letters "T.W.I." as the recognized form of abbreviation for "The West Indies" in postal addresses, which was announced on page 171 of the June issue of the CIRCULAR, has now been cancelled, and the letters "W.I." substituted.

The following is the text of the Press release issued by the Federal Information Officer:—

The Council of State has considered the question of abbreviation of "The West Indies" in postal addresses and has decided that the letters "W.I." only should henceforth be used.

This decision, which was taken after careful consideration of various alternatives and in deference to views that have been widely expressed, in effect cancels an earlier announcement to the effect that "T.W.I." should be used as an abbreviation.

The Federal Government regrets any inconvenience caused by this change.

Cocoa in Malaya

The directors of the United Cocoa Development Co., Ltd., have issued their third annual report and statement of accounts for the financial year ended March 31st, 1958.

The report shows that the approximate acreage planted in cocoa at Landas Estate at March 31st was 360. The variety of cocoa is Amelonado; 123 acres is 1956/57 planting, and 237 acres 1957/58 planting. Preparations have been made for a 1958/59 extension of 212 acres.

Sir Arthur Evans

Colonel Sir Arthur Evans, a director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., since 1939, died suddenly in Paris on September 25th.

Born in London in 1898, the son of Arthur S. Evans, of Snaresbrook, Essex, he enlisted in the Westminster Dragoons, while still under sixteen, in the 1914-18 war, gaining his commission, after service abroad, on his seventeenth birthday. In the 1939-45 war he commanded the Le Havre Defence Force, and was knighted in 1944.

At the end of the 1914-18 war he turned to politics, representing Leicester East in the House of Commons, first as National Liberal and then as Conservative, from 1922 to 1923, and Cardiff South from 1924 to 1929 and 1931 to 1945. He was for many years closely associated with the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, being its chairman from 1939 to 1945, and in 1939 led the British delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Oslo. He had visited the West Indies and Bermuda as secretary of the official parliamentary delegation in 1926. He was twice chairman of the Welsh Parliamentary Party, and for 20 years was on the board of governors of the University of Wales, the Welsh National Library and the National Museum of Wales. He was a life member of the West India Committee and a member of the West Indian Club.

U.K. Sugar Beet

1957/58 Campaign

THE final figure for United Kingdom output, in terms of white sugar, during the last campaign, was 557,899 tons, compared with 692,000 tons the previous year. The tonnage of beet delivered was 4,539,359 against 5,169,224 tons, the yield per acre also showing a reduction from 12.65 tons to 11.20 tons. The drop in yield of sugar beet was attributable to a slow and unsatisfactory start as the result of a wet autumn in 1956 and lack of frost during the winter of 1956/7, combined with the earliest attack of virus yellows disease so far experienced. There was also a drop in sugar content, from 16.1 per cent. to 15.3 per cent.

Factory results showed continued improvement. The percentage of sugar extracted was further increased, labour and coal consumption figures per ton of beet were again reduced, and the average daily rate of slicing raised to an all-time record of 47,346 tons.

Production of dried pulp in all forms from beets delivered amounted to 318,507 tons, and of molasses, 228,118 tons.

A feature of the agricultural operations was the increased use made of mechanical harvesters, it being estimated that 55 per cent. of the sugar beet crop was harvested mechanically compared with one per cent. of the previous crop.

A report by the Caribbean Commission on population increase in the federated islands indicates that by 1970 the total population will have reached 5,000,000.

Colonial Development and Welfare

(Continued from last CIRCULAR, page 255)

"Large sums of Development and Welfare money" had been granted for the reclamation and development of rice lands and for the provision of central rice mills in British Guiana, "the obvious natural supplier" of the market for rice in that part of the world. "From the point of view of increasing food supplies for the region as a whole, this money could not have been put to better purpose." British Guiana was increasing both its production of padi and its milling capacity, and since there was every reason to suppose that, with increasing purchasing power among the consumer public, the demand for rice would become still greater in the region, the outlook for the industry seemed very bright.

Coffee had made great progress, particularly in Jamaica, where pulperies had been established with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds from which also some assistance in production and distribution had been given under the Farm Improvement Scheme. The Coffee Industries' Board had set up finishing plants for polishing, grading and packing, and the quality of Jamaican coffee "now ranks with the world's best." Unfortunately, the distribution of carefully selected planting material had not brought about the expected increase in production, and the question of output per acre, particularly on small-holdings, was receiving serious attention. Other territories in which the coffee industry had been developed were Trinidad and St. Vincent.

A starch chemist, originally recruited by the Arrowroot Association with Development and Welfare aid, had done valuable work, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture on the field, side in St. Vincent, and a great improvement in the standard of quality of export starch had followed. The Association had expanded its trade with United Kingdom buyers and thus lessened the dependence of the industry on the United States. Though a good deal more research remained to be done, the industry was "at least achieving some modest success."

In the case of sugar the industry itself had financed most of the work which had resulted in the great progress made in recent years, but Development and Welfare funds had been employed in meeting part of the costs of the Sugar Technology Research Centre at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and in assisting the industry in special cases, e.g., by providing a loan to the sugar company in British Honduras, and helping in the formation of Cane Growers' Associations. The first of these latter formed in St. Lucia, had been active and successful, though the closing of the Dennery factory owing to labour difficulties was a bitter blow to the small farmers in no way concerned in the unfortunate dispute. An organization started in Grenada had failed to make real progress. Cane Farming Officers were being recruited for Nevis and St. Vincent, where it was hoped to form properly organized Cane Growers' Associations.

The better production and distribution of food crops

throughout the territories would benefit, not only growers, but also the region as a whole by lessening its dependence on imports. Research into food crops had begun later than with other agricultural produce, but the Development and Welfare Organisation had long recognized the need both for "special" areas of production and for a proper system of marketing to sell the crop when it had been produced. The Comptroller's report for 1955-56 gave particulars of measures instituted by the organization with the aim of producing "a pattern, not only of specialized production and trade—the export of certain commodities from certain territories to definite markets—but also to organize a "spread" of production for seasonal distribution, as is possible with the differing climates and topographies of the British Caribbean territories."*

The report for 1957 records the completion of a team—a Marketing Organizer, an Agricultural Economist, and an Agricultural Statistical Survey Officer—to carry out the organized research required to assist local Departments of Agriculture and Marketing Agencies in their endeavours to achieve the above aims.

When the Canadian National Steamship line ceased to visit the West Indies a few years after the war, the pre-war export trade in out-of-season tomatoes, which Montserrat had developed with Canada, came to an end. The Comptroller's Marketing Organizer got to work, and in this final report the Comptroller has been able to record that, with a single export agency for the grading and packing of farmers' produce, Montserrat already had the nucleus of a trade in field tomatoes, produced at the realistic price of seven to eight cents per lb., with the Eastern Caribbean, and particularly with Trinidad, British Guiana and Barbados.

The Montserrat Export Agency, writes the Comptroller, "was set up by the Government to ensure maintenance of quality and standard of pack. In time, it should be run and controlled by producers, with the assistance of a Statutory Board, for marketing is a commercial concern, and not the business of a Government Department. Though a Government may assist in setting up the necessary agencies, the aim should be that commercial export agencies will operate in exporting territories, and commercial wholesale dealers in the importing ones. The main link in this story of the chain of local food production and marketing is shipping. Non-perishable foods such as the starchy tubers, sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams, etc., can be transported by schooner; but perishables such as tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and cucumbers must have cold-storage facilities."

A tendency throughout the region to treat vegetables as a luxury instead of as commodities which could be

* See CIRCULAR, November, 1957, page 318. A Leading Article in the March, 1958 issue of the CIRCULAR made reference to research carried out at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture which indicates the feasibility of extending the period of availability of certain foodstuffs throughout the West Indies from a few months to almost the whole year.

sold, in good grades, to persons in all income brackets, remained to be overcome if production were to be adequately expanded.

Progress in Cattle Development

A great deal of Development and Welfare money had been spent on the establishment of agricultural and livestock stations in districts throughout the region for which a pattern of small scale farming was advised. Work at those stations had abundantly shown that feed was the essence of livestock improvement, and that without it there could be no real change in breed by performance. "It is desirable, of course, to improve both feed and breed—but feed should come first. . . it being understood that by 'feed' is meant locally produced fodder or forage, and not the highly expensive imported mixed feeds."

Jamaica had taken the lead in these developments and, with the provision of Development and Welfare funds, had set up the Bodles station, at which both dairy and beef types of cattle had been developed, and the Grove Place station, where work was concentrated on grassland and pasture management. The dairy breed (Jamaica Hope) developed at Bodles had made excellent progress and grade animals had been exported to Grenada, St. Vincent and Dominica. The beef type (Jamaica Red) showed every prospect of developing into a breed that would prove successful in local conditions. Outstanding success had been achieved at Grove Place, "illustrated by the fact that on properly managed Pangola grass pastures Jamaica can produce the highest yields of beef per acre by liveweight increase per annum of any country in the world. The figure is likely to reach an actual liveweight increase of 1,250-1,500 lb. per annum at a stocking rate of two beasts per acre, with no supplementary feed such as silage, hay or concentrates—a result which represents an outstanding piece of work by the officers of the Department of Agriculture concerned. . . . It must be emphasized that Pangola grass is grazed; there is no cutting and carting or hay-making; and this gives it a great economic advantage."

Generally speaking, pasture management and livestock development had not made very great progress in other island territories, which lacked the kind of tradition that exists with cattle rearing in Jamaica, but with the assistance of Development and Welfare funds many island livestock officers had been able to visit Jamaica and the Jamaica experts, by the co-operation of the Jamaica government, had made advisory trips to other territories in the region. Pangola grass was being established in every territory in the region. A nutrition laboratory had also been set up in Jamaica with the aid of Development and Welfare funds.

Conditions in British Guiana were very different from those in all the other territories, cattle raising in that country being based on ranching—on very poor soils on which it was difficult to establish or maintain good grazing. A Development and Welfare research scheme dealing with breeding and nutrition problems was being carried on under ranch conditions at Ebini on the Berbice River. Success there should point the way to the development of a very large area for cattle raising in the middle Savannahs. Another livestock station had been set up in the Rupununi district to

work on range management and types of beef cattle. On the coast-lands, with the assistance of the government marketing depot, the East Indian population had developed a good dairy business in Georgetown.

British Honduras had good potential for cattle raising, the problem there being to find markets outside the territory, which in itself was a relatively small consumer of beef.

With Development and Welfare assistance, British Honduras had embarked on a large-scale controlled reforestation programme, which was making good progress, and a small but successful lumber business had been set up in St. Lucia under the control of the Conservator of Forests, Windward Islands. It was hoped to start a similar scheme in St. Vincent and in Bequia.

A considerable amount of Development and Welfare money had been expended on fisheries in the region, where not all territories had developed their fishing industry to anything like its potential owing largely to the difficulty of recruiting suitable trained men as Fisheries Officers and lack of proper marketing arrangements. Special mention is, however, made of progress in Barbados, where the local government had financed developments, and where power-boat fishing had developed so quickly that the traditional flying fish sail boat was fast disappearing, replaced by launches with 10 h.p. diesel motors. British Guiana, with Development and Welfare assistance, carried out trials with a deep-sea trawler during the year with very promising results.

This section of the report closes with short references to the part played by the Development and Welfare Organization in the matter of grants allotted for regional purposes. Considerable funds were provided for the Regional Research Centre, at which the West Indian Soil Survey, Seismology, Statistics and Food Crop Research, until the end of the period under review, were financed from Development and Welfare research funds. Schemes financed partly by Development and Welfare research funds and partly by the industry concerned were those dealing with Cocoa Research, Banana Research and Sugar Technology Research. The Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute was started in 1956 with a Development and Welfare grant and afterwards run by contributions from the territories concerned. Since the beginning 118 field staff from the various Departments of Agriculture had received training at the Institute. A great deal of money, both from Development and Welfare and Governmental sources, had been invested in land settlement schemes, many general agricultural stations had been established throughout the region, and much had been done to encourage the development of communications in the territories and the establishment of producers' associations.

(To be continued)

Recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have included Mr. L. N. Blache-Fraser, the Hon. R. L. Bradshaw, Mr. J. A. Branch, Mr. T. A. P. Hay Bryson, Mr. G. L. Challenor, Senator J. B. Charles, Sir Archibald Cuke, Mr. and Mrs. George de Nobriga, Sir Errol dos Santos, Mr. F. C. de Gale, Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. R. B. O. Hart, Mr. Latchan Jaggernaut, Captain H. S. McGrath, Mr. Hugh Paget and Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Claude Vincent.

The Pictorial Pages

THE church of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, which was very badly damaged by enemy action during the last war, has now been restored and is to be reopened as the central church of the Royal Air Force.

On Sunday, October 19th, in the presence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, the church will be reconsecrated by the Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Montgomery Campbell, and an address will be given by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

St. Clement Danes, which is only a stone's throw from the rooms of the West India Committee, is one of the many fine churches which were built in London by Sir Christopher Wren in the latter part of the 17th century. The photograph on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the newly restored interior of the building, which adheres closely to Wren's original design. An interesting new feature, which can be seen in the illustration, is the floor of white Portland stone, in which are inlaid, carved in Welsh slate, 735 badges of Royal Air Force units all over the world, including those of No. 74 (Trinidad) and No. 139 (Jamaica) Squadrons. Along the side walls of the church are 10 shrines which will each contain a volume with the names of all Royal Air Force airmen and airwomen who died while on active service in both world wars. Another volume will contain the names of airmen of the United States Air Force.

Readers of the CIRCULAR will recall that in the February, 1957, issue, we published a photograph taken during the ceremony of the rededication of the new bells, which, with the exception of the Sanctus bell, were recast from the metal of the old ones, irreparably damaged in the air raid. After a silence of nearly 20 years, St. Clement Danes will once again ring out over London its famous chime:—

"Oranges and Lemons
Say the Bells of St. Clements."

A B.O.A.C. Comet IV aircraft, named "Delta Bravo," flying from New York to London on October 4th with 28 passengers and 16 crew on board, broke the Atlantic record for commercial flights by completing the journey in six hours and seven minutes. The Comet, commanded by Captain T. B. Stoney, left New York at 12.01 p.m. (B.S.T.) and arrived at London Airport at 6.13 p.m.

On the same day, another Comet IV "Delta Charlie," commanded by Captain R. E. Millichap, left London Airport at 9.55 a.m. (B.S.T.) also carrying passengers, and arrived in New York at 8.15 p.m., thus completing the journey in 10 hours 20 minutes. This aircraft, flying west against the wind, had to call at Gander, Newfoundland, for fuel.

These were the first ever passenger flights by pure-jet aircraft in either direction across the Atlantic.

The large photograph on the top half of the second of the pictorial pages shows "Delta Bravo" arriving at London Airport after its record-breaking flight. The inset picture shows spectators at the airport waving "bon voyage" to "Delta Charlie" as it is about to leave for New York.

Following these inaugural flights, B.O.A.C. is to

(Continued at foot of next column)

Commissioner's Reception

West Indian Ministers Entertained

ON September 24th, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, held a reception at the Dorchester, Park Lane, London, to meet the Federal Finance Minister, the Premier of Barbados, and other West Indian Ministers. A distinguished company of guests included the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., and Sir George Seel.

The lower picture on the second of the pictorial pages, taken at the reception, shows the Commissioner, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, with Mr. Lennox Boyd, Secretary of State. Other photographs taken at the reception appear on the opposite page. Members of a banana delegation from The West Indies who were in London at the same time were also present.

The West Indian delegates included the Hon. R. L. Bradshaw, Federal Finance Minister, Mr. Louis Blache-Fraser, Federal Financial Secretary, the Hon. Dr. Hugh Cummins, Premier of Barbados, the Hon. E. S. S. Burrowes, Financial Secretary, Barbados, the Hon. Dr. P. V. Solomon, Minister of Education and Culture, Trinidad and Tobago, the Hon. Ellis Clarke, Attorney-General, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Hon. B. S. Maraj, the Hon. Albert Gomes, the Hon. Ashford Sinanan and the Hon. Victor Bryan of Trinidad and Tobago. The banana delegation included the Hon. Rudolph Burke, Mr. Clifford de Lisser, Mr. O. St. C. Corbett and Senator J. Judah from Jamaica, and the Hon. D. A. Henry and Mr. William Rapier (Grenada), Mr. Norman Moffat (St. Lucia) and Senator J. B. Charles (Dominica) from the Windward Islands.

Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Blache-Fraser were in London for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the allocation for grant-in-aid territories referred to on page 269. Dr. Cummins and Mr. Burrowes had come for talks on Barbados finance, the new harbour at Bridgetown, and the Barbados hospital. Dr. Solomon and Mr. Ellis Clarke, representing the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. Albert Gomes, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bhadesse Maraj and Mr. Ashford Sinanan, members of the official opposition in the legislature of the territory, were over for discussions on the Trinidad and Tobago constitution. The banana delegation, on which Mr. Burke, Mr. de Lisser, Mr. Corbett and Senator Judah represented the Jamaica Banana Board and Mr. Henry, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Rapier and Senator Charles represented the Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association, had come for discussions on the banana industry with representatives of Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., The Jamaica Producers' Marketing Co., Ltd. and Geest Industries, Ltd.

(Continued from preceding column)

operate a weekly trans-atlantic Comet IV service.

The venture was a notable achievement for British aviation, and was acknowledged by the Prime Minister in a message to Sir Geoffrey de Havilland. Mr. Macmillan said that "the whole nation takes pride in the fact that a British aircraft has led the world."

Commissioner's Reception for West Indian Ministers

[See opposite page]



Mr. Garnet Gordon (right) in conversation with Dr. Hugh Cummins (left) and Mr. Robert Bradshaw.

In this photograph are (from left to right) Sir George Seel, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Guy Eccles, Mr. Rudolf Burke and Mr. Gordon.



Mr. W. M. Green, Mr. Albert Gomes and Mr. L. N. Blache-Fraser.

U.S.A. and The West Indies

Exploratory Talks on Aid

It was announced on page 145 of the CIRCULAR for May that the Government of the United States had requested the British Government to advise the Government of The West Indies that the United States would welcome in Washington a group representing The West Indies to discuss ways in which the United States Government might best assist the new Federation.

Consequent upon this invitation, exploratory talks began at Federal Headquarters, Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on September 29th, at which the United States Government was represented by a group of officials led by Mr. Walter W. Orebaugh, the United States Consul-General in Trinidad, and including representatives of the United States Department of State and the International Co-operation Administration. The West Indies group was led by Mr. Louis Blache-Fraser, Federal Financial Secretary, and it included officials of the Federal Government as well as representatives of the unit territories.

The talks were expected to last for three days, and the opening speech was made by Mr. Robert Bradshaw, Federal Minister of Finance, who, after welcoming the delegates, said: "This meeting has come about as the result of a kind and generous offer made by the Government of the United States of America some five months ago, just as the Federal Government took office, to aid the Federation in some way.

"During the interval between then and now, preparations have had to be made with respect to the development programme of the unit territories and this meeting,

therefore, is for the purpose of bringing together all these plans, presenting them to our American friends, going over them in detail for the purpose of arriving at some concrete and basic programme which they should take back to Washington for the consideration of the American Government."

Mr. Bradshaw then went on to mention the cordiality of past West Indian and American relationships and concluded with an expression of the hope that the meeting would be a fruitful one, and that "it will be carried on in the spirit of friendliness which we have always known to exist between ourselves and the Americans and that out of it will emerge something on which the United States Government will be able to arrive at some agreement for aid which . . . I believe would go some distance in helping this nation which is emerging as such under great difficulties and under great strain to arrive at its place in the sun."

For the photograph of the representatives to the talks, which is reproduced on this page, the CIRCULAR is indebted to the Federal Information Service. It shows:—

Seated (left to right): Mr. Warrick Elrod, economic officer attached to the United States Office of British Commonwealth and North European Affairs; Mr. Donald Laidig, I.C.A. representative in the Eastern Caribbean; Mr. G. Phillips, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Jamaica; Mr. Philip Habib, United States Consul in Trinidad; Mr. Allan Laffin, Chief of the Central American-Caribbean Division of the I.C.A.; Mr. G. E. C. Stanford, Financial Secretary, Grenada; Mr. Walter Orebaugh, United States Consul General in Trinidad; Mr. K. Straw, Senior Economist, The West Indies Federal Government representative; Mr. Louis Blache-Fraser, Federal Financial Secretary; Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Tubb, Financial Secretary, St. Lucia; and Mr. Frank Williams, Permanent Secretary, The West Indies Prime Minister's Department.

(Continued at foot of next page)



The American and Federal Representatives at the Talks *(see above)*.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"DE race no fe who can run but fe who run a de end."

* * *

MR. STANLEY MOFFETT, who until he resigned last July was for 14 years Director of Education for Sheffield, has been appointed Director of Education, Barbados. Mr. Moffett is expected to leave for Barbados early in November.

* * *

MR. JAMES SCOTT NEILL, C.M.G., who, we regret to learn, died at his home at Reigate, Surrey, on October 3rd, was Administrator of Dominica from 1938 until 1945, in which year he acted temporarily as Governor of the Windward Islands. In the same year he was appointed Commissioner of Public Utilities and Supply, Newfoundland. Mr. Neill retired in 1949.

* * *

WHEN the West India Regiment is re-formed (see August CIRCULAR, page 222) a Regimental Museum is to be started. Any persons having property of the old West India Regiment which they would care to donate or sell, or having any knowledge of any such property, are requested to write to the Commanding Officer, the Jamaica Regiment, Harmon Barracks, Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

* * *

THE name of the British Caribbean Meteorological Service has been changed to "The West Indies Meteorological Service" in keeping with the status of the organization as a department of the Federal Government. The meteorological service, which was inaugurated in 1951, covers both the federated territories of The West Indies and the non-federated territories of the Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana and the Virgin Islands.

* * *

MR. F. A. PHILLIPS, formerly Assistant Administrator and Establishment Officer, Grenada, assumed duties recently, as a Senior Assistant Secretary in the Federal Establishment, according to a Federal Information Service Press notice. He was educated at St. Vincent Grammar School and was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1956. Mr. Phillips was a principal officer in the St. Vincent Secretariat in 1944 and Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Production, Grenada, from 1956 to August, 1957.

* * *

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. P. Watkin-Williams, Puisne Judge, Trinidad and Tobago, to be Puisne Judge, Sierra Leone. Mr. Watkin-Williams was born at Honiton, Devon, in 1911, and was educated at Sherborne School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1935. He was in private practice from 1935 to 1941 and on war service from 1941 to 1946. Mr. Watkin-Williams was appointed to the Colonial Legal Service as a resident magistrate in Uganda in 1946, became Senior Resident Magistrate, Uganda, in January, 1955, and was appointed to his present post in July, 1955.

DR. ERNEST HESS, chief, technology branch, Food and Agriculture Organisation, fisheries division, assumed duties on August 21st as Fisheries Adviser to The West Indies under the Canadian technical aid programme. His arrival brought to the full complement of five the number of Canadian experts who are assisting the Federal Government. Dr. Hess, who was born in Switzerland, graduated in 1921 in agriculture and dairy science at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He migrated to Canada in 1923 and became naturalized in 1930. He did postgraduate studies in bacteriology and biochemistry and subsequently obtained his Ph.D. degree at McGill University. After seeing service in Canada, Dr. Hess joined the fisheries division of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations as senior fisheries technologist of the technology branch.

* * *

THE Government of Fiji announced on October 8th that Sir Alan Burns is to be chairman of a commission of inquiry into land and population problems in the colony. The commission is expected to visit Fiji in the middle of next year. Sir Alan Burns, who was born in Antigua in 1887, entered the Colonial Service in the Leeward Islands in 1905. In 1912 he was appointed Supervisor of Customs in Southern Nigeria, and served in various posts in that colony until 1924, apart from a break on active service with the West African Regiment from 1914-15. In 1924 he was appointed Colonial Secretary, Bahamas, in 1929 Deputy Chief Secretary, Nigeria. Sir Alan was Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Honduras, from 1934-39, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast from 1941-47. From 1947 until 1956 he was the permanent United Kingdom representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. Another member of the commission will be Professor A. T. Peacock, Professor of Economics at the University of Edinburgh. A third member is to be announced later.

(Continued from preceding page)

Standing (left to right): Mr. R. B. Cottrell, Financial and Economic Adviser, Windward Islands; Mr. J. F. Horsham, Senior Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Communications and Works; Mr. O. E. Henry, Senior Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture; Mr. P. M. Reynolds, Financial Secretary, Antigua, and representing Montserrat; Mr. B. R. Thomas, Financial Secretary, St. Vincent; Dr. S. Moosai-Maharaj, Senior Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Mr. Arthur Brown, Director of the Central Planning Unit, Jamaica; Mr. H. J. Steer, Economic Adviser, Trinidad; Mr. C. A. Jacobs, Financial Secretary, St. Kitts; Mr. A. B. Edwards, Assistant Secretary, Regional Aid Division, Federal Ministry of Finance; Mr. C. S. McMorris, Senior Assistant Secretary, Regional Aid Division, Federal Ministry of Finance; Senator J. W. Liburd, Minister without Portfolio in the Federal Government, and Mr. North Burn, of the Caribbean Desk of the United States Office of British Commonwealth and North European Affairs.

Mr. P. Eils, Senior Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Mr. H. S. Jervois, Acting Financial Secretary of Barbados, who both attended the conference, were absent when the photograph was taken.

West Indian Immigration

An Unemotional Study

SIR FRANCIS GALTON, the originator of the term, defined eugenics as "the study of factors under social control which may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations," and as "the science which deals with all influences that improve the inborn qualities of a race, also with those that develop them to the utmost advantage."

The Eugenics Society, under its distinguished president, Sir Charles Darwin, F.R.S., does much to foster these studies, and is preparing a series of Broadsheets with a view to directing public attention to matters of national or world policy in which eugenics may play a useful part. The first Broadsheet to be issued deals with West Indian immigration into the United Kingdom, which is held to be eminently a subject of this type.* The paper has been written by Dr. G. C. L. Bertram, General Secretary of the Society. It aims to give a presentation which will enable the reader to form conclusions based on facts and not on mere emotion.

The writer points out that like other islands Great Britain has experienced important migrations in the past, and a modicum of mixing of different peoples has been going on—notably in seaports—ever since transport across the oceans developed. West Indian immigration into Britain is novel to the extent that the country has previously sustained no equal influx of conspicuous dark-skinned people coming of their own volition. This has raised certain social problems, and these are the ones that take the public eye. "Social," says the Broadsheet, "is an omnibus term used to cover matters of employment, housing, welfare, illegitimacy and child care, and so on." Social problems in this category can largely be overcome by willingness and good organization, and they have drawn out from the benevolent and socially conscious in the British Isles a great deal of kindly effort.

There are, however, other problems—biological, ethical and eugenic—which come into a different category. During the past ages of geographical isolation and segregation of types, broken now for a few centuries by the modern and still increasing age of easier transport and intermingling, the evolution of variety in mankind, though not advancing to the extent that diverse groups had become mutually infertile, had proceeded to the point at which, in many instances, mating with a partner of differing type had become relatively distasteful, either to the individual or to the group. Barriers (emotional, marital and group-protective) had arisen, of varied strength in different regions of the world and as between groups of differing genetic dissimilarity. These have now come to present social problems simply on account of modern transport, which has rendered possible an emotional and a genetic chaos to which the majority of mankind is not inured, partly because it is not consciously understood. "It seems moderately clear that, so long as an immigrant group is small in proportion to an indigenous, there is a

fair measure of acceptability on the part of the more numerous. But, when an immigrant group grows, there comes a time, perhaps a threshold, at which biological, emotional and social reactions from the indigenous group may suddenly increase in intensity. That is when inter-group competition comes to the fore and there is conscious rivalry, heightened emotion and frequently violence."

Recent events in the United Kingdom indicate an approach to this stage in certain areas, and it is concluded that four things are now needed: first, research into the degree and results of miscegenation; second, education to foster mutual appreciation between diverse types of human beings, coupled with the recognition that race-mixture in fact more commonly leads to trouble than to happiness; third, consideration of the desirability of quality tests to limit the arrival of those with attributes below the general average for the United Kingdom; fourth, consideration of the need for quotas of immigrants now in these days of widespread and immense population increases almost throughout the world.

Royal Bank of Canada

Mr. Dalglish's New Appointment

Mr. S. H. Dalglish has been appointed supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada's branches in The West Indies, with headquarters in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. He succeeds Mr. H. A. Channell, supervisor since 1954, who retires on pension on October 31st.



Mr. S. H. Dalglish

Mr. Dalglish takes over direction of an area which is assuming increasing importance in the Royal Bank's extensive chain of over 80 branches outside Canada. It embraces all the islands of the new Federation with the exception of Jamaica, and also includes British Guiana.

Born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. Dalglish first joined the Royal Bank at Georgetown, British Guiana, in 1930. He was appointed accountant at San Fernando, Trinidad, in 1939, later occupying the same post at Georgetown and at Port-of-Spain. He became assistant manager at the Port-of-Spain branch in 1947 and two years later moved to the supervisor's department as inspector. He was appointed manager at Bridgetown, Barbados, in 1950, going to Georgetown in 1952 in the same capacity. He has been assistant supervisor since July, 1957.

Mr. Dalglish is the son of Mr. T. H. Dalglish, a former manager of the Royal Bank of Canada's Georgetown branch.

* *West Indian Immigration*, by G. C. L. Bertram, Broadsheet No. 1, The Eugenics Society, 69 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. Price 1s. 6d.



The Homeward Mail



BRITISH HONDURAS

The following extracts have been taken from the *British Honduras Newsletter* for October, issued by the Department of Information and Communications:—

Battle of St. George's Cay. "The people of British Honduras this month celebrated the 160th Anniversary of the Battle of St. George's Cay with processions, concerts, patriotic rallies, dances, contests, float competitions and sporting events. Taking part in the celebrations were the band of the Worcestershire Regiment, which came from Jamaica for the occasion, the 'B' Company of the regiment which gave an aerial shooting display, the crew of *H.M.S. Troubridge* and hundreds of excursionists from the neighbouring Central American republics and Mexico.

"The President of the Belize City Council, Mr. Herbert C. Fuller, as chairman of the celebrations committee, read the traditional address of loyalty in which he extended a cordial invitation to the Queen and the royal family to visit British Honduras. Mr. Fuller also spoke of the threat of the Guatemalan Government in these words: 'We are greatly disturbed that the ownership of our homeland is questioned and threatened by one of the neighbouring republics, but we would like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to Her Majesty's Government for the firm and emphatic statement made in the House of Commons recently by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the British Government had absolutely no intention of relinquishing her friends in British Honduras. . . . We mean to move shoulder to shoulder with Her Majesty's Government to support and protect the high ideals of freedom and democracy which we have enjoyed in the past 160 years.'

Fact Finding Mission on Development. "A Government delegation consisting of the Member for Natural Resources, the Hon. Enrique DePaz, his Associate Member, the Hon. H. T. A. Bowman, and the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. D. R. B. Gill left Belize this month for Puerto Rico and Jamaica. The purpose of the visit to the two Caribbean territories is to study legislation which aids development in those two islands. Mr. R. Kenneth Oakley, United States Consul in Belize, met the three-man delegation in Miami and proceeded with them to Puerto Rico where they planned to consult with the Governor of the island, Sr. Luis Muñoz Marin, who has had much success in attracting foreign industries and investment capital to his country. The talks with the Governor and other officials of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth had been arranged by Mr. Oakley before his departure from Belize. From Puerto Rico, the delegation went on to Jamaica to study legislation which aids development in that island.

Water for Rural Areas. "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a further grant of \$16,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the continuation of the well-drilling scheme which started in 1955. In that year a grant of \$38,400 was approved

to cover the cost of well-drilling equipment, staff, training of a well-driller and operating expenses to provide wells for rural communities of British Honduras. As a result of the first grant, 39 wells for villages and other rural communities as well as a few wells for private persons were drilled. The new additional grant will make it possible to drill 37 more wells.

British Council in British Honduras. "The British Council this month celebrated its third anniversary in this country. It was on September 26th, 1955, that Mr. R. P. K. Harrison first came to Belize to set up a branch of the British Council. Since that time the activities of the British Council have expanded a great deal. There is now a small lending library and a reading room, in the new office building. It is from this centre that the work of the British Council in the cultural, information and educational field is now carried on.

"The British Council representative has held many exhibitions portraying the various aspects of the British way of life. He has also presented several series of radio programmes dealing with music appreciation, all of which were well received. Another important contribution of the Council has been the awarding of scholarships and bursaries to students from British Honduras who go to the United Kingdom and the West Indies for training. The anniversary was marked by a small reception for those most closely connected with the work of the British Council.

Oil Well Abandoned. "The British Honduras Gulf Oil Co., announced at the end of August the abandonment of the wildcat test-well Blue Creek No. 1 which was being drilled near the village of Blue Creek on the Rio Hondo in the Orange Walk District. The announcement stated that no show or sign of oil or gas was encountered and the company considered it a dry hole.

Guatemalan Choral Group. "Forty young men and women from Guatemala City this month visited Belize on a goodwill tour of four days. The excursionists are members of a choral group under the direction of Professor Ardenaux. The leader of the excursion is Sr. Augusto Monterosa, Director of Fine Arts of Guatemala. During their short stay the group gave a public concert of classical and semi-classical and popular compositions. They also sang High Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and gave a short recital at the Guatemalan Consulate on September 15th (the national day of independence of Guatemala and other Central American republics) and at St. Catherine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

Strong Gales. "Twice during this month the city of Belize was awakened after midnight by strong winds of up to 45 m.p.h. accompanied by heavy rain. Since it is the hurricane season the gales caused some apprehension among the people as there had been no previous indications of the 'freak' storms. Trees were uprooted and fences blown down. Some small sailing boats the river broke away from their moorings and two

them sank, but were later refloated. A launch belonging to Licut.-Col. H. P. Charnock Wilson was totally destroyed by the rough seas.

Appointments. "Mr. Sydney Dover arrived from the United Kingdom during the month to assume the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

"Major St. John Brooks-Johnson, M.B.E., of the Worcestershire Regiment, also arrived here early in September to take over the appointment of O.C. Troops, British Honduras, from Major P. F. R. Roose, who has since left the country for Jamaica.

Marketing. "Major H. C. Biggs, Federal Marketing Adviser, arrived in Belize during the month on a three-week visit. He came to advise on the extension of marketing activities and made a study of municipal markets here. He was formerly attached to the Development and Welfare Organization in Barbados, and was a member of the fact-finding mission which visited this country in 1955 to inquire into the West Indian citrus industry."

BAHAMAS

New Bank Opens. Writing from Nassau on October 10th, our correspondent, Mr. Cleveland Reeves states: "The Bank of London and Montreal, Ltd., with its head office in Nassau, began operations on October 2nd. The new bank, jointly owned by the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of London and South America, Ltd., will also administer branches in certain South and Central American countries. This is the sixth bank now operating in Nassau as against one bank 30 years ago.

Gold Medallist Returns. "Thomas Robinson, the only Bahamian to enter the Empire Games held at Cardiff in July and who won the 220 yards race, brought back to the Bahamas the first gold medal won by a Bahamian entering the Games. All Bahamians are proud of Robinson, who is now a medical student at the University of Michigan, U.S.A.

Police Force Gets Recruits. "Recent reports indicate that at last a number of Bahamians are now joining the Bahamas Police Force. It is expected that about 60 will join.

Power Station to be Built. "A new electric power station is about to be built by the Bahamas Electricity Corporation. By 1959 steam will not only meet the island's electricity requirements, but by lifting 10,000,000 gallons of salt water a day will supply the community with 1,000,000 gallons of distilled water.

Labour Leader Submits Petition. "It is reported that recently Mr. Randal Fawkes, barrister at law and Member of the House of Assembly, submitted a petition to the Acting Governor on behalf of the Bahamas Federation of Labour to be forwarded to the Queen in regard to legislation for universal suffrage, improved labour laws, better schools and the establishment of a Bahamas Court of Appeal.

Big Convention for Nassau. "A sales convention of about 1,500 to 2,000 persons may visit Nassau in the fall of 1959, Mr. John Connolly, Vice-President in charge of sales of the Gibson Refrigeration Co. of Greenville, Michigan, announced on a visit to Nassau.

Hotel Nearing Completion. "The Nassau Hotel, with 300 rooms, one of the most up-to-date hotels ever built in Nassau, is now nearing completion and may open for business in January, 1959.

Tourism Campaign in U.S.A. "Friendly and personal contacts among Bahamas hotel operators and travel agents will be emphasized at cocktail parties to be held in America this month and in December during a visit of managers and representatives of the Bahamas Hotels Association. Hotel managers, in a pre-season campaign, will under-score the Bahamas and its advantages as a prime vacation investment for travel agency customers.

More Summer Tourists. "Local statistics show that in July of this year the total number of summer tourists to Nassau topped the number for July of 1957 by nearly 30 per cent. Clipper Line passengers to Nassau totalled 5,985 as compared with 4,603 last year, and 630 came from New York by air. The total number reported for July by air and sea was 16,331—a record for that period of the year.

New Nurses Home Opened. "On September 29th a new home was opened by Matron Dane for the use of nurses in training at the Princess Margaret Hospital. The home has accommodation for 32 nurses. The Hon. Godfrey Higgs, chairman of the Hospital Board, presided over the ceremonies.

Parcel Post. "Much resentment has been shown and much dissatisfaction expressed over the removal of the parcel post department from the old prison building in East Street to a building in Oakes Field. People now living over six miles away find that they have to pay from 30s. to 45s. to go and pick up a 6s. parcel, while a large number cannot afford to pay taxi fares to and from this Government department. The building of a new Post Office with a parcel division is now 25 years overdue. Recently a most suitable plot of land for the erection of a Post Office in the heart of the city convenient for all, has been used, much to the general surprise and disgust, for the erection of cottages for additional police officers, which could have easily been done without, if the many local people capable of filling the posts in question had been appointed.

Property Boom. "Despite the recent recession in the United States, there is still a great demand for property at Freeport development, Grand Bahama, and also in Nassau. Among recent sales are the Fine Shop and Dantzer's, two of Nassau's largest Bay Street stores, to a Chinese syndicate; large waterfront holdings from Bethell Robertson Co. to Maura Lumber Co. It is also rumoured that Bethell Bros. have sold their new six-storey office building to a foreign syndicate for one million dollars. Dantzer's and Fine's Shops were sold for £110,000. A number of deals have gone through during the past three months varying from £10,000 to £60,000.

Educational Appointments. "It is understood that the post of Director of Education for the Bahamas Government may soon become vacant, while the head-mastership of the Government High School recently became vacant on the promotion of Mr. A. Deans Peggs. Bahamians are hoping that two highly educated and

well-experienced men will be selected to succeed to these most important posts."

BRITISH GUIANA

United Kingdom Disturbances. In a newsletter from Georgetown dated September 30th, our correspondent states: "On September 5th, the Legislative Council of British Guiana unanimously assented to a motion moved by the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, and seconded by the leader of the People's National Congress, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, expressing 'its grave concern over the racial disturbances and deteriorating racial relations in the United Kingdom' and requesting 'Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to take all necessary precautionary and remedial measures to ensure the safety and well-being of Guianese, West Indian and coloured people generally.'

Entry into Federation Debated. "The motion introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Leader of the People's National Congress, proposing that British Guiana should enter into immediate negotiations with the West Indies with a view to joining the Federation, was lost to an amendment moved by the Hon. Brindley Benn, Minister of Community Development and Education. The amendment, which was passed by a 10—7 majority, laid down as prerequisites to the negotiations: (i) the attainment of Dominion Status by the West Indian Federation; (ii) the achievement of internal self-government by British Guiana; and (iii) the desire of the Guianese people freely expressed by plebiscite.

Report on Financial Mission. "Dr. Jagan, reporting to the Legislative Council on his recent development finance mission to London [see August CIRCULAR, page 219] said that the Exchequer loan of \$26,400,000 fell short of the estimated requirements of even the revised development programme to 1959 by some \$2,000,000. Dr. Jagan hinted that if the work is to be completed in 1959 the shortfall must be met by extra taxation or by additional loans over and above \$6,500,000 to be raised in 1958 and 1959.

Constitutional Fact-Finding Tour. "The Chief Secretary, the Hon. F. D. Jakeway, recently completed an 11-day fact-finding tour of Trinidad, Barbados, and Jamaica, obtaining detailed information on the constitutions of island governments, their ministerial systems and administrative machinery. This information will be incorporated in a memorandum which the Chief Secretary is preparing for the use of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission when appointed.

Government Scholarships. "The British Guiana Government has decided to award eight scholarships to mark the visit of Princess Margaret [see May CIRCULAR, page 129]. This was announced by the Minister for Community Development and Education, the Hon. Brindley Benn. Four of the scholarships are to be each of five years' duration to assist boys to become master craftsmen. The other four will be for three years each for girls to study domestic science.

Student Awarded Fellowship. "Mr. Carlyle Ethelberth Moore has been awarded a Fellowship at the University College of the West Indies for the coming academic year by the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. Mr. Moore won the first

Rediffusion Scholarship to the U.C.W.I., and has recently obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree (2nd division). He has also won a Commonwealth Exhibition to Trinity College, Cambridge, and will be entering that college next term.

I.C.T.A. Scholarships. "Three more Booker scholarships have been awarded, to Mr. Donald McDonald, Mr. Vernley Ivor Ward and Mr. Matthew Peter Veerapen, to enter the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. They will all pursue studies for the Diploma in Sugar Technology.

State Lottery Committee Appointed. "The Ministry of Community Development and Education has announced that a working committee has been set up to consider the details of organization, staffing, accommodation, finance and operation of a state lottery scheme. The committee comprises Mr. Dwarka Nath, the Accountant General, the Director of Audit and a Law Officer.

Local Government Reform Proposals. "The British Guiana Government has accepted the bulk of the recommendations for local government reform made by Dr. A. H. Marshall. The Government's proposal and Dr. Marshall's recommendations were introduced in a White Paper tabled in the Legislative Council on August 28th. The accepted recommendations include:—

A single tier system of local government; the establishment of a separate Local Government Service Commission, the cost to be borne by the Central Government; no more than 18 District Councillors to be elected by adult suffrage; nominated element to be completely removed.

First elections under the new Local Government Constitution are expected to be held early next year, and the next in June, 1961, and thereafter, June every other year.

"Comments on the proposals have been invited and the closing date for submitting recommendations and suggestions is October 15th.

Rum Distillery. "A new \$850,000 rum distillery has been put into commercial operation by Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates, through their subsidiary, Albion Distilleries, Ltd. It is erected at Uitvlugt, West Coast, Demerara. Fitted with the most modern equipment the distillery has a production capacity of 87,000 proof gallons of alcohol per day. It is the best and most modern distillery in the Caribbean.

Rice Exports. "The British Guiana Rice Marketing Board expects to export 58,000 tons of rice valued at over \$14,000,000 during the coming crop year beginning October, 1958. Orders have already been received for 38,547 tons to be supplied to Montserrat, St. Kitts, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados and Trinidad. Jamaica has increased her annual order of bulk rice from 17,000 to 19,000 tons.

Protest Against Television. "The Motion Picture Theatre Owners' Association of British Guiana, on unanimous agreement, have forwarded a formal protest to Government against the introduction of television in this country at the present time. They claim that the economic situation in British Guiana cannot sustain both a motion picture and television industry.

Regional Standards Organization. "Mr. Gordon

Weston, technical director of the British Standards Institution, spent two days in British Guiana investigating and having talks with the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Trade and Industry, the chairman of the Booker Group of Companies in British Guiana, Mr. Follett-Smith, the Director of Agriculture, the Principal of the Technical Institute, the Conservator of Forests and members of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Weston is collecting information in order to advise The West Indies Federal Government on proposals to establish a Regional Standards Organization.

Exports Fall. "Exports of domestic produce from British Guiana have fallen by \$15,175,739 during the first half of 1958 behind the 1957 (January-June) total of \$53,887,380. Exports dropped in bauxite (calcined) by 35.6 per cent, bauxite (other) by 30.3 per cent; rice by 66.3 per cent; rum by 20.4 per cent; balata by 35.6 per cent; and coffee by 26.6 per cent. The fall in these items was partly offset by increases in the export of gold by 97.8 per cent; timber by 25.7 per cent; spirituous toilet preparations by 8.8 per cent; and charcoal by 29.19 per cent. Altogether exports of domestic produce for the period January-June, 1958, dropped by 28.2 per cent.

Home-grown Foods. "The Minister of Natural Resources, the Hon. Edward Beharry, made a special appeal to Guianese to consume more locally grown foods. He urged the substitution of local tannias, yams, and sweet potatoes for 18,000,000 lb. of English potatoes imported annually at a cost of about \$1,000,000. As an incentive to farmers to switch from the present large scale production of plantains and sweet cassavas, to bitter cassava, tannias, yams and sweet potatoes and black-eye peas, the Government is offering an increase of one cent per pound on the guaranteed prices for these commodities. Further protection against other cheap imports is being contemplated. Up to the end of August, more than 15,000,000 lb. of plantains and cassava had been shipped by farmers to Georgetown, equivalent to the whole of last year's supply. As a result, the government, in guaranteeing to purchase the unsaleable surplus to help farmers, incurred a loss of \$190,000 by the Government Produce Depot for the first eight months of 1958.

Soil Survey. "Two French Government officials, M. Colmet-Daaje, a soil scientist, of Martinique, and M. Sozdoillet, of France, a hydraulic engineer, spent four days in British Guiana making a survey of the different types of soil in the country. This survey, it is hoped, will assist them to determine the types of crops that could be grown on different types of soil.

Irrigation Project. "The Minister of Natural Resources, the Hon. E. B. Beharry, announced that Sir William Halcrow and Partners, consulting engineers, have been commissioned to prepare a project report and estimate and other contract documents for the Tapacuma project on the Essequibo River in British Guiana. The scheme contemplates joining the Tapacuma, Reliance, and Capoey lakes, building dams and providing a reservoir of irrigation water which would be distributed through a system of canals, drains and sluices. The project is intended to provide sufficient

stored water for 17,000 acres of paddy. Actual construction is expected to begin in 1960.

New Variety of Rice Produced. "The Director of Agriculture announced that the department had succeeded in producing a variety of rice that stayed erect at harvesting and which had grains that did not shatter. The new variety is also said to give greater yields than those now commonly used.

New Government Pharmacy. "A new ultra-modern Government pharmacy was opened in Georgetown, British Guiana, on September 15th, by the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison. The building was constructed at a cost of \$195,000. It will now be possible to prepare locally certain medicines and drugs which at present have to be imported from abroad. Modern laboratories and lecture rooms are provided where chemistry, pharmacy and allied subjects can be taught under proper supervision.

Women's Conference. "The conference of the Caribbean Women's Associations was opened on September 22nd by Lady Renison, wife of the Governor, before an audience of 300 delegates from the West Indian islands and British Guiana. The chairman of the conference, Miss Audrey Jeffers, of Trinidad, said she regarded the conference as having 'laid the foundation stone for British Guiana going into The West Indies Federation.'

Evaluating the Results of I.C.A. "Dr. Carlos E. Chandon, former Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico and currently a technical consultant to the State Department of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, arrived on a 10-day visit to British Guiana during which he will evaluate the results of the International Co-operation Administration programmes in this part of the Caribbean area.

Visit of M.P.s. "Mr. Ray Mawby, M.P. (Conservative), and Mr. Charles Grey, M.P. (Labour), are making a 12-day visit to see the industrial, commercial and political activities of British Guiana.

New U.S. Consul. "The new United States Consul for British Guiana, Mr. Carrol H. Woods, recently arrived to take up his appointment.

Police Service Commission. "A Commission to be responsible for all appointments to the British Guiana Police Force above the rank of Inspector has been appointed. The members of the Commission are: Mr. P. W. King, O.B.E. (chairman); Mr. J. St. F. Dare, managing director of Williams Fogarty, Ltd.; Mr. J. Griffith, retired Senior Superintendent of the British Guiana Police Force; Mr. W. A. Macnie, C.M.G., O.B.E., Director of Land Settlement, and the Chief Establishment Officer."

JAMAICA

Proposed Oil Refinery. Our correspondent, in a letter from Kingston dated September 25th, states: "The proposed oil refinery for Jamaica [see last CIRCULAR, page 262] has continued to make news. The Minister for Trade and Industry, the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, denied a story in the Trinidad Press that Dr. Eric Williams had told him he would 'fight Jamaica's monopoly oil refinery in Trinidad and the Federation.' Mr. Isaacs said that a full note had been made of the

meeting between Dr. Eric Williams and himself by Mr. Harold Braham, manager of Jamaica's Industrial Development Corporation, and nowhere did it appear that Dr. Williams had promised to fight the establishment of the refinery. A long letter from the Jamaica Imperial Association to the Minister of Trade and Industry on the subject of the refinery was published by *The Daily Gleaner* during the month. The association asked, among other things, for assurance that the establishment of the oil refinery would not involve payment at any time by the consumer of prices in excess of current competitive prices for petroleum products and inquired whether there was a contract for an adequate guaranteed supply of crude oil. The reply to this letter was that at the present stage of negotiations it was not considered to be in the public interest to give the information requested.

"An article in the United States publication *Journal of Commerce* of September 6th said that the refinery was scheduled to be in production by June, 1960. Neither Mr. Frank D. St. Hilaire, president of the company (Jamaica Oil & Chemical Co., Ltd.), nor the Minister of Trade and Industry would make any comment on the article. During the month Mr. St. Hilaire left for New York, where it was said he would be having a series of conferences with U.S.A. and French financial interests on the building of a new oil refinery at Istanbul, Turkey.

Disturbances in U.K. "On his return to Jamaica after his visit to the United Kingdom in connexion with the disturbances at Nottingham and Notting Hill [see last CIRCULAR, page 247] the Chief Minister, the Hon. Norman Manley, warned intending migrants not to go to the United Kingdom as there was now a severe level of unemployment among West Indians and this would become a good deal worse before getting better. However, he said that he had no intention of proposing to stop migration by legislation although the discouragement of people wishing to go to England was the prime need of the moment.

Religious Campaign. "The Anglican Church in Jamaica has launched a 20-month island-wide campaign of taking religion to the people. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Percival Gibson, Bishop of Jamaica, said that the object of the campaign was to raise the standard of living of people in the slums who 'can benefit by no influence from the church or state unless that influence is brought to their doors.' He said it was not that the church was expecting the people 'to come to us; we are going to them.' The campaign was launched with floats parading through Kingston with the Bishop and other Church members on the first float. Thousands attended the procession staged in the evening, which closed with a mass service on the grounds of Kingston College. Three missionaries from Canada and two from England are assisting in the campaign.

Hotel in Victoria Park. "During the month many organizations, such as the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and cultural and other down-town groups met and forwarded protests to the Minister of Trade and Industry against the proposal to erect an hotel in Victoria Park in down-town Kingston. Mr. Harry Vendryes, whose resignation from the Chamber of Commerce on this issue attracted a great deal of attention, has now

definitely resigned and published the text of his letter of resignation. In it he pointed out that all organized bodies who have expressed their views on the subject have done so in opposition with the sole exception of the Chamber which alone could have hoped to benefit from the proposed plans. He claimed this has demonstrated the lack of good faith on the part of the Chamber and said 'I cannot continue to have my name associated with its board.' The Minister said he would be guided by public opinion even if he did not agree with it, but would not say what his decision would be except to point out that it was only those who were against the proposal whose views had been made public implying that he had received a number of private endorsements for the proposals.

Finance. "The Hon. N. N. Nethersole, Minister of Finance, said at the end of August that he did not envisage any strain or difficulty arising from the fact that the loan about to be floated on the United States market was repayable in dollars. He pointed out that in visible trade last year with the dollar area Jamaica had a favourable balance of over £2,250,000 sterling, while in addition to the visible trade the expenditure by tourists last year amounted to nearly \$25,000,000 (U.S.). Loan papers are said to be in preparation now.

Federation. "Mr. Ken Hill, M.P., speaking at a public meeting at the end of August, invited the Jamaica Labour Party, which is affiliated to the federal Democratic Labour Party, to call a conference of West Indian leaders to review the Federation in its entirety to determine whether this could be reconstructed on more progressive lines or whether it was best to drop the 'tragic farce' of Federation and await a time when the West Indies could, 'financially, intellectually and spiritually' have a real Federation. *The Daily Gleaner* took Mr. Hill strongly to task for such statements saying that any radical change in the Federation must 'put teeth into it rather than strengthen unitary prerogatives.'

University College. "At the end of September the University College drew attention, presumably because of comments in the Trinidad Press, to the fact that they were actively interested in starting a Faculty of Engineering and that the matter had been, and still was, under investigation, possible sources of financial assistance being investigated. The college recognized the importance of this in the developing West Indies.

"Mr. Hugh W. Springer, Registrar of the U.C.W.I., who has for 20 months been on secondment to the Commission for Trade and Tariffs, recently had the honorary degree of Doctor of Social Sciences conferred on him by Laval University, Canada.

Management Course. "The management course run by Industrial Development Corporation came to an end late in August with the close of the six-month seminar for industrial middle management. Mr. Harold Braham said that it was gratifying that out of the programme a management institute had already been formed by local industrialists and managers; this, he felt, was a big step in the right direction.

Education. "Mr. Frank Mitchell, Federal Adviser on Technical Education, has been touring Jamaica. A

few weeks after his arrival Jamaica was visited by Mr. J. C. Jones, Adviser on Technical Education to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who came to spend a month advising the Government in setting up a technical education programme adapted to the needs of the island.

Hurricane Passes. "At the beginning of September, Kingston closed businesses and battened down all houses in preparation for the expected arrival of hurricane 'Ella.' Ships waited in mid-stream in the harbour, plane flights were disrupted and the Chief Minister broke his summer vacation to return to Kingston. 'Ella' finally turned northward and did not hit Jamaica.

Cattle Disease. "The annual Frome Agricultural and Livestock Show, which always attracts many thousands, was cancelled this year because of pink eye disease of cattle, many owners not wishing to expose their stock to the risk of infection. The disease broke out in the parish of St. Ann in mid-June and is now said to be on the wane.

Dollar Quotas. "The Minister of Trade and Industry warned big firms who, he said, were alleged to be unfairly taking advantage of small agents by persuading their principals to transfer the agencies to the big firms who had larger dollar quotas, that unless such practices were discontinued he would take steps to effect a reduction in the dollar quotas of those large traders against whom such practices are proved.

Trading Figures. "For the first six months of this year both imports and exports showed an increase over 1957 figures. Imports were £33,000,000 and exports £27,000,000; the visible trade deficit—£6,000,000—was also greater than that of the first six months of 1957 which was £5,250,000.

Tourist Trade. "Jamaica is said to be heading for a record tourist year. Visitors for the first eight months are more than last year's figures to the same date, while it is expected by those connected with the tourist trade that the total number of visitors for the full year will reach 180,000, which will be much above the record figures for 1956, approximately 160,000.

Constitution. "On his return from England the Chief Minister said that he had had a brief conversation with Mr. Lennox-Boyd about Jamaica's new constitution. The discussion was on small details only, such as the time-table for the changes, as there was total agreement on the form of the constitution.

Water Sports. "Teams from Barbados and Trinidad are here to take part in aquatic sports and water polo matches. To date Trinidad was leading in water polo and Jamaica in the over-all total—swimming and water polo. Members of the visiting teams took part in the annual cross-harbour race in Kingston, a distance of about a mile and a half, but the best place that the visitors could take was sixth. The race was won for the fifth time in succession by Barrington Roper; he has not been beaten since the race was instituted.

Tomato Prices. "For the first time in four years Jamaica Vegetables, Ltd., will not ask the Government to guarantee a minimum price for tomatoes for the coming crop. This year's crop was entirely sold and was the smallest for years—about £1,000,000. One-

third of the crop was sold to U.S.A. because of cold winds which had affected tomatoes in Florida.

Yallahs Valley. "Springs are once again flowing in the Yallahs Valley. On account of soil erosion many of these had dried up and the fact that they are flowing again is hailed as proof that the anti-erosion measures instituted by the Yallahs Valley Authority are bearing fruit.

New Factory. "A new factory producing wire nails, fence staples and tacks began production on September 1st. Owned by Carib Steel Industries, Ltd., it has been established by Oswald J. Brandt, Jamaican-born industrialist of Haiti, with a capital investment of £60,000.

Obituary. "The Hon. C. V. Helwig, Member of the Legislative Council since 1954, died on September 14th in his 47th year. He produced many champion beef and dairy cattle and was the largest potato grower in Jamaica.

General News. "The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce is to start a programme of in-training for commercial employes below executive and supervisory rank.

"The Government has awarded 10 Special Vocational Scholarships and 28 Government Vocational Scholarships tenable at the four training centres, Holmwood, Dinthill, Knockalva and Carron Hall.

"The Sugar Manufacturers' Association has said that payment of a sugar crop bonus to labourers is unlikely this year. Last year the bonus paid to sugar workers at the end of the crop was 1½d. in the shilling.

"Trans-Canada Airways plan to increase their flights to Jamaica from three a week to five a week and hope to put a freight service into Jamaica as soon as possible.

"The annual report of the Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., shows that there was a big increase in the consumption of electricity in Jamaica in 1957 as compared with 1956—192,000,000 as against 167,000,000 kilowatt hours.

"The possibilities of using cassava starch instead of corn starch in the conversion of bauxite to alumina are said to be under investigation by Kaiser Bauxite, Ltd. If successful a big export crop for cassava may result."

ST. LUCIA

Population. Our correspondent, Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, in a newsletter from Castries dated September 29th, states: "This territory's estimated population at the end of last year was 91,102 comprising 44,673 males and 46,429 females, representing a net increase of 1,240 over the 1956 population figure. During 1957, the number of births registered throughout St. Lucia was 3,942 as compared with 3,571 in the previous year. Male births totalled 2,064, while females were 1,878. Last year's birth rate was 43.4 per 1,000, continuing a trend of increase which has been going on over the past eight years, ranging from 35.6 in 1950 to last year's figure of 43.4

"An increase in the number of deaths registered during last year also occurred, being 1,270 as compared to 1,127 in 1956. In infant mortality, too, there was also a small rise of 11 over the 1956 figure of 364.

Industrial Incentives. "Industry incentive legislation in St. Lucia is to be brought up to date following

a tour of several Caribbean territories which was recently undertaken by the Hon. John Compton, Minister for Trade and Production. Since his return to the island Mr. Compton has been holding talks with the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of foreign companies operating in St. Lucia, with a view of getting their opinions on his proposed legislation.

School for Delinquents. "A grant of £18,000 has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to assist this territory in the establishment of a farm school for delinquents. This grant will provide for the erection of the school and will meet its running costs up to the end of March, 1960. After this date the running costs of the project will be met from local funds.

Import Regulations. "Legislation allowing for the free entry into St. Lucia of goods for the use of the Governor-General of The West Indies, has been passed by the Legislature.

Workers' Rehabilitation. "A sum of £3,300 which has been earmarked for the erection and setting up of a central marketing depot in Castries is now to be used for the rehabilitation of several hundred workers who have been affected by the close-down of the Dennerly sugar factory. The money is to be used for the purpose of purchasing banana plants for free distribution to redundant sugar workers and small cane farmers. The Dennerly factory, owned by a private company, went out of production earlier this year, at the end of the 1958 crop.

"In a public statement issued late last year the Dennerly Co., Ltd., owners of the factory, said they were going out of the industry because 'recent labour relations have made it impossible for the company to have any feeling of confidence over its ability to grind its crop uninterrupted' and 'the circumstances which have led up to the recent disturbances are such that the management can no longer continue to risk its undertaking in a commodity which provokes so much hatred and enmity despite sincere efforts by the management to create a suitable atmosphere for happy relations, which efforts are being undermined.'

American Base. "The decision on the proposed reactivation of Beane Field, former United States Army and Air Force Base, has been delayed for several months, it has been officially announced. Meanwhile a series of agreements has been signed by the Administrator, on behalf of the Government of St. Lucia, with the American authorities. These agreements provide for temporary arrangements during the present period in which Beane Field has reverted to a 'standby' status and certain installations have been entrusted to the Government of this territory which will operate and maintain them. In the meantime investigations in connexion with missile guidance are being conducted in certain parts of the island by United States Government technicians.

Cricket. "The Stow Cup, most coveted cricket trophy here, has this year been won by New Park Cricket Club, and was presented to the winners by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, the Administrator."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Housing for Sugar Workers. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated October 1st, our correspondent

states: "It has just been announced by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee that, since its formation, 3,314 new homes have been erected and over 300 have been repaired with money loaned to sugar workers by the committee. During this period, the committee has lent \$5,100,000 for the purpose of building homes. The period of repayment is normally 15 years, carrying interest at the rate of 1 per cent, and the maximum loan has now been fixed at \$1,750.

Stamp Duty. "As part of the Government's plan for increasing revenue from taxation, they have introduced a new stamp duty law which became effective on September 29th. Stamps on cheques have been increased from 4 cents to 5 cents and stamps on receipts also from 4 cents to 5 cents, while the minimum sum for which a stamped receipt must be given has been reduced from \$9.60 to \$5. It is anticipated that these revised rates will bring in over \$1,000,000 a year. The stamp duty on conveyances and other legal documents has also been substantially increased.

Port-of-Spain Town Hall. "A start has been made in building a new town hall for Port-of-Spain. This is to be built on the old site at the corner of Knox and Frederick Streets, which has remained derelict since the old building was destroyed by fire some 10 years ago. The Port-of-Spain City Corporation has earmarked \$1,000,000 for the cost of the new building.

Duty Free Goods. "Pioneer industries established to date under the relevant ordinance have benefited to the extent of \$1,114,731 as a result of the duty free importation of raw materials and equipment. With the anticipated increase in the number of pioneer industries, the sum which the Government would waive in this way would seem to be considerable, but will be offset by the fact that these industries, in addition to providing employment for people, will contribute in many ways to the revenue of the colony.

New Government Building. "In its effort to centralize the various departments as far as possible and to provide more adequate office space for civil servants, the Government intends to demolish the Fire Brigade Station at Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain, early next year and to erect on that site a building similar to the building on Treasury Street, now nearing completion, which will house Federal Civil Service departments. When these and other schemes are completed, the appearance of the area surrounding the Red House, the seat of the local Government, will be considerably enhanced.

Hygiene. "A new law is proposed providing safeguards intended to ensure that foods and drugs are sold under hygienic conditions. Proprietors of insanitary public eating places will be subject to heavy fines. The ordinance will provide a drastic control over the sale of drugs and will prohibit the sale of quack medicines.

Cost of Elections. "The 1956 general elections of the Legislative Council cost the Government over \$226,000, an increase of approximately \$100,000 or 50 per cent over the 1950 expenditure. Expenditure on printing and stationery was \$38,000, enumerators

(Continued on page 291)

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), from Liverpool, September 19th:—

Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Essex The Most Rev. Dr. A. J. Knight Mr. D. H. Ley
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Gilbert Mrs. C. E. Woodward
Mrs. Hanouian

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain S. Armitage), at Liverpool, October 5th:—

Mrs. S. M. Abraham Miss M. R. Chaan Mrs. M. Gonsalves
Mr. W. Bobb Mr. A. Da Silva Mr. C. M. Hall
Mr. J. A. Brotherson Mrs. J. B. Dunlop Miss P. Simon
Miss M. Bukhuanoo

Royal Mail Lines

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Escalante (Captain T. A. Evans), from London, September 26th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Atkinson Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Calland Mr. & Mrs. C. Henderson
Miss M. I. Bakewell Brig. H. D. Maconochie Miss C. M. Shoubridge
Major H. Barker-Hahlo Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Harmer

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Colombie (Captain Jacques Traizet), from Southampton, August 30th:—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Abraham Miss M. Frisby Mr. P. Norris
Mr. C. Allen Mr. G. Gianetti Mr. & Mrs. C. Reece
Mr. & Mrs. B. Barnett Mr. & Mrs. N. Griffiths Mr. D. Reece
Mr. B. Bennett Mr. & Mrs. D. Hill Miss D. Reece
Mr. P. Boston Mr. & Mrs. G. Hillier Mrs. F. Wakefield-
Mr. V. Brown Rev. & Mrs. T. Johnson Saunders
Miss G. Brown Mr. Z. Konasiewicz Mr. & Mrs. P. Warner
Mr. J. Coombs Mr. & Mrs. E. Laughton Rev. & Mrs. F. Wilby
Mr. & Mrs. W. Frisby Mr. P. Mayers Dr. V. Winston

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Antilles (Captain C. Ferrenbach), at Plymouth, September 7th:—

Mr. S. Abdool Mr. R. Grigson Sr. J. Parra Silva
Mr. J. C. Augustus Mr. H. E. Gumbel Sra F. de Parra
Miss C. Barcant Mr. M. D. Haynes N. J. Parra T.
Mr. B. L. Bayne Mr. H. E. Headley N. P. Parra T.
Mrs. Charbonné Mr. & Mrs. R. Keeue Mr. P. E. Prescod
Sr. R. Chela Miss J. M. Keene Mr. M. R. Ravner
Sr. G. Chela Miss M. E. Keene Sr. R. Rojas Guardia
Sr. J. Chela Miss S. A. Keene Sra de Rojas Guardia
Mr. R. W. Dennis Mr. L. A. Lewis Sta L. Rojas Guardia
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Dent Mrs. D. M. Macintosh Sta J. Sauchez
Miss J. H. Deat Miss E. Macintosh Mr. O. Saowar
Mr. & Mrs. L. Dickinson Sta B. Mendin Sta C. Silva
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Fleming Miss P. Mendin Mr. J. South Green
Miss P. Fleming Mr. S. Mobaoued Mr. & Mrs. H. Sugden
Mr. & Mrs. O. Fung Miss S. J. Mohammed Sr. C. J. Torres
Miss S. Fung Mr. I. Mohannmed Sra de Torres
Mr. S. Gibbons Mr. P. Newallo Mr. P. Wilding
Mr. W. H. Grannum Mr. D. Panday Mr. W. J. Young
Miss P. A. Green

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), from London, September 4th:—

Mrs. E. A. Connolly Miss B. C. Grant Dr. L. A. Moody
Rev. & Mrs. D. Elliott Mrs. M. Hart Mr. & Mrs. D. Veitch
Mr. V. H. Ennever Mr. & Mrs. J. Macpherson Mrs. S. J. Walsh

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), at London, September 15th:—

Mrs. M. Andrade Miss C. Gordon-Walker Miss B. Maoyan
Mr. C. Clark Miss R. Henry Mr. & Mrs. N. Rudoll
Dr. W. N. Dickenson Mrs. V. McHardy Mrs. F. Thompson
Mr. M. Gordon

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), from London, September 18th:—

Miss P. M. Coke Kerr Mr. A. Nichols Mrs. L. P. Sharp
Miss H. F. Connelly Miss O. M. Onley Mr. C. D. Slade
Mr. H. W. Dalton Mrs. D. E. Palmer Mr. O. R. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. A. de Cordova Mrs. I. P. Ross

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain T. Tingle), at London, September 22nd:—

Mr. T. DaCosta Miss E. Hurker Dr. V. Spence
Miss M. A. Figueroa Miss E. Josepbs Mr. L. Taylor

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), from London, September 24th:—

Mrs. J. Girling Mrs. M. Mischett Mrs. V. W. Smeeden
Miss H. M. Hancox Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Pawsey Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Tucker
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. E. F. Miss C. M. Pawsey
Moulton Barrett

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tingle), from London, October 2nd:—

Mrs. E. M. Bennett Mrs. M. J. Hopwood Mr. J. R. Mort
Mr. E. Hopwood Mrs. A. Mort

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), at London, October 5th:—

Mr. B. Bond Mr. W. K. Marshall Mr. & Mrs. R. Piggott
Mrs. A. C. Lee Mr. H. V. Patterson Mr. & Mrs. T. Wyane
Miss B. E. McNamee Mr. H. Peuleve

Booth Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R.), at Liverpool, September 14th:—

TRINIDAD		
Miss K. Anderson	Miss B. Hopwood	Mrs. E. Pippet
Mrs. S. Aleong	Mr. & Mrs. R. Howai	Mrs. M. Pierre
Mr. & Mrs. G. Byam	Mr. & Mrs. W. James	Mrs. A. Robinson
Mr. I. Boodhoo	Mr. C. King	Mr. C. Ridley
Mr. K. Boyce	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lewis	Miss E. Ridley
Mr. G. Corny	Miss D. Lewis	Miss E. Roberts
Mr. H. Cheekan	Miss B. Lewis	Miss D. Smith
Mr. C. Cazabon	Miss A. Lun Ser	Mrs. L. Tbong
Mrs. O. Cowbourne	Mr. J. Muir	Miss R. Tbong
Miss A. Cowbourne	Miss F. Maddison	Mrs. S. Tbong
Mrs. P. Dattan	Mr. J. Mulliner	Miss L. G. Thong
Mr. K. Gibbs	Miss H. McLean	Mrs. A. Turton
Mrs. D. Green	Miss D. McLean	Miss U. Victor
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hopwood	Miss I. Neubert	Mr. A. Waterman
Miss P. Hopwood		
BARBADOS		
Miss W. Brathwaite	Mr. C. Hayaes	Mrs. F. Lynch
Miss P. Gill	Mrs. E. King	Miss M. N. Scantlebury
Mrs. D. Gregg	Mr. J. King	Miss G. Tull
Mr. L. Gregg	Mr. A. Lawrence	Miss O. Ward

Saguenay Shipping

Sailings to the West Indies in m.v. Sunhill (Captain O. Aanensen), from Liverpool, September 12th:—

Mrs. V. de Montbrun Mr. & Mrs. Hector Miss D. Richards
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gardner Miss Hector Mrs. Rose
Miss Gardner Mrs. Webb

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Sunima (Captain S. Sivertsen), from London, September 12th:—
Rev. & Mrs. J. A. Dobson Miss J. Dobson

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Karen Reed (Captain H. Hermansen), from Liverpool, September 16th:—

Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Dougall

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sunmoira (Captain S. Ness-Jacobsen), from London, October 1st:—

Mr. J. M. Sellier Mr. R. K. Tait Miss D. E. Tait
Mrs. A. D. Tait

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Sunrose (Captain F. Bjoeness), from London, October 3rd:—

Miss L. W. Chalmers Mr. J. D. Lynch Miss H. D. Mason
Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Lynch Mrs. V. C. Mason Mr. R. W. Milne
Mr. P. C. Lynch

Sailings to British Guiana, in m.v. Seadrake (Captain K. H. Andersen), from Liverpool, October 6th:—

Mr. & Mrs. N. Ouckama Mrs. A. Whitehead

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain J. Kinsley), at Southampton, September 21st:—

BARBADOS		
Mrs. E. Acock	Mrs. P. Hatch	Mr. D. Medford
Mr. D. Collins	Mr. E. Massiah	Mr. R. Williams
Mr. S. Enitage		

TRINIDAD		
Mrs. E. Barnard	Supt. C. & Mrs. Hall	Mrs. C. Paulik
Miss Y. Briggs	Dr. & Mrs. C. King	Rev. & Mrs. P. Proctor
Mr. & Mrs. G. Burnham	Dr. D. Lyder	Mrs. D. Taylor
Mrs. C. Crowe	Mrs. I. McClaymont	Mrs. H. Wharton
Mr. & Mrs. K. Fenaah	Misses K. & M. Newbold	

JAMAICA		
Mr. G. Abrahamus	Mr. C. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. R. Redpath
Mrs. P. Asbeahiem	Miss D. Hendricks	Mr. A. Reeves
Mr. D. Brice	Mrs. M. Hendricks	Miss F. Stevens
Miss M. Broderick	Mr. R. Lowe	Mr. G. Stewart
Miss H. Burke	Miss C. McHayle	Miss N. Theobalds
Mr. S. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. R. MacKeuzie	Mr. E. Tulloch-Keed
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clifton	Mr. & Mrs. M. Manser	Mr. C. Wolfe
Mrs. C. Crawshaw	Mr. & Mrs. B. Newton	Mr. H. Williamson

Fyffes Line (continued)

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. T. Barber), at Liverpool, September 8th:—

Mr. & Mrs. Brideson Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferguson Mr. & Mrs. D. McMillan
Mr. O. Davies Mr. & Mrs. J. Grant

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., K.N.R.), from Southampton, September 9th:—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Carmichael	Miss M. Hough	Mr. G. Parry
Mr. E. A. Greenidge	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Jones	Mr. C. C. Skeete
Mr. & Mrs. R. Greenidge	Mr. F. S. Oulton	Mrs. J. M. Yard
Canon W. Harvey-Read		

TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. D. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. C. Dupenois	Mr. R. L. Mawby
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Alcock	Mr. A. C. Goodger	Mrs. Mosefale
Miss J. C. Alcock	Mr. C. P. Grey	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mulholland
Mr. P. B. Balls	Mr. A. D. Hill	Mr. P. S. Oxlade
Mr. & Mrs. W. Harnard	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Hirst	Miss M. E. Price
Mr. M. H. Bates	Mr. D. Hirst	Mr. G. W. Stobbs
Mrs. V. M. Chapman	Major G. C. Howden	Mr. & Mrs. A. Storey
Mr. H. Culshaw	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lawson	Mrs. G. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Duncan	Mrs. A. Longden	Miss J. Taylor

JAMAICA		
Mr. B. de V. Batchelor	Dr. P. Harnarayan	Mr. E. E. Munro
Miss K. B. Burke	Mr. M. C. Isaacs	Mr. & Mrs. A. Muscsett
Mr. J. Culler	Mr. & Mrs. L. Kjonnerod	Mr. F. Paton
Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Degazon	Mrs. A. Leslie	Mr. A. M. Rees
Miss J. A. Degazon	Mr. & Mrs. W. V. Lyon	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Taylor
Mr. T. J. Foley	Mr. & Mrs. T. Macleod	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Temple
Mr. & Mrs. A. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. F. Millward	Mr. & Mrs. J. Torrance
Miss M. J. Grant	Miss D. A. Millward	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Wykes
Mr. D. A. Grey		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chicanoa (Captain G. M. Roberts), at Liverpool, September 27th:—

Miss A. Bernard Dr. N. Evans Miss A. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. C. Browne Mr. R. Reid Dr. E. Unger
Miss F. Carter

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Changuinola (Captain J. E. Purvess), at Southampton, September 28th:—

Mr. L. Barnett Mr. & Mrs. D. Price Mr. R. Rudolf
Col. & Mrs. A. Curphey Mr. D. Rattray Mr. W. Walton

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain G. M. Roberts), from Southampton, September 30th:—

BARBADOS		
Lt. R. W. Brander	Mrs. G. M. Manning	Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Stevens
Dr. & Mrs. G. S. Emtage	Mrs. A. D. Manning	Mr. B. Waller
Mr. D. Lowe		

TRINIDAD		
Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Ash	Mrs. V. M. Grove	Mrs. H. R. Sealby
Mr. A. T. Ball	Mr. & Mrs. J. Harper	Mr. N. W. Simmonds
Mr. & Mrs. J. Durey	Mr. T. R. Houghton	Mrs. M. O. Spoon
Mr. J. H. Eccles	Miss F. A. Kerr	Mr. & Mrs. C. Stollmeyer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Emlin	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Lanigan	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Mrs. D. F. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. M. Livingstone	Dr. & Mrs. W. R. Tidy
Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Forrest	Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Morrison	Mr. & Mrs. K. Warriner
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Fraser	Miss L. M. Prenipah	Mrs. M. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. J. Frost	Mrs. R. E. Pullinger	Lady Wight
Mr. J. E. Gammon	Mr. & Mrs. A. I. Samuel	Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Goinez		

JAMAICA		
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Aitken	Mr. O. W. Davies	Miss R. E. Lowth
Lady Bird	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Elliott	Mrs. J. May
Capt & Mrs. P. Blagrove	Mr. D. Fink	Mrs. E. A. Mullings
Miss I. K. Blake	Mr. & Mrs. R. O. Girling	Mr. & Mrs. R. Perkins
Miss C. M. Blatch	Mr. W. Grubb	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Read
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bloomfield	Dr. M. M. Hills	Mr. A. N. Thomas
Mr. T. Bramham	Dr. A. Konasiewicz	Mr. & Mrs. V. Williams
Mrs. M. Carrigher	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Lanigan	Miss E. G. Williams

Caribbean Lodge

Visitors present at the 127th regular meeting of the Caribbean Lodge, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on September 29th, included the following:—

V.W.Bro. Sir William Savory, Bt., Grand Treasurer; W.Bro. G. W. E. Cooper, O.B.E., P.A.G.D.C., P.D.C.W., D.G. Secretary, British Guiana, Concord Lodge No. 3508. Bro. M. Williamson, Ituni Lodge No. 2642 and W.Bro. B. L. Bunyan, Victory Lodge No. 1203 S.C. (British Guiana); W.Bro. N. J. Fraser, P.G.St.B., P.D.G.W., Jamaica, Royal Lodge No. 207, W.Bro. P. S. Goldson, Collegium Fabrorum Lodge No. 1836, W.Bro. J. T. G. Grant, Ewing Lodge No. 3258 and Bro. Rev. R. A. Porte, Seville Lodge No. 530 S.C. (Jamaica); Bro. H. Camself, Caribbee Lodge No. 2829 (Antigua) and W.Bro. S. T. Thornton, Master, Australia Lodge No. 3505.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

BURCH-SMITH, P. M. (Magistrate, British Guiana), Official Receiver, Public Trustee and Crown Solicitors, British Guiana.
FRASER, N. A. KELLY (Principal Auditor, Jamaica), Finance Officer, Jamaica.

FRITH, A. C. (Senior Assistant Conservator, British Honduras), Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

IMBERT, I. D. C. (Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Antigua), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Barbados.

JOHNSON, A. D. W. (Accountant General, St. Vincent), Financial Secretary, Dominica.

KNIGHT, S. W. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

LOWE, R. C. (Office Superintendent, Bermuda), Administrative Officer, Nyasaland.

MANAHAN, A. D. (Deputy Director of Housing, Jamaica), Director of Housing, Jamaica.

MCDONALD, W. A. (Accountant, Department of Housing, Jamaica), Assistant Director of Housing, Jamaica.

MURRAY, E. H. (Assistant Secretary, Trinidad), Governor's Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council, Trinidad.

ROBERTS, A. (Superintendent of Police, Bahamas), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bahamas.

ROBINSON, B. L. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

ROBINSON, L. A. (Engineer, Post Office (Telecommunications), British Guiana), Engineer-in-Chief, Post Office (Telecommunications), British Guiana.

SOUTH, E. B. (Finance Officer, Department of Housing, Jamaica), Deputy Director of Housing, Jamaica.

TAYLOR, L. B. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

WALTERS, J. B. (Inspector of Police, Jamaica), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jamaica.

New Appointments

ALLEN, Miss P. E., Nurse, Bahamas.
BAKEWELL, Miss M. I., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

HANCOCK, M. J. D., Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Honduras.

HUGHES, G. E., Architect, Public Works Department, Antigua.

LEWIS, C. B., Executive Officer, Income Tax, Jamaica.

SINCLAIR, A. D., M.B., Ch.B., D.A., Medical Superintendent, Barbados.

SINGH, B. A., Engineer, British Guiana.
TURBOTT, I. G., Administrator, Antigua.

[In the list on page 267 of last CIRCULAR, for Maling, D. E. G., now Solicitor-General, Barbados, read Malone, D. E. G.]

(Continued from page 289)

\$29,700, publicity and advertisement \$22,200, presiding officers \$24,700 and travelling \$17,400.

Land Settlement. "The first land settlement scheme under the Government's five-year development programme will soon get under way at Rio Claro in southern Trinidad, when 200 acres will be developed. The object of this programme is to assist farmers in producing crops which would be suitable both for home use and for export.

Whirlwind. "On September 11th, a whirlwind erupting in the Gulf of Paria slashed a path of destruction through the heart of Port-of-Spain. The whirlwind lasted for only 20 minutes, but it careered through the commercial centre of the city, ripping off roofs and the facades of buildings. Flying debris and uprooted trees smashed cars and disrupted power lines. Fortunately, there were no serious injuries, but the damage is estimated at \$500,000. It was the worst windstorm to hit Port-of-Spain for 50 years."

The Markets

October 10th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year		Latest Quotation		Price Oct 9th, 1957	
		51½	54½	45	48
2½	Consols	51½	54½	45	48
3½	War Loan	68	71	62	85
25	Angostura Bitters 10/-	22/6	27/6†	47/6	57/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	8/9	11/3‡	25/-	30/-
*10	Antigua Sugar Factory	21/-	22/-	20/6	21/6
*40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	48/9	51/3	49/-	51/-
8	Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	34/6	37/6	29/-	32/-
*9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	22/4‡	22/7‡	16/6	16/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref	18/3	19/-	16/6	17/6
5	British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	7½	1/-	1/-	1/4‡
14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	4/3	5/3	3/6	4/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	16/6	18/6	14/-	16/-
*6	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	6/-	7/-	5/9	6/9
15	Linnier & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	30/-	32/6	26/3	28/9
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6
*21	Royal Bank of Canada \$10	530/-	570/-	490/-	530/-
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	50/-	52/6	60/-	61/-
*7	Stc. Madeline Sugar	27/6	30/-	23/-	25/-
29½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	122/6	132/6	107/6	117/6
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	18/6	19/3x4‡	38/1½	40/7½xd
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	67/6	77/6	77/6	82/6
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref	17/3	18/3	16/-	17/6
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/9	12/9	7/-	8/-
*6½	West Indies Sugar	26/10‡	29/4‡xd	27/6	30/-xd
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	70	80	65	75

* Free of Income Tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one-for-one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. There has been a further all-round decline in prices; a heavy fall has occurred in good fermented Ghana which is now quoted at 271/3 per 50 kilos c.i.f. basis north continental ports for October-December through to January-March.

On the spot in London plantation Trinidad and fine estates Grenada are offered at 350/- per cwt., ex store terms, but buyers show no interest at this price. It is reported that business has been done in fine estates Grenada at 325/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for October-November shipment.

Pimento. The official price of 490/- per cwt. f.o.b. remains effective for shipment from Kingston up to December on all orders placed up to October 31st, 1958. The price will then revert to 540/- per cwt. f.o.b. on orders placed on and after November 1st.

Ginger. Practically no business has been reported in this market. The nominal quotations are as follows :—

Grade	Spot per cwt.	Oct./Nov. c.i.f.
Jamaica III...	280/-	250/-
Sierra Leone	100/-	85/-
Nigerian Split	95/-	77/6
Cochin Rough Washed	100/-	85/-

Nutmegs. The market for near position Grenada defectives is firm and the official price is now 9/9 per lb. f.o.b. for November-December shipment. Grenada sound unassorted are still offered at 12/9 per lb. f.o.b.

Mace. Prices are unchanged at 22/- per lb. f.o.b. for whole pale blade and 20/- for No 1 broken; the demand is extremely quiet.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows :—

Imports	Month of August		January-August	
	cwt.	1957	1957	1958
Sierra Leone			16,881	14,971
Ghana		28,260	764,264	625,615
Nigeria		30,430	899,897	613,992
Western Samoa and Ross Depend- ency		4,847	25,660	22,101
Windward Islands		738	—	882
Trinidad		649	13,611	15,938
Other Commonwealth Countries		1,365	25,911	23,774
French West Africa		—	12,599	14,650
Brazil		—	9,775	—
Other foreign countries		5,007	7,943	70,540
Total		71,296	1,793,246	1,421,367
Exports		10,007	73,709	58,936
Consumption		127,072	96,514	1,418,701
Stocks (end of June)		937,000	439,000	1,345,848

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows :—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of August		January-August	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa		16,113	22,600	37,822	66,351
Mauritius		1	9,245	202,309	121,341
Australia		11,051	19,755	252,065	156,179
Fiji		—	7,000	18,516	33,271
Jamaica		8,370	2,488	168,427	195,441
Leeward Islands		2,502	3,105	56,265	34,723
Windward Islands		—	697	9,273	8,350
Barbados		17,156	4,529	120,552	97,184
Trinidad		—	100	125,366	128,961
British Guiana		6,970	6,458	98,783	104,926
Other Commonwealth Countries		1,158	—	4,092	9,111
Cuba		78,990	57,222	379,592	396,384
Dominican Republic		34,994	53,186	328,102	338,812
Peru		12,273	6,500	42,938	31,674
Brazil		34,886	5,000	35,386	29,124
Other foreign countries		6,989	—	15,029	9
Total		233,353	197,865	1,894,817	1,751,841
Exports (Refined, including candy)		64,220	66,187	445,990	378,810
Consumption					
Refined			Month of July		January-July
Unrefined			724	883	4,114
Total			233,538	230,169	1,591,347
Stocks (end of July)					
Home Grown Beet			97,900	68,050	12,721
Imported Refined			3,400	300	2,174,928
Imported Unrefined			492,650	456,000	501,223
Total			593,950	524,350	1,595,461

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for August are as follows :—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of August		January-August	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports		251,755	174,642	2,821,824	2,174,928
Consumption		80,135	87,478	427,622	501,223
Stocks (end of June)			Month of July		January July
			61,787	62,429	444,574
			11,188,000	12,116,000	502,988

Sale of Citrus Fruit

General conditions for the international sale of citrus fruit have been prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and copies are now available at H.M. stationery offices*.

They suggest rules to cover form and proof of contract, licences, prices, quality of produce, preparation and transport, loading margins, passing of risk, delivery, acceptance, payment, relief and contractual obligations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that unless they are made mandatory by the relevant national legislation, the general conditions are optional and apply solely where they are referred to expressly. Moreover, nothing therein contained shall be deemed to over-ride national laws and regulations which do not permit any derogation therefrom by private contract.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of August production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 269,817 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for five weeks ended September 1st was 812,429 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for August was 1,552,512 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for August was 436,723 barrels.

* United Nations Publication, 312. Sales number: 58. II E/Mim. 12. Price 9d.

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CARIB ESTRAND LONDON

November, 1958

Montreal and The West Indies

ALTHOUGH the report of the Montreal Conference seems in some places to reflect pious hopes rather than practical possibilities, although indeed two of its principal resolutions seem to be mutually exclusive, the West Indian colonies must at least have been greatly heartened by the revelation of the genuine concern which the United Kingdom and the Dominions have expressed for the welfare of the underdeveloped territories of the Commonwealth. In particular, they have cause for deep gratitude for the Canadian Government's decision "to make available \$10,000,000 to the West Indies over the next five years as economic assistance from Canada," including "the provision of a second ship for the West Indies inter-island shipping service."

However, the Montreal Conference has had one thing in common with all similar gatherings of the past, in that while on the one hand hopes were expressed that "trade discrimination should continue to be progressively removed," on the other hand it has provided no answer to the question which, to the West Indies at least, is probably the most important of all, i.e. having carried out the development plans which have been so generously financed and encouraged by the United Kingdom Government, how are they in the coming era of free trade to continue to derive the profit they need from the resultant products? Was it not fair to assume that those who planned and encouraged the development had not ignored the matter of disposal? However that may be, what is beyond dispute, as the recent Parliamentary delegation reported, is that "agriculture remains the basis of the economy throughout the Federation and has to make the major contribution toward attainment of the economic viability necessary for true independence." Consequently, if "federation" and "independence" are not to be empty terms, every possible way must be examined both to expand agricultural development and to find a market for what is produced; and, while paying due respect to the sentiments expressed at Montreal, this need must not be gaily disregarded in the sacred cause of freeing world trade, for it is *paramount*.

In one field of agriculture, particularly, the West Indies have advanced in most satisfactory fashion both as regards quality and quantity of production. In recent years the citrus industry, even allowing for much disappointment in places, has made a noteworthy contribution to the economy. True, this has only been possible because a market for citrus has been found within the Commonwealth, and preponderantly in the

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United Kingdom, under cover of the restrictions imposed on dollar imports. It is equally true, however, that the citrus trade of dollar currency countries has also developed, and to a much greater extent. Yet producers in those countries are now looking forward to the early removal of all restrictions, and to freedom to enter the sterling markets, having meanwhile fed bountifully on those other markets from which, because of the vast scale of their operations, they have succeeded in virtually excluding West Indian citrus.

Unhappily for the West Indies, every pronouncement made by the United Kingdom makes clear its intention to remove the quota protection hitherto given to West Indian citrus as soon as the protection can no longer be justified for balance of payments reasons. Another industry which, under the same umbrella, has expanded and given new hope to the very poorest territories in the West Indies, transforming the outlook of thousands of impoverished peasants, is the banana industry. The threat to this industry is equally ominous.

Admitting that the future welfare of the United Kingdom will be immeasurably enhanced should the great Powers succeed in agreeing on measures to free world trade from present shackles, the need for special measures will still remain if the West Indies are to maintain even the outlets for their produce which they now possess. Let us forget for the moment that with their rapidly growing populations much more will be required. Let it be noted, however, that there is no great nation which has not sworn to aid the underdeveloped territories of the world. Surely it is not too much to ask that a start be made now, before irreparable harm is done, to find a way to give to the West Indies the kind of help which they most need by suggesting, to those who seek to take away from them even the little which they have, that there is one way in which they can prove the sincerity of their protestations of concern for underdeveloped territories—by leaving the West Indies in peaceful enjoyment of that little.

And let not the United Kingdom be so unctuously pious about the sacredness of her obligation to remove her protecting arm from two major industries of the West Indies. Has she not a clear obligation to plead exceptional circumstances and the over-riding obligations of the United Nations Charter, and to press resolutely not merely for the preservation of those industries, but rather for their expansion? Surely something can be done through mutual agreement, without resorting to the ruthless abandonment of all accepted principles so irresponsibly adopted by the Messina powers in the interests of their own dependent territories. In par-

(Continued on page 298)

From a Londoner's Notebook

The following notes have been supplied by a special correspondent in the absence of our regular contributor.

IN 1953 there was doubt in the highest quarters over the wisdom of televising the Coronation. In fact, as everyone agreed after the event, it was a splendid success. The same doubts existed over admitting the television cameras into the House of Lords for the State Opening of Parliament. Once again the doubts proved ill-founded. Once again a feast of Royal pageantry and a ceremonial spectacle normally confined to a small privileged audience was thrown open to millions who watched it enthralled. Here was popular education at its very best, a lesson in constitutional history completely without tears. Whether we like it or not, the fact is that millions of people in this country today live by the "telly," even eat by it and only switch off to go to sleep. We have got to make the best of it: your television addict is not going to be rescued from his "goggle box." So much on television is tawdry and worthless that the vast opportunities in the widest educational sense are sometimes obscured. Politics is only one field of human endeavour—but the most important one. I am sure that even the House of Commons will eventually have to submit on occasions to the roving eye of the television cameras and that we shall benefit as a democracy when this happens. Televising the State Opening was the thin and gilded end of the wedge cautiously applied. It gave large numbers of people, who would not otherwise have been bothered to think about it seriously, an insight not only into a great State occasion, but also into the workings of Parliament. We ought not to be inhibited by tradition from knocking in that wedge a little further. Parliament, like everything else in this country, has got to adapt itself to the revolution television has wrought in the lives of ordinary people.

It is on this score of opening the door and letting everybody in, to see for themselves and form their own judgments, that many people have approved of Lord Montgomery's memoirs. It is a long time since a book caused such a stir. Even in the Army Monty has always been, and remains, a highly controversial figure. Personally, at close quarters anyway, he was never popular: it was impossible for such an antithesis of the accepted "good fellow" pattern of an officer and a gentleman to be anything but an odd man out in an Army Mess. He was that rare animal in the British Army in peace time—a soldier dedicated to his job. He had enemies then and he has them now. It is just "not done" to boost yourself at the expense of the reputations of brother officers. But Monty has done it and obviously enjoyed himself in the process. At least, he wrote all these 572 pages himself—in pencil. One highbrow critic has said that soldiers should not be allowed to write books because, as authors, they are usually so bad. This is true, but politicians often write bad books, too. Anyway Monty's book is not bad: in fact, in parts, it makes fascinating reading. After

all, if a man who aspires to make some contribution to history is not prepared to tell the whole truth as he sees it, there is not really much object in his writing a book at all. I am all for last war leaders writing as much as they like so that the evidence piles up for the historians later on. If they injure their own reputations by their writings—well, this is a contribution to history, too. In fact, I don't think Monty has. After all, whatever his critics say, he did win his battles.

* * *

Another Remembrance Sunday was marked with the time-honoured ceremonies at the Cenotaph and at war memorials in towns and villages all over the country. November 11th, 1918, is a long time ago now, but somehow it is always the first war, rather than the second, that is brought back most vividly by this annual homage. The youngest survivor of the blood and mud of the ghastly Flanders battlefields is 60 now and in another generation the newspapers will be writing paragraphs about veterans of the Kaiser's war. To half the population the first war means nothing, except what they have read in the history books or what their fathers have told them. Yet you don't find that Remembrance Day is observed any less reverently.

* * *

I expect the thoughts of many people turn during the two minutes' silence to the man who led this country through the second war and who, as Lord Attlee has told an American audience, would probably have made a much better job of the first war if he had been allowed to manage it. Sir Winston is briefly back in England and was cheered when he put in an appearance at the House of Commons. He is 84 on November 30th. I came across someone who travelled on the 'plane that brought Sir Winston from Nice to Paris to receive his decoration from General de Gaulle. It was the afternoon and the stewardess brought round trays of tea. Her most distinguished passenger waved his aside. "Tea!" he said. "I'd much rather have a whisky."

* * *

We have embarked on a hire purchase "war," with rival firms in the motor and other trades competing furiously to offer the most attractive terms to the public. Now you can buy a new car for under £5 down and the balance over five years. Shares even can be bought on the "never-never," though no one has yet explained how the innocents are going to be educated in the intricacies of the stock markets and spared the risk of burning their fingers pretty badly. People who ought to know say that all this is good for the national economy and for the customers and that only old fogeys nowadays observe the rule of saving up for what they want before they buy it.

* * *

The flat racing season came to an end on November 15th. It is memorable for Ballymoss (no one here took his defeat in the farcical Laurel Park race at all seriously)

(Continued at foot of next page)

International Sugar Conference

Higher Minimum Stocks

AT the time of going to press the text of the new International Sugar Agreement concluded at the recent International Sugar Conference in Geneva had not been issued, but on November 10th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Oram asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whether he would make a statement on the recent United Nations Sugar Conference at Geneva.

Mr. John Hare replied: "The conference concluded a new International Sugar Agreement to run for five years from January 1st, 1959. The new agreement, whilst maintaining the broad structure of the present one, provides for higher minimum stocks to be held in exporting countries, and for earlier and more flexible adjustment of export quotas in accordance with changes in supply and price. It continues to recognize the special position of the Commonwealth sugar-exporting territories under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and their right to a share of the expanding market for sugar, by providing for an increase of 75,000 tons in their exports of sugar in 1960 and 1961.

"The text of the new agreement will be laid before Parliament, and I hope to make a further statement in due course."

Mr. Oram then asked: "Can the Minister say whether the agreement provides for equality of voting as between producing and consuming countries? Further, in view of the apparently satisfactory nature of these discussions, will the Government be encouraged to pursue international commodity agreements rather more forcefully in future?"

Mr. Hare said: "It would be fairer to the House and to the hon. Gentleman if he would await my more detailed statement on this subject later."

The Hon. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association, on his return from the conference, provided the CIRCULAR with the following comment:—

"Sir Archibald Cuke and I, who represented the West Indies Federation at the conference, consider that the results of the International Sugar Conference are highly satisfactory. The vital objectives were, firstly, to negotiate a new International Agreement, without which the world price of sugar could fall disastrously; secondly to enlarge the scope of the Agreement by bringing in the major non-participating exporters, particularly Brazil and Peru, whose previous refusal to join the agreement seriously and increasingly prejudiced the position of participants; and thirdly to maintain the adherence of Japan and other large importing countries which had complained that the agreement was unduly favourable to exporters. The major task of the negotiators was to provide acceptable export quotas for Brazil and Peru without increasing the aggregate export quotas to a figure which would make quota cuts ineffective and wreck the agreement. This could only be achieved by persuading all other major exporters to agree to a standstill in their respective export quotas under article 14. In these

circumstances it was impossible for Commonwealth exporters' representatives to press this original claim that the Commonwealth should receive 300,000 (three hundred thousand) tons of additional Free Market quota in the first three years of the agreement. But we have been able to secure an additional 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) tons in the first three year period. There will be no additional Commonwealth quota in 1959 but an additional 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) tons in 1960 and 1961. This we consider to be the maximum obtainable having regard to the foregoing considerations. In expressing our relief and satisfaction that a new agreement has been concluded on terms acceptable to all major exporters and importers and that also provide for some Commonwealth expansion, Sir Archibald Cuke and I would like to pay tribute to the patience, determination and skill of the United Kingdom delegation who made an outstanding impression at the Conference. Mr. George Bishop, of the Ministry of Food, and Mr. Leslie Monson, of the Colonial Office, together with their technical assistants, played a major part in bringing about the negotiation of a new agreement under extremely difficult circumstances. It must be appreciated that it was no small task to reconcile the strongly held conflicting views of over 40 exporting and importing countries. Sir Archibald and I are confident that the new agreement is a great improvement on the old and that it will materially assist in the stabilization of world sugar prices to the great benefit of the West Indies Federation which we had the honour to represent."

The West India Committee

A MEETING of the executive of the West India Committee was held on October 21st, the chairman, Mr. Harold Wakeford, presiding. Sir Henry Drummond Hancock, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., of London, on the proposal of Mr. A. Gillies, seconded by Mr. L. A. Carter, was elected to membership, and Miller Brothers, Ltd., of Paisley, Renfrewshire, on the proposal of Sir Jock Campbell, seconded by Mr. David Powell, A.C.A., were also elected.

Obituary

At the outset of the meeting, the chairman referred with great regret to the death of Colonel Sir Arthur Evans, who was a life member of the Committee. [A memoir of Sir Arthur appeared in last issue.]

(Continued from preceding page)

and for his Irish stable companion, the mare Gladness, for the French filly Bella Paola, for the top weights that won big handicaps and for the awful weather. Mr. J. McShain, of Philadelphia, came top of the winning owners' list: Ballymoss, a very good but probably not a great horse, and Gladness between them won him no less than £63,265. The Queen came second with winnings of £47,415. Her Majesty had quite a good season, but did not have much luck with her two-year-olds, so that the outlook for the Royal racing colours next year is less favourable.

Canadian Aid for West Indies

Sir Grantley Adams Signs Agreement

IN the October issue of the CIRCULAR (page 271) reference was made to the proposal that Canada and The West Indies should enter into an understanding setting out the principles to be followed in the implementation of the Canadian Aid Programme for The West Indies. On October 18th, during the visit of Sir Grantley Adams to Ottawa, an agreement, to put these proposals into effect, was concluded, and on the same day the following Press release was issued by the Federal Information Officer from Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad :—

The Honourable Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of The West Indies, at 11.00 a.m. this morning, signed on behalf of the Federal Government an agreement with Canada setting out the broad principles which would guide the implementation of the five-year \$10,000,000 Canadian Aid Programme for The West Indies.

The agreement was proposed by the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, in a letter to Sir Grantley Adams which he received on October 8th; Sir Grantley Adams in turn replied to Mr. Diefenbaker expressing the concurrence of the Government of The West Indies with the agreed principles. These principles are intended to form the basis on which the Aid Programme will proceed and to make it as efficient as possible.

The text of "The Statement of Principles agreed by the Government of Canada and the Government of The West Indies for the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme" is as follows :—

The Governments of Canada and The West Indies, being desirous to co-operate for their mutual benefit by the promotion of the economic development of The West Indies through a programme to be known as the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme, have decided to establish the following principles governing the provision of aid under the programme, and according to which supplementary understandings may be reached to cover specific schemes and projects, including the terms of service for technical and administrative personnel provided by Canada :—

1. The aid supplied by the Government of Canada to the Government of The West Indies under the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme shall consist of goods and services, in accordance with specific programmes agreed upon from time to time as necessary between the two governments. Similarly, an understanding will be reached on the methods of procurement and transfer.
2. All goods and services provided under the programme will be on a grant basis. The particular terms or provisions under which aid is provided to each specific programme or project will be a matter for agreement between the two governments. In any specific undertaking under which goods provided by the Canadian Government are sold or otherwise distributed to the West Indian public, appropriate arrangements may be established for the setting up of "counterpart funds."

When counterpart funds are to be set up, the Government of The West Indies will establish a special account for any such funds, and will keep separate records of the amounts placed in the account in connexion with each specific programme or project. It will put into this account the equivalent of the Canadian expenditure on goods and services supplied under any such programme or project, which are sold or distributed. The Government of The West Indies will report periodically to the Government of Canada on the position of this account, and will supply a certified statement of the account from the Director of Audit of The West Indies. The two Governments will from time to time agree on the economic development projects in The West Indies to be financed from these counterpart funds.

3. Goods and services supplied by the Government of Canada to the Government of The West Indies will be designed to strengthen and support the Federation. To that end, priority will be given to projects which make the most effective contribution to the Federation as a whole.
4. The Government of Canada will endeavour to supply such goods and services as are normally available in Canada, and as would not otherwise be available to The West Indies either locally or from other sources abroad, whether of a public or a private character. However, if The West Indies assigns a high priority to a project and will affirm that the goods and services for that project cannot be provided in any other way consideration will be given to the financing of local costs and to the provision of goods and services not available in Canada which are essential to projects under the Canadian programme or associated with it.
5. Due consideration will be given to forms of aid which make more effective projects or programmes already assisted by Canada or to which Canadian aid has already been promised.
6. Priority will be given, in so far as practicable, to projects and programmes which can be expected to benefit the Federation within a reasonably short period.
7. All technical and administrative personnel financed by the Government of Canada to perform work for the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme except citizens or permanent residents of The West Indies shall be exempted in The West Indies from taxes on income and on the ownership or use of personal property (including automobiles) intended for their own use. Such personnel may at any time during official residence in The West Indies import and export free of customs duties, import and export taxes, their household goods, baggage and personal effects (including an automobile for each such individual).

A new commercial bank, the Bank of London and Montreal, with headquarters in Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, began operations on October 1st. It has been set up jointly by the Bank of London and South America, and the Bank of Montreal, to serve British and other territories in the Caribbean area. Branches are planned in Kingston, Jamaica, and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.



THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

See page 300



THE LIBRARY OF THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE—THE NEW LOOK

Trinidad and Tobago Constitution

London Discussions on Proposed Changes

THE following is the text of the communique issued by the Colonial Office on October 30th, at the conclusion of the discussions which took place in London during that month between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and representatives of the Trinidad Legislature, in regard to suggested changes in the constitution of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, has had discussions with Dr. P. V. Solomon, the Minister of Education and Culture, representing the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, about constitutional proposals based on the two motions passed by the Legislative Council in September 1957 and June 1958. The Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Ellis Clarke, were present throughout the talks, and Mr. W. J. Alexander, a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council, attended the initial meetings. The Secretary of State also had discussions with representatives of the Democratic Labour Party, the main Opposition party in Trinidad, at which the Governor was present.

In putting forward the views of his Government, Dr. Solomon confirmed their decision, earlier communicated to the Secretary of State, not to seek the removal of Her Majesty's powers to legislate by Order in Council and to disallow Ordinances. On the other hand the Government wished three changes not included in either of the motions to be made: that the Governor should consult the Premier regarding the appointment of Nominated Members before making such appointments acting in his discretion, that the Governor should dissolve and prorogue the Legislative Council on the advice of the Premier and that a Judicial Service Commission should be set up. Dr. Solomon explained that the purpose in proposing that the Governor should consult the Premier before appointing Nominated Members in his discretion was to ensure that, if the necessity arose, the direction given by the Secretary of State in 1956, that the Governor should consult the leader of the majority party regarding the appointment of suitable Nominated Members so as to permit him to have a reasonable working majority, should continue to apply. The Secretary of State confirmed that this would be the case and in the light of this assurance Dr. Solomon on behalf of his Government withdrew this proposed amendment. On the question of the dissolution and prorogation of the Legislative Council, it was not the intention of the Trinidad Government that any amendment should go beyond the conventions in force in the United Kingdom. Dr. Solomon explained that the proposals in respect of the Judicial Service Commission were a logical development following the establishment of the Public Service Commission and the Police Service Commission.

The Secretary of State took note of the views of the Trinidad Government, expressed by Dr. Solomon, that the retention of the Governor's power to refuse to assent to Bills was unnecessary inasmuch as Bills could be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's

pleasure. It was recognized, however, that future constitutional changes would involve the transfer from Her Majesty to Her representative in the territory of the Sovereign's discretion to assent to Bills. In the circumstances Dr. Solomon agreed that the appropriate course would be to leave the present provisions in the Constitution unaltered, and for the Secretary of State to give instructions to the Governor not to exercise the power to refuse to assent unless so directed by Her Majesty.

Secretary of State's Agreement

Subject to the points which are explained in this statement, the Secretary of State agreed that the changes now sought by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago were appropriate at this stage of constitutional development in the territory and undertook to recommend them to Her Majesty in Council. These changes may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) the Governor will call upon the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Council to form a government; if no party has a clear majority of elected seats, the Governor will call upon the person most likely to command a majority;
- (b) the Chief Minister will be empowered to select and remove Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries;
- (c) the Chief Minister and not the Governor will preside at Executive Council meetings. The Governor, however, in his discretion may summon a special meeting of the Executive Council at which he will preside. The name "Executive Council" will be changed to "Cabinet" and that of "Chief Minister" to "Premier";
- (d) the Colonial Secretary (to be re-designated "Chief Secretary") and the Attorney-General will retain their seats in the Cabinet and the Legislative Council but will no longer be entitled to vote in the former;
- (e) the Public Service Commission and the Police Service Commission will be remodelled as independent bodies with full-time chairmen, and the Governor will be bound to accept their advice except with regard to discipline and a few senior appointments;
- (f) provisions dealing with the salaries of Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, will be deleted from the Constitution but provision will be made preventing the reduction of the salaries of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker during their continuance in office;
- (g) the Premier will not be obliged to recommend the appointment of the full number (four) of Parliamentary Secretaries;
- (h) if the Speaker is elected from outside the Legislative Council he will not have a casting vote;
- (i) so long as it appears to the Governor that the Premier commands the support of the majority of the elected members of the Legislative Council

the Governor will act in accordance with his advice in the dissolution and prorogation of the Legislative Council;

- (j) the establishment of a Judicial and Legal Service Commission with executive functions except in regard to judges, in which case the Commission will be advisory to the Governor;
- (k) the provision for the appointment of a ninth Minister.

Responsibility for Police

In explaining the Trinidad Government's desire for the appointment of a ninth Minister Dr. Solomon drew attention to the fact that under the present Constitution the Governor had discretion to declare which departments and subjects may be assigned to Ministers and that no amendment to the Constitution was therefore necessary before responsibility for the Police could be transferred to a Minister. The transfer of Police to a Minister was regarded by the Trinidad Government as a logical next step and appropriate at this stage since the Minister of Finance was already responsible for pay, etc., and establishment matters and the independence and responsibility of the Attorney-General for the initiation, conduct and discontinuance of criminal proceedings would remain unaffected. Furthermore there would shortly be established an independent Police Service Commission with executive authority. The ninth Minister would fill a two-fold need; firstly an additional Minister would in any event be necessary when Police was transferred to a Minister and secondly, quite apart from the question of the transfer of the Police, an additional Minister was necessary now if present Government business was to continue to be effectively discharged. In view of the position explained at the beginning of this paragraph, it was agreed that the transfer of the Police to a Minister could be considered as an issue quite separate from the constitutional changes now under discussion. In order not to delay these changes, which had been agreed in principle and which the Trinidad Government wished to see effected as soon as the necessary amending Instruments could be made, it was decided that the transfer of the Police to a Minister should be the subject of further consultation with the Secretary of State. Meanwhile the Secretary of State agreed to a provision for a ninth Minister as such.

The Secretary of State, while conscious of the reasons which led the Government to request the removal of the Governor's reserved Legislative powers, was unable to reach a decision at present since there were considerable difficulties of a legal and constitutional character which had to be resolved. He was, however, hopeful that it would be possible for him to reach a decision before the agreed changes were submitted to Her Majesty in Council.

The Secretary of State welcomed the intention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to seek the appointment of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to consider changes in the Constitution of a more fundamental nature than those which had now been under discussion. He felt that the time was most opportune to consider further changes of this nature—changes which would lead the territory to a constitutional position which would be more appropriate in view of

the approach of the West Indies to full independence within the British Commonwealth. The prospect of full independence within the Commonwealth for the Federation means that in Trinidad it is desirable to prepare the ground now for the changes which will be necessary by that time.

Meanwhile, the changes accepted by the Secretary of State which are listed at paragraph 4 above will be submitted to Her Majesty in Council as soon as the necessary Instruments can be prepared.

Two New Puisne Judges

Mr. K. P. de la Bastide and Mr. C. E. G. Phillips

It was announced on October 20th that the Queen had been pleased to approve the appointments of Mr. K. P. de la Bastide, Assistant to the Attorney-General, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mr. C. E. G. Phillips, Senior Crown Counsel, Trinidad and Tobago, to be Puisne Judges in the colony.

Mr. de la Bastide was born in Trinidad in 1908 and was educated at St. Mary's College, Port-of-Spain, and at Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancashire. He qualified as a solicitor in 1933, became a Magistrate in 1945, was called to the Bar at Grays Inn in 1950, was appointed Crown Counsel in 1951, and was promoted to his present post of Assistant to the Attorney-General in 1954.

Mr. Phillips was born in Trinidad in 1914 and was educated at St. Mary's College, Port-of-Spain, and at University College, London. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1939 and was in private practice in Trinidad until 1951 when he was appointed as Crown Counsel, Trinidad. He was promoted to his present post of Senior Crown Counsel in 1954.

MONTREAL AND THE WEST INDIES

(Continued from page 293)

ticular, it should not be difficult to convince the government and people of the United States of America that, compared with the cost of the splendidly generous contributions which they are making to the cause of improving the lot of the peoples of the underdeveloped territories in numerous ways, it is a very small thing to ask them to keep their hands off those markets in which, admittedly through fortuitous circumstances, the peoples of the West Indies have found temporary salvation. The sacrifice would be small—if indeed it is a sacrifice to give up hope of resuming the enjoyment of what they have long learned to do without—but, so far as the West Indies are concerned, nothing could be of greater practical value than that they should be allowed to retain at least that outlet for their products in the United Kingdom which they have been encouraged to believe was their own.

Jamaica Citrus. According to estimates recently published by the Citrus Growers' Association of Jamaica, the 1958-59 citrus crop is expected to be rather smaller than in 1957-58. Details: seedless grapefruit, 313,000 boxes; sweet seeded grapefruit, 120,000 boxes; sweet orange, 450,000 boxes; ortaniques, 15,000 boxes; bitter oranges, 25,000 boxes.

Lord Hailes in London

Discussions on Federal Matters

Lord and Lady Hailes arrived in London on October 20th, after visiting Canada, and left for Trinidad on October 30th, after a busy ten days. On the day of their departure the Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras issued the following Press notice:—

"The Governor-General of The West Indies, Lord Hailes, concluded his talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies today (Thursday) and is due to leave for Trinidad from London Airport this evening, accompanied by Lady Hailes and his official Secretary, Mr. Martin Staveley.

"The talks at the Colonial Office, which have included discussions with officials and advisers as well as personal meetings with the Secretary of State, have covered a wide range of subjects of current interest both to The West Indies and to Her Majesty's Government. They were in the nature of a stocktaking of the position reached by the new Federation after ten months of its existence. Among the matters discussed were the reformation of the West India Regiment; the future of the Caribbean Commission; the assignment of responsibility for certain aspects of external affairs to the Federal Government, by Her Majesty's Government; and the possible course of constitutional development of the

Federation. During his visit, Lord Hailes called on the Prime Minister at No. 10 Downing Street, and stayed for half an hour; he also lunched with the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler.

"On October 22nd, the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras (Mr. Garnet Gordon) held a reception at the Dorchester Hotel for Lord and Lady Hailes, which was attended by the Secretary of State and other prominent figures with West Indian interests. On the 27th, the Governor-



At the Commissioner's Reception for Lord and Lady Hailes. Mr. and Mrs. Edric Connor arrive.



A Banana Poser? Mr. J. M. du Buisson, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott and Commander E. H. P. Greaves at the Commissioner's Reception.

General visited the West Indies Commissioner's office, and spent over an hour with members of the staff.

"The evening before his departure, Lord Hailes paid a private and informal visit to West Indians living in the Notting Hill/Kensington district. Accompanied by the Kensington Town Clerk (Mr. Sainsbury) and the Director of the British Caribbean Welfare Service (Mr. Ivo de Souza), Lord Hailes first visited a number of West Indians from different territories in their private houses. The party then visited a Community Centre, where Lord Hailes discussed problems affecting West Indians in the area. Finally, the party visited a hostel for West Indians and other overseas immigrants where he met and conversed with a number of West Indians from Jamaica and Trinidad."

The Royal Mint, in London, produced 2,072,000 sovereigns in 1957, the first gold coinage since 1952. Coin in circulation in the United Kingdom at the end of 1957 was £183,120,000, represented by 6,241,000,000 pieces.

The Pictorial Pages

THE Fourth Session of the Forty-first Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened by the Queen on October 28th. This year, for the first time, television cameras were permitted at the ceremony, and millions of viewers not only in Great Britain, but in many countries on the Continent of Europe, were able to see and hear Her Majesty delivering her Speech from the Throne in the House of Lords.

The ceremony was also recorded on film, copies of which were flown to America by a B.O.A.C. Comet IV aircraft, and shown to television viewers in the United States within half an hour of the Comet's arrival.

The photograph reproduced on the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows the impressive scene in the House of Lords just before the Queen began her speech. Her Majesty, wearing the Imperial State Crown, is seated on her Throne. On her left is the Duke of Edinburgh. To his left, at the side of the dais, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein is seen holding the Sword of State, while at the other side the Earl of Home carries the Cap of Maintenance.

No black and white photograph can convey the true splendour and colour of the occasion. The correspondent of *The Times*, regretting the absence of colour on the television screen, wrote as follows in that journal's issue of October 29th: "... we must reconcile ourselves to wait for colour television before the viewer may even begin to imagine ... the brilliance of the palette from which these kaleidoscopic scenes of ceremonial are painted."



Lord Hailes in Canada. In conversation with the Canadian Governor-General, Mr. Vincent Massey, after arrival, at the railway station in Ottawa.

In the course of her speech, Her Majesty made the following reference to co-operation within the Commonwealth and Colonial territories:—

"In the spirit which inspired the recent Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal, My Government will seek to promote the closest co-operation within the Commonwealth. It is their firm belief that the Commonwealth has a unique contribution to make to the progress of human society. They will also continue to foster the prosperity of the oversea territories which are in their charge. New legislation to maintain the provision of financial assistance for Colonial development and welfare will be laid before you.

"My Government will neglect no opportunity to promote the advance of the Colonial territories and the increasing association of their peoples with the management of their own affairs."

The second of the pictorial pages shows the library of the West India Committee as it appears after being refurbished and renovated, and also the greatly improved lighting system. In addition, a great handicap to users of the library, the intolerable noise of the heavy traffic grinding up Norfolk Street in low gear has been overcome by the installation of double windows, necessitating in turn the provision of a large ventilating fan which carries polluted air through a shaft into the open air at the back of the building. The grille appearing at the top left-hand corner of the picture covers the entrance to this shaft.

The Commonwealth sugar exporters who, since the inception of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, have used the library annually for their discussions, extending over several weeks each year, last year very generously offered to defray the cost of the improvements which have now been made, and the result has been a room providing all necessary facilities for the meetings in comfort and quiet.

We are sure that members of the West India Committee will share the gratitude of the Executive Committee to the Commonwealth sugar exporters for their generosity which, of course, has also enabled their own meetings to benefit in the same way.

W.I. Shipping Conference

The date finally fixed for the conference at Federal Headquarters in Trinidad between representatives of Unit Governments of The West Indies and representatives of West India Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines, arranged by the Federal Ministry of Trade and Industries, was November 18th, discussion being expected to centre around the principles governing fixing of freight rates, the incidence of the present freight rate structure upon the economy of The West Indies and other related matters.

Jamaica Industry and Labour

Minister Forecasts "Fantastic Development"

OUR Jamaica correspondent, in a letter from Kingston dated October 25th, writes as follows on the industrial scene in the colony:—

"On his return from a European tour Mr. Harry Dayes, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, said that at least 15 new industrial projects, 'some of them much bigger than anything we have had,' were being negotiated between Jamaica Government agencies and foreign investors and industrialists, but warned that negotiations were still in a very early stage and that it would be impossible to make any assessment of his tour for another 18 months. The mortality of such negotiations was very high, said Mr. Dayes. Recent talks had been held in Washington with representatives of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund because Jamaica was on the verge of being able to expand her industries more rapidly and this might involve investors who required financial assistance to a greater extent than the Government was able to provide.

"On October 8th the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, announced that one of the largest textile mills in Canada would be relocating its plant and setting it up in Jamaica in the near future. Manufacture would be for export only. This was a result of his visit, leading a trade delegation, to Canada earlier this year. The investment, said Mr. Isaacs, would amount to \$7,500,000; factory space alone would cover four acres and 750 persons would be employed. It would be the largest single investment in Jamaica outside of bauxite. He pointed out that the Industrial Development Corporation had attracted 90 industrial plants to Jamaica in the first nine months of this year, almost double the total of 48 new factories established in 1957. He said: 'The industrial development that will take place in Jamaica within the next two years or so will be fantastic and almost unbelievable.'

"The New Yorker Co., Ltd., of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, which owns a shirt factory in Kingston now employing 110 persons and producing 100 dozen shirts daily as against 200 dozen produced by their Trinidad factory, plans a large expansion of the Kingston factory. The cost of expansion will be \$500,000 (W.I.) and production will be stepped up to 300 dozen shirts daily with 350 persons being employed.

"A new company, Federated Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., with British Caribbean and American capital, will commence operations in Jamaica under the Industrial Incentives Law early next year. The company will manufacture a full line of pharmaceuticals including tablets, ointments and emulsions. The company will market its products in the Caribbean at first but eventually expects to extend its export to South and Central America.

"On October 20th Ariguanabo Co., Ltd., issued a statement pointing out that under the protective laws now prevailing in other parts of the Federation it was possible to import in bond goods from very low cost Far Eastern countries in an unfinished state, finish

them and ship them to Jamaica at a cost cheaper than if these goods were imported into Jamaica first. Cheap rayon goods, the Company said, were now being imported into Trinidad, where these fabrics were finished and then exported to Jamaica under preferential tariff, paying 20 per cent plus 1d. per yard, whereas if they were first imported into Jamaica and finished here they would pay 30 per cent plus 1d. per yard.

Labour Relations

"The workers at Alumina Jamaica's Kirkvine works, who had been out on an unauthorized strike since September 10th, resumed on October 15th. The strike, it was pointed out, cost the Government £75,000 a week through lost royalties owing to reduced quantities of bauxite which would be shipped by reason of the five-week stoppage.

"Labour and employers have been engaged in public name-calling. The matter began early in October when Mr. J. R. Marshall, a director of the Employers' Federation, told the Jamaica Imperial Association that Jamaica had too many public holidays. He said it was up to everyone to work a little harder in a country trying to attract capital. Jamaica, he said, showed up very badly against other countries in the number of public paid holidays, vacation leave with pay, total number of hours not worked but paid for and the total number of hours worked annually. He attended the International Labour Organization conference this year as an observer from Jamaica and found the scales heavily weighted against Jamaica because the Government in many cases went along with the workers for fear of upsetting voters.

"The annual report of the National Workers' Union commented on this statement, claiming that the Employers' Federation was a union of employers designed to resist the claims of the union with respect to certain conditions of employment. The N.W.U. would stand more resolute than ever to fight to secure the best economic and social amenities and ensure that the Jamaican workers' lot would become the pattern for workers in the West Indies. Mr. Michael Manley, first vice-president and island supervisor of the union, speaking at the annual meeting, said that the Employers' Federation was making every possible effort to smash the union and was practising a 'wage-freeze' policy which would strike a blow at the expansion of the Jamaican economy, as without this increased purchasing power it would be impossible for Jamaica to maintain the present rate of industrial expansion, which meant survival for the country.

"The Hon. Douglas Judah, chairman of the Employers' Federation, referred to the 'petulant outburst' of Mr. Michael Manley and said that the charge that the Employers' Federation was doing everything to smash his union was a 'mischievous falsehood.'

"At the annual meeting of the N.W.U. the Hon. Norman Manley, Chief Minister, called on workers to show greater responsibility in their union affairs. This was also implied in the annual report which stated that there had been far too many unauthorized stoppages of work and the union deprecated this situation, which provided the opportunity, it said, to brand workers and their organization as irresponsible.

"The Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the

management of three properties in Clarendon have signed a contract providing sick and vacation benefits for agricultural task workers—5 per cent of earnings to be paid when sick and 5 per cent of earnings at the end of the year for vacation.

"The Joint Industrial Council for the cane-farming section of the sugar industry has decided to set up area councils throughout the cane-farming sectors of the island to fix minimum rates for operations on regional cane farms. There will be 20 area councils to fit into the established pattern of 20 local Cane Farmers' Associations.

"The Joint Industrial Council for the port of Kingston has settled a long outstanding issue between the trade unions and the shipping association. The Council has agreed on a sick benefit scheme whereby portworkers will be paid 12s. a day when sick for the first two weeks and 15s. a day for the next six weeks, any extension beyond that time to be at the discretion of the Shipping Association."

U.K. Sugar Board

First Annual Report

THE Sugar Board was constituted on October 15th, 1956, under the Sugar Act, 1956, with the primary duties of carrying out, after the ending of state trading in sugar, the United Kingdom Government's contractual obligation to buy sugar from producers under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, and of enabling the British Sugar Corporation to implement the government guarantees to home sugar beet growers under the Agriculture Acts, 1947 and 1957.

In fulfilment of these duties the Board perform two main functions: (a) purchasing the negotiated price quota sugar the United Kingdom undertakes to buy under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and re-selling it to private traders at open-market prices; (b) making good deficits incurred, or receiving surpluses realized, by the home beet sugar industry.

In discharging these functions the Board are required, by means of surcharge and distribution payments, to balance their revenue account taking one year with another; so that over a period the United Kingdom consumer will pay the true average cost of the sugar consumed.

In order that changes in surcharge, which are bound to be disturbing to consumers, manufacturers and traders, should not have to be frequent, the Board are permitted to borrow up to a total of £25,000,000. This frees the Board from obligation to arrange rates of distribution payments or surcharge so as to produce a close balance on their revenue account at the end of each accounting period.

The first report of the Board, and the first statement of accounts, has now appeared.* It discloses the non-recovery of outgoings on revenue account amounting to £7,589,005, in connexion with which it is noted that "the question of liability to tax would have arisen on any surplus in the Board's accounts at the end of their first accounting period, and any such liability would not have been recoverable against subsequent deficits, but would have remained an ultimate charge on the

consumer in addition to the normal sugar duties which he has to bear."

The following are the Sugar Board's notes on the main points in the report:—

1. The Board were appointed under the Sugar Act, 1956, to reconcile the restoration of private trade in sugar with the Government's obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and with the Government's guarantees to sugar beet producers in the United Kingdom.

2. The Board buy some two-thirds of Commonwealth exports of sugar and sell it (f.a.s. in the country of origin) on the free market. The price at which they buy is fixed annually by the Minister in negotiation with the Commonwealth exporters to yield a reasonable remuneration to efficient producers and is normally above the free market level on which the Board sell. In respect of United Kingdom production the Board have taken over from the Minister the making of such payments to the British Sugar Corporation as may be necessary to enable the latter to pay United Kingdom farmers the price for sugar beet guaranteed under the Agriculture Acts, 1947 and 1957.

3. The Board recover their deficit by way of a surcharge on all sugar, collected for them by Her Majesty's Customs and Excise at the duty point. If exceptionally, owing to a high world price for sugar, the Board accumulate a surplus, this may be paid out in the form of distribution payments. By use of surcharge and distribution payments the Board are required by the Act to adjust their trading balance so as to keep their overall position stable, taking one year with another.

4. The Board started operation at the end of 1956 in the early stages of an exceptional boom in sugar prices set off by poor 1956 beet crops in Europe coinciding with exhaustion of stocks in Cuba at a time of international tension. The Board thus earned a considerable surplus in its first few months and distribution payments were introduced in July, 1957.† The free market price fell sharply in the second half of 1957 and surcharge was re-introduced in February, 1958.‡

5. Despite the initial difficulties due to the unexpectedly violent fluctuations in market prices the new arrangements have worked successfully and have met with co-operation from all concerned.

6. Taking the period from October 15th, 1956, to June 30th, 1958, as a whole there was: (a) a net outgoing of £11,200,000 on the purchase and re-sale of over 2,250,000 tons of Commonwealth sugar and in respect of the production of about 1,250,000 tons of sugar by the British Sugar Corporation; (b) net receipts of £11,400,000 in respect of surcharge, offset by distribution payments amounting to £7,800,000 and (c) an under-recovery at June 30th, 1958, of approximately £7,600,000 which is carried forward to the next accounting period.

7. The figure of under-recovery is well within the £25,000,000 which the Act authorizes the Board to borrow in order to avoid the necessity of making frequent changes in surcharge to match the fluctuations in world free market prices.

* Sugar Board. *Report and Accounts for the period 15th October, 1956, to 30th June, 1958*. H. of C. 306. H.M.S.O., London, 1958. Price 2s. 6d. net.

† For details see CIRCULAR, August, 1957, page 224.

‡ For details see CIRCULAR, March, 1958, page 70.

West Indian Commissioner

Visits to Manchester and Liverpool

MR. GARNET H. GORDON, Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, paid his first official visits to Manchester and Liverpool during the last week of October, accompanied by the Welfare Liaison Officer and secretary of the Migrants Division, Mr. Ivo S. de Souza, and the Industrial Relations Officer, Mr. David M. Muirhead.

In Manchester the Commissioner and party were received, and entertained to lunch, by the Lord Mayor, after which there was a discussion, arranged by the Lord Mayor, with officials and representatives of organizations concerned with the welfare of West Indians, on matters relating to those living in the city. Visits were then paid to St. Gerard's Roman Catholic Centre and the community centre run by Brother Bernard of the Anglican Franciscan Brotherhood, both in the Moss Side area and popular meeting places for coloured citizens, after which the Commissioner visited a number of West Indian homes in the area. In the evening Mr. Garnet Gordon met about 40 West Indian men and women at the Colonial Sports and Social Club, later attending another meeting, arranged by the Caribbean Federal Association, at which about 70 West Indians were present. After formal speeches the Commissioner and party held more informal discussions with everyone present.

The night was spent in Manchester, and Mr. Gordon and his party travelled by train next morning to Liverpool, where they were welcomed by the Town Clerk, the City Engineer and the Information Officer and conducted on a tour of the city and saw the new housing development schemes being undertaken by the Corporation. After lunch at the Town Hall with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Commissioner and party met Professor Simey, Head of the Department of Social Service at Liverpool University, and a number of West Indian students taking social science courses, and visited a general store, a greengrocery, a garage and car service station and a barber's shop, all owned by West Indians. There followed a visit to the Professional Boxers' Association Training Centre, the training ground for most of the coloured boxers in Britain today. Here the Commissioner was escorted by Mr. Ted Ansell, West Indian boxer, and member of the Liverpool Trades Council, and met Mr. Joe Bygraves.

One of the highlights of the tour was the opening of the Caribbean Centre by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. This Centre has been presented to the West Indian community in Liverpool by Mr. George Wilkie, a British Guianese. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Commissioner, Alderman Jack Braddock, Leader of the Council, Mrs. Bessie Braddock, Labour M.P. for the constituency, and a number of Councillors and prominent citizens of Liverpool. Also present were representatives of the British Guiana Association, the British Somali Association and the Pakistan Association. These three Associations have been allowed the free use of the Centre. It is hoped at a later stage to turn the basement of the centre into a youth club, for young people of all races.

Later that evening there was a public meeting organized by the West Indian Federation Union, at Stanley House. This organization is led by Mr. Jack Wynter, an ex-munition worker, who has been living in Liverpool for many years. The audience of West Indians showed a keen interest in the progress of the West Indian federation and the Commissioner was kept very busy answering a number of questions on this point. Before leaving by the midnight train from Liverpool to London, he was entertained by Joe Bygraves at his restaurant and club.

These two visits to Liverpool and Manchester have provided the Commissioner and the members of the Migrants Division who accompanied him a closer contact with West Indians in these important centres. They have helped to reawaken the interest in the affairs of West Indians of civic leaders and local authorities. In both cities there are stable and well established West Indian communities, but there is also a very real fear of unemployment. The unemployment rate in these two towns is 3.1 per cent, as compared with the average of 2 per cent for the rest of Britain. The visits have also helped to give heart to many West Indians who naturally have a great feeling for the West Indies; a feeling which, if channelled along proper lines, would be of immense value to the nation now and in the future.

Commonwealth Sugar Exporters

Reception at Grocers' Hall

THE representatives of Commonwealth sugar exporters who have been attending the discussions, recently concluded in London, in regard to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, held a reception, by kind permission of the Court of the Grocers' Company, at the Grocers' Hall on November 13th.

Sir Jock Campbell, who presided at the deliberations held at the rooms of the West India Committee (in the reconditioned and redecorated library described and illustrated elsewhere in this issue of the CIRCULAR), and the heads of the various delegations from Commonwealth and colonial territories, received the guests, who numbered some 250 and included Sir George Dunnett and other representatives of the Sugar Board and many well-known figures connected with the sugar industry.

Space prohibits publication of a list of those present, but some idea of the widely representative nature of the gathering may be given by mention of some of the interests represented: the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; the Commonwealth Relations Office; the Colonial Office; Members of Parliament and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; the International Sugar Council; London representatives of Commonwealth and Colonial territories and their advisory staffs; the West India Committee; the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization; the Sugar Association of London; the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance; the Empire Industries Association; the Mauritius Chartering Committee; banking houses; shipping lines; and all branches of the sugar industry—producers, manufacturers, brokers, buyers, exporters, refiners and consumers.

U. C. W. I.

Special Degree Courses

This term, in the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University College of the West Indies, courses leading to the Special B.Sc. Honours degree in chemistry and physics have been started. This is in addition to the general honours degree courses. The starting of these two new courses is in fulfilment of the policy which the College has had ever since its inception.

The first students in the Faculty of Natural Sciences entered the College in 1949; all took the course for the B.Sc. General Honours degree (in three subjects). It was not until the 1954-55 academic year that it was found possible to offer a course leading to the Special Honours degree (in one subject). In that year two students who had already obtained the B.Sc. General Honours degree took the special degree course in mathematics. Both were successful in 1957. They were not the first to specialize in the Faculty of Natural Sciences. In 1952, immediately on obtaining their B.Sc. general degrees, four students began research work leading to the M.Sc. degree. In 1954 one of these obtained this degree in physics and in the following year the other three obtained the M.Sc. in chemistry. One of these latter, continuing his research work at the University College of the West Indies, obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1957. The other two have already submitted their theses for the Ph.D.

The special courses in chemistry and physics which have just started are intended for those students who wish to make their careers in the academic field or in industry. The teaching staff of the Department of Physics is being increased in numbers to take care of this additional work. The existing establishment provides for seven members of staff and present plans call for an expansion to eleven. In the Chemistry Department there are now nine full-time members—including two lecturers in chemical technology who prepare students for the post-graduate diploma in that subject—and three part-time lecturers, also in chemical technology.

The Faculty of Arts also began by teaching for a three-subject General degree, the first students entering the College in 1950. But as early as the year 1952-53 courses concentrating on a special subject and leading to Honours degrees were introduced. These first special subjects were English, French and History. Latin was added to the list in the following year. One student is now reading for the M.A. in English and next year a course leading to the Honours degree in Economics will be offered.

The Crown Agents

Extension of Services

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations have recently been entrusted by the Government of India with the responsibility of inspecting rolling stock and other equipment ordered in the United Kingdom by the India Store Department, London, on behalf of the India Railways.

Hornblower in the West Indies

C. S. Forester's New Novel

THAT lively and unpretentious novelist, C. S. Forester, is now a veteran writer, having completed 31 works since 1925. Of his novels, those dealing with the strange and exciting adventures of that formidable Naval character, Hornblower, are certainly the best known and most loved, and it is fitting that after eight books describing his life as midshipman, lieutenant, captain and commodore, the series should be rounded off with what may well prove the final volume recounting his command of the West Indian Squadron,* with his headquarters in Jamaica.

The hero is by now Horatio, Baron Hornblower, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron—he is elsewhere in the volume described (in a forged document) as "Rear-Admiral of the White." Each of the chapters really forms a separate short story, the action taking place (from internal evidence) between 1821 and 1824. Although these were years of profound peace as far as Great Britain was concerned, yet they were stirring times in those waters since piracy was still rampant, there was much slave trading to be suppressed and above all the South American colonies were in revolt against the Spanish throne.

Each story is delightfully told with usually a surprising twist in the tail. The naval details are meticulously accurate and the author has clearly lost none of his cunning. Perhaps the best tale is that of "The Bewildered Pirates," in which the Admiral himself is kidnapped, snatched away by some pirates from a merchant's garden in Kingston. His intrepid behaviour and sang-froid in this unfortunate situation must be read to be believed. In the final story, "The Hurricane," Hornblower nearly loses his life in the packet carrying him and Lady Barbara back to England. The encounter with a hurricane at sea is excitingly enough described and again the Admiral performs feats of heroism. But the hurricane seems to have passed directly over the hove-to ship and one invariable feature of these circular revolving storms is not mentioned. This is that when one rim of the circumference has passed over, the wind roaring by at a velocity of up to 150 miles an hour, the centre of the whirlwind is reached, providing a completely calm spell. After this brief and deceptive interlude the storm comes raging by again with equal intensity but from a *diametrically opposite direction*.

I have but one other small criticism of this excellent book. Writing from England in 1821, Lady Barbara tells her husband about a young "millionaire" she has encountered. Now this appears to be a slight anachronism since the first use of the word "millionaire" quoted by the Oxford English Dictionary was by Disraeli in 1826.

G.N.K.

* *Hornblower in the West Indies*. By C. S. Forester. London: Michael Joseph, 1958. 7½ in. by 5 in. pp. 283. Price, 15s. net.

European Free Trade Area

Statements in the House of Commons

IN the House of Commons on November 11th, Mr. Chetwynd asked the Prime Minister whether he would arrange to meet Dr. Adenauer and General de Gaulle to discuss the future of the Free Trade Area; and Mr. Donnelly asked the Prime Minister whether he would make a statement on future British Government policy towards the forthcoming establishment of the European Free Trade Area.

In reply to these questions, Mr. Macmillan said that the Government attached the same importance as hitherto to a Free Trade Area as a complement to the European Economic Community. The negotiations for a Free Trade Area were still proceeding, though serious differences of view persisted. Whilst not excluding any suggestion that might hold out prospects of solving outstanding differences, Mr. Macmillan said he did not think that this was the time for a meeting such as Mr. Chetwynd had in mind.

Mr. Chetwynd then asked Mr. Macmillan if he could say what he would consider the right time for such a conference, as the weeks were running by and the Common Market would soon be in operation. If the deadlock remained, was there not a real danger to both the political and economic unity of Western Europe and was not the need for a statement by the Prime Minister on that matter becoming more and more urgent.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "I realise all the difficulties and dangers, but in any intervention of this kind, or any discussion of the kind suggested, we must try to have it, if it takes place, in conditions where it has the greatest hope of success; and the timing in relation to all the considerations, external and internal, of the different countries is quite an important matter."

Mr. Donnelly then asked: "In view of the very grave situation likely to arise on January 1st when the Common Market comes into force, what advice does the Prime Minister give to British industry to get ready to meet the situation which may arise on that date?"

The Prime Minister: "We are, of course, in the closest touch with British industry and we shall hope that it will be possible, either in the course of the negotiations which are continuing in this month of November or at a later date, to reach a solution which will be of a satisfactory character. I shall certainly not abandon that task. I know its importance, but I think it is equally important to try to handle it in such a way as may most likely lead to the resolution of the problem which now remains."

Mr. Maddan: "Is my right hon. Friend aware that there is general support on both sides of industry for the Government's stand on the necessity of arranging certain matters in any proposed Free Trade Area not by the unanimity rule? Will the British Government stand on that position which they first defined in a White Paper of February, 1957?"

The Prime Minister: "That is one of the matters in dispute, but it is not the only one. If the others could be settled, I should not necessarily regard it as vital. What is important is to try to find a solution which

meets the needs of all the countries concerned. Although it is very difficult, I for one have certainly not given up hope that we shall find some form of accommodation which will allow the movement for the economic strength of Europe as a whole to continue and to be as widely spread over all the countries of Europe as we can possibly achieve.

Mr. Gaitskell: "We all share the Prime Minister's hope that negotiations for the setting up of a Free Trade Area will yet be successful. However, will he consider the desirability of making some kind of statement indicating clearly the alternatives which would be forced upon Her Majesty's Government if the negotiations failed? Would not it be desirable to confront those countries taking part in the Common Market with the stark dangers of dividing Europe and possibly of action which we and other countries would be compelled to take to counter discriminatory action on their side?"

The Prime Minister: "The fact that the right hon. Gentleman has called attention to the dangers is helpful. At the same time, at this stage of the negotiations one has to judge how best to try to play this hand. Many of these matters can well be represented privately and do not necessarily have the effect which one wants if they are made too much in the nature of a threat. I am not thinking in terms of a threat so much as of the interests of this country and other countries. I am trying to point out how tragic may be the result upon the growth of Europe as a whole."

Statement by Paymaster-General

Later the same day, in his winding-up speech in a debate on the subject of the European Free Trade Area, the Paymaster-General, Mr. Reginald Maudling said: "It is true that the negotiations for a Free Trade Area have reached a serious position. The hon. Member for Bristol, North-West (Mr. Boyd) asked whether we cannot find another name. For my part, if the hon. Member can find another name, so much the better. I am not wedded to the existing name. The phrase 'Free Trade Area' is taken from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade documents. If anybody can think of a better name, so much the better for all concerned.

"My hon. Friend has referred to the many delays which have occurred and I am sure that we would all share his disappointment that this should have been so. In May, 1957, we were asked to delay the negotiations that were then proceeding until the Treaty of Rome was ratified, on the clear understanding that thereafter negotiations would proceed rapidly. More than a year ago, all seventeen nations of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation recorded their determination to secure the establishment of a Free Trade Area that would take effect parallel with the Treaty of Rome.

"As recently as July this year, hopes were awakened throughout Europe that substantial progress would be

made, but these hopes, like others, were born only to be dashed. Therefore, we can claim with justice that these negotiations have dragged on a weary, disappointing and almost unconscionable time. Disappointment, however, must not lead us to despair. The objective that we all have before us is far too important for that.

"The situation is complicated by what will happen on January 1st, as has been mentioned already. Then, the first tariff and quota reductions under the Treaty of Rome will be made by the six countries for their mutual benefit but will not be extended to the other eleven countries of Western Europe. This means, unless something is done to prevent it, that the six countries will be treating one another's trade on a different basis from their trade with the other members of the O.E.E.C. Whatever the legal niceties of this, it can be regarded by traders and business men in the other eleven countries only as a form of discrimination. It is bound to threaten the very foundations of the O.E.E.C., an organization dedicated to the elimination of discrimination in Western Europe.

"It is the approach of January 1st that makes our negotiations now so urgent, and January 1st is the date chosen by the six countries. I am sure they recognize, as well as do the rest of us, the serious implications for all Europe and the need to do something to meet the problem thereby created.

"It is fashionable now, in the Press and elsewhere, to talk of an Anglo-French dispute. This is not really accurate and, I am sure, the whole House would regard an Anglo-French dispute as indeed a tragedy. There are not two partners to this negotiation, but 17—17 countries all with differing national interests and differing points of view, although the six certainly seek to harmonize their points of view in advance of discussions with the rest of us.

"It is true to say, for example, that with our Scandinavian friends we have few and limited points of difference. To take another example, I have never discerned any substantial difference in the views of the United Kingdom and West German Governments as to the sort of Free Trade Area that we wish to see established. With other Governments, there are problems to be solved, but none of these problems seems to be incapable of solution.

Difficulties of French Government

"The French Government have all along seen greater difficulties in the establishment of a Free Trade Area than have the others. It is, I believe, because their difficulties are greater than those of the others that this idea of an Anglo-French dispute has arisen.

"We all recognize that France faces problems of a particularly serious character, and I am sure that all friends of France must seek to help her to meet these serious problems. I would like to repeat, if I may weary the House, what I said in this House on March 28th on this subject. I said then:

"It is also important to realise that the French Government face many economic difficulties of a serious and particular character, though fundamentally their economy is an extremely strong one. The special character of the French difficulties was recognised in the Treaty of Rome itself. It is right that we should take full account of these difficulties and of the strains to which the French economy is subject. It is right not only

because of our duty to have regard for the interests of our old friends and Allies, but also because it is clearly in the fundamental interests of Europe as a whole that the French economy should be as strong and sound as possible, and that the great developments in our industrial and economic strength that can now be foreshadowed should go forward with the minimum of disturbance. What we must seek in our negotiations, therefore, is a means of meeting the difficulties which the French foresee, without preventing the launching of the kind of Free Trade Area which it clearly is the general desire of the countries concerned in the negotiations to see established."

"That I said on March 28th. That has always been and remains the attitude of Her Majesty's Government in this matter, and I am glad to have the opportunity given to me by my hon. Friend of recording once again the very clear position of the Government in this important matter.

Concessions made by British Government

"There are two further things with which, if I may, I should like to deal, because some misunderstanding has arisen with our European friends. In the first place, it is sometimes argued that the Free Trade Area is either designed to undermine or would undermine the Treaty of Rome, the Common Market of the Six, to which my hon. Friend referred. This we do not accept and have never accepted. Nor do I believe that this view is in practice held by the six Governments themselves. Otherwise, surely they would never have embarked as they have done, and as they have continued to do over such a long period, upon the attempt to negotiate a Free Trade Area. They would certainly, these six Governments, not have continued to try to negotiate something which would undermine the Treaty to which they attach such fundamental importance. Therefore, I am convinced that there is nothing whatsoever in the argument that the Free Trade Area is either designed to undermine the Common Market or would undermine the Common Market. If that were so the six Governments themselves would not now be parties to this negotiation which has been taking place over this last 18 months and more.

"Secondly, it is sometimes said that the United Kingdom's negotiating position has been unduly rigid. That, I submit, is not true. We have departed in many ways from our original concept, as the record will show. We have accepted, for example, the desirability of negotiating an agreement on agriculture. We have broadened the entire concept from the original idea merely of a reduction of tariffs and quotas. We have broadened our ideas to the establishment of a whole European economic system, maintaining and strengthening the co-operation which already exists in the O.E.E.C. We agreed in the summer, to the approval of many of our European partners, and in particular to the approval of the Six, that there should be a system of majority voting over a substantial part of the Free Trade Area agreement.

"All these facts represent real concessions made by the United Kingdom. I think it is well that they should be placed upon record, because sometimes it is suggested that we have not departed in any way from our original position. We recognize that the process of negotiation involves concessions and will involve concessions. In fact, the process of negotiation is meaningless otherwise. If one does not make concessions one does not have negotiations. The two things

run together. It is most important to make this clear. Concessions are a part of negotiation, but concessions must be mutual and they can be made only in circumstances where all parties genuinely desire to reach an agreement and are genuinely seeking an agreement. Otherwise, if there is not that genuine desire on the part of all parties to reach final agreement, concessions are meaningless and clearly cannot be made with any advantage either to the giver or to the receiver.

"I am very grateful to my hon. Friend for raising this extremely important matter. We are embarking again in Paris on a series of meetings which start on Thursday and will continue with very little intermission for some time thereafter. The purpose of the programme of work which we have devised is to maintain the possibility of agreement on the Free Trade Area before January 1st, that being a date which, as my hon. Friend has explained, is of importance not because it is a date on the calendar but because it is the day on which certain action will be taken by the six countries which, if it remains alone and unaccompanied by anything else, can lead to very serious problems and divisions in Europe. We have devised a programme of work and of meetings which will make it possible to reach agreement still by the end of this year, not in detail but in principle and on principle, if the real will to agree still remains all round.

"We shall see in the course of the next few weeks whether that general will still exists. I still believe it does because looking at this problem, as I have over a long period now, I feel completely convinced that the dangers to Europe of failure in these negotiations are so great that we who are responsible as elected representatives of the European peoples cannot afford to allow them to fail."

[Shortly after statements by Mr. Maudling and the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on November 11th, M. Soustelle made an announcement which for the time being put an end to Mr. Maudling's activities as chairman of the O.E.E.C. Committee. M. Soustelle said that from the French point of view it was not possible to establish a free trade area on the lines proposed by the British, but that this did not mean that a solution satisfactory to the Six European Common Market countries and the others could not be found. The French Government was actively engaged in seeking such a solution, and the present situation should therefore not be interpreted as if a door had been slammed. Even if the British plan did not seem acceptable because it did not provide for a common external tariff and harmonization of social and economic systems, study of the problem should continue. Meanwhile the question of how far the Common Market Six will succeed in the G.A.T.T. discussions in carrying through their proposals to erect a tariff barrier in favour of their own colonies and protectorates remains unanswered (see page 310)].

(Continued from next column)

considerable interest and of which he had more than the average amateur's knowledge.

He took a great interest in the Hungerford neighbourhood but his benefactions were generally anonymous—in particular a generous donation to the Hungerford War Memorial Playing Fields.

In 1920 he married Gertrude Mary (Miranda) daughter of Joseph Bradley, who died in 1949. In 1952 he married secondly Anne, daughter of J. R. Humphreys and widow of General D. Van Voorst Evekink, who survives him. There is no heir to the title.

Cremation took place at Golders Green on Tuesday, November 4th.

Sir Harrison Hughes

SIR THOMAS HARRISON HUGHES, Bart., of Denford in the County of Berkshire, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee since November, 1921, died suddenly in London on October 31st, at the age of 77. His death deprives his colleagues on the Executive of a valued friend and counsellor, and his contributions to their deliberations, always brief and to the point, abounding in wisdom and proffered, when the substance or circumstances permitted, with a shrewd but ingratiating sense of humour, will be greatly missed.

Thomas Harrison Hughes was born on April 13th, 1881, the second son of John W. Hughes of Allerton, Liverpool. He was educated at Rugby, where he was in the XV and Rackets pair. In 1900 he entered his father's firm, then Thos. & Jas. Harrison (for it did not become a Private Limited Company for 51 years), of Liverpool and London, became a partner in 1907 and senior partner in 1917. In 1919 he was elected, as one of the youngest members, on the Suez Canal Board, serving thereon for 37 years and finally becoming a vice-president and chairman of the London committee.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was invited to create and direct the Liner Division at the Ministry of War Transport, and when he handed over in 1941 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in recognition of his services.

On the reorganisation of Harrisons in 1951 he became chairman of the Charente Steamship Company, Ltd., and first chairman of Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., which latter post he resigned in 1953, but remained a very active director until his death.

He took the closest interest in Liverpool University and founded the John William Hughes Chair of Engineering and Applied Mechanics. In 1937, with his consent, the endowment was devoted towards the building for departments of civil engineering and metallurgy. He presented "Wyncote", Allerton, with an endowment, as playing fields to the University in memory of his brother Geoffrey who was killed in 1918.

In 1939 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Widely read, and a capable linguist, he was also a skilled exponent of many games and sports, a Lancashire County tennis player and a good enough cricketer and rugby footballer to have had trials for Lancashire at both games. He had been a leading squash player at the Bath club until he was 60, and was capable of a hundred break at billiards at any time. Though a keen shot and fisherman he never allowed these pastimes to separate him from his business interests except in the late Spring when the mayfly on his Kennet fishing ruled him absolutely. He was a magnificent fisherman, and a very good ornithologist and gardener. At his house at Eddington, Hungerford he had a range of orchid houses which produced many fine growths of his own crossing which received the names of the vessels of the Harrison Line. It was a hobby in which he took

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

The Commonwealth Institute

THE Commonwealth Institute Act, by which the name of the Imperial Institute was changed to Commonwealth Institute, received the Royal Assent on March 13th, 1958.* It thus follows that the annual report of the Institute for the year 1957, which has just been received, appears for the last time under the old, familiar title of Imperial Institute.†

In his review of the year Mr. Kenneth Bradley, the director, refers to "the ever-increasing support for the Institute's work received not only from the British and other Commonwealth Governments, but also from the local Education Authorities and, especially, the teachers." The attendance of school parties was well maintained, in spite of petrol rationing in the spring and influenza in the autumn, 1,317 parties from schools and colleges, comprising some 45,000 teachers and pupils, visiting the Institute during the year compared with 1,292 parties in 1956. There was a welcome increase in the number of grammar school parties and a growing use of the galleries by teachers, training colleges and organized parties of adults.

Institute speakers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland gave 7,058 lectures (compared with 6,855 in 1956) to a total audience of over 700,000 persons, and the number of lectures given in schools and colleges rose by 285 to 6,781—the highest yet recorded. The highlight of the year was an illustrated lecture given under the auspices of the Institute, in the Royal Festival Hall, by the Duke of Edinburgh, when he took an audience of 2,000 schoolchildren on a tour of Ceylon, Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Australia, New Zealand and its dependencies, the Falkland Islands,

* See CIRCULAR, April, 1958, page 103.

† Imperial Institute, *Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Governors, 1957*. London, South Kensington, S.W.7.

the Antarctic, Gough Island (South Africa), Ascension Island, St. Helena and the Gambia.

The Scottish Committee, established in 1956, had its first full year of working, and organized a successful programme of school conferences and lectures, while making good progress in the building up of supplies of material for reference and distribution.

Commonwealth Land Forces

Memorial Unveiled by The Queen

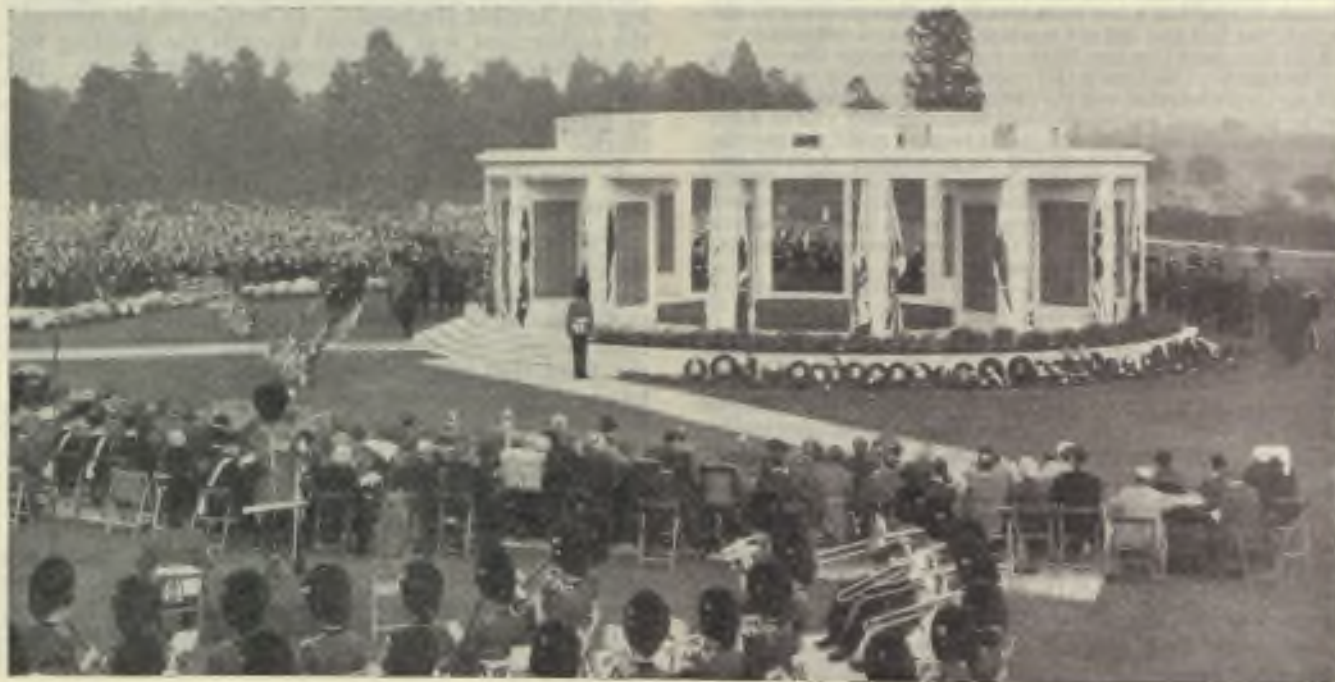
AT Brookwood Military Cemetery on October 25th the Queen unveiled a memorial to 3,500 men and women of the Commonwealth land forces who died during the last war and have no known grave.

The memorial, which was designed by Mr. Ralph Hobday, is in the form of a circular colonnade of Portland stone, with 28 green slate panels on which are inscribed the 3,500 names.

The Queen was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh in the uniform of field-marshal, the Queen Mother, the Duke of Gloucester, president of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra. In performing the unveiling Her Majesty said: "Had those whom we now commemorate not stood fast in the face of tyranny, our Commonwealth and all that it represents would have perished. Let us therefore give thanks to God that such men and women lived and died, and by their death preserved for us our heritage and freedom."

The memorial was dedicated by Archdeacon V. J. Pike, chaplain to the Queen and Chaplain General to the Forces.

The photograph reproduced on this page was taken shortly after the unveiling had taken place.



Notes of West Indian Interest

"If de pass long, tek time wid de harse."

WE learn from Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., that Mr. E. Carter Braine, M.C., was elected vice-chairman of the company on November 12th.

THE British Caribbean Welfare Service has moved from Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, to 26, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Their new telephone number is Sloane 3417.

THE recent amalgamation of the practice of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Graham & Co. with those of other firms of chartered accounts will have been noted with interest in the Eastern Caribbean islands and British Guiana. The other firms involved are Woodthorpe, Bevan & Co., Cayzer & Co., and Barrie Platt & Co., all of London, and Murphy, Bailey & Co., of Manchester and Macclesfield. The partnership will continue under the firm name of Fitzpatrick, Graham & Co.

It was announced in the *London Gazette* of October 21st that Corporal Anselm Stephen Hall and Constable Leonard Hensley West, of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Force, had been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry for tackling a dangerous gang of four armed men who fired at them. The police officers captured one of the gang on the spot, the others were arrested subsequently, and all received long prison sentences.

THE marriage took place on October 29th, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Michael D'Arcy Stephens, younger son of the late Lieutenant D'Arcy Melville Stephens, R.N.V.R., and of the Hon. Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, of 18, Grove Court, London, N.W.8, and Miss Julia Runge, only daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Peter Runge, of Finings, Lane End, Buckinghamshire. Mr. Runge is chairman of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and of Caroni, Ltd.

It is with great regret that we record the death on November 4th, after a long illness, of Miss Alice Mildred Lubbock, daughter of the late Sir Nevile Lubbock, who was chairman of the West India Committee from 1884-1909. A magnificent portrait in oils of Sir Nevile hangs in the West India Committee rooms. Painted by the late Professor Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., it was presented to Sir Nevile in 1903 by the members of the West India Committee in recognition of his eminent services on behalf of the West Indian colonies.

MR. A. G. FORBES, who was recently appointed Vice-President, Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, was born in St. Kitts in 1908. In 1932 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, and in 1936 he was appointed a Magistrate in Dominica. Mr. Forbes served as Crown Attorney in the Leeward Islands from May 1939 until December of that year, when he was promoted Crown Law Officer.

Since leaving the Leeward Islands, in 1940, when he became Resident Magistrate in Fiji, Mr. Forbes has served in Malaya, Northern Rhodesia, Gold Coast and Kenya.

NURSE OLGA WORRELL, a cousin of Frank Worrell, the West Indian cricketer, headed the list of prize-winners at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey, this year. Her award, for help and loyal service to patients and staff, was presented to her by the Bishop of Woolwich at the annual Reunion and Prize Giving on November 8th. She was also amongst the recipients of examination certificates. Her success gave great pleasure to colleagues and patients, with all of whom she is immensely popular, and was enthusiastically received by a good gathering which included the Mayor of Beddington and Wallington, the Mayor of Mitcham, and the chairman of the Carshalton Urban District Council.

THE members of an expedition, sponsored by Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which left for South America just over a year ago, returned to England in the middle of October. Starting from Georgetown, British Guiana, the party, driving three vehicles, completed a journey of more than 25,000 miles into the heart of Brazil. One of the objects of this expedition, which was led by Mr. Nigel Newbery, of Sedbergh, Yorkshire, was to collect plants from the interior of the Matto Grosso, Brazil, an area which had not previously been penetrated by motor vehicles. To celebrate their return a reception was held in London on October 20th. A photograph showing members of the party just before they left for Georgetown appeared on page 264 of the CIRCULAR for September last year.

B.W.I. Sugar Production

The following particulars of 1956 and 1957 sugar production and estimated production in 1958, with local consumption in 1957 and 1958, for the sugar producing territories which are members of the British West Indies Sugar Association, summarize the latest official information received by the West India Committee:—

Crop Results and Forecasts
(LONG TONS OF SUGAR)

	Production			Local and Neighbouring Consumption	
	1956	1957	Estimate 1958	1957	Estimate 1958
Antigua	28,478	31,670	22,000	1,598	2,000
Barbados*	151,171	204,525	152,847†	11,292	12,050
British Guiana	263,333	284,979	300,000	18,812	18,500
Jamaica	362,390	370,975	349,091	58,597	57,900
St. Kitts	49,850	44,376	42,169†	4,104	4,800
St. Lucia	10,874	9,314	8,198†	1,750	1,920
Trinidad	160,230	167,805	184,035†	26,093	30,000
	1,026,326	1,113,638	1,058,340	122,246	127,170
St. Vincent	3,938	3,557	4,281*	2,751	3,000

* Production and export figures include Fancy Molasses at 290 wine gallons/ton.
† Final estimate.

Obituary

Senator T. A. Marryshow

Senator Theophilus Albert Marryshow, C.B.E., who died in the Colony Hospital, Grenada, on October 19th, was one of the most colourful personalities in the Caribbean. He made his mark as a journalist, labour leader, politician and statesman and by reason of his advocacy of federation of the West Indies over a great many years became known as the "Grand Old Man of Federation."

Born in Grenada in 1887 he was educated at St. George's Wesleyan School and for a short time was an apprentice carpenter. He then became a junior in a newspaper office and some years later was appointed editor of the *St. George's Chronicle*. In 1915, in association with the late Mr. C. F. P. Renwick, Mr. Marryshow founded *The West Indian* and was its forceful editor until 1940.

He was elected to the Legislative Council of Grenada by the St. George's division in 1924 and remained a member until the spring of this year when he became a Senator of the first Federal Parliament. He was a member of the Executive Council of the island from 1944 to 1954 and served on many public boards and committees.

Mr. Marryshow had visited London on many occasions and was a representative of his island at the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary, the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, and at the opening of the new House of Commons in 1950. He was an adviser at the Federation Conference held in 1953.

He took an active part in setting-up labour organizations in the West Indies and was president of the Caribbean Labour Conference in 1946. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1943 for his public services.

Senator Marryshow was buried in the cemetery of St. George's Methodist Church on October 22nd. The funeral service was largely attended and among the representatives of the Government of The West Indies were Sir Eric Hallinan, Chief Justice, Dr. Carl LaCorbiniere, Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon. A. M. Lewis, President of the Senate and the Hon. Erskine Ward, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Many messages of condolence were received by the Federal Government following the announcement of the death of Senator Marryshow. Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent the following telegram:—

"I have heard with great sorrow of the death of Senator Marryshow. During his 34 years on the Legislative Council of Grenada, and subsequently as a member of the Federal Senate, he displayed a high sense of devotion to the public cause. In particular, his work in helping to establish the Federation of The West Indies is of historic significance. I was very glad to be his friend. Please accept my sincere condolence."

The CIRCULAR has received the following tribute to Senator Marryshow from Mr. Garnet Gordon:—

"T. Albert Marryshow was one of the great sons of The West Indies. Born in Grenada, where he lived and worked practically all his life, he was not Grenadian but rather West Indian, living what he always preached,

that the West Indies must be West Indian. He was always in the forefront of the great political issues in the West Indies of his day, the fight for representative government, the extension of the franchise, the Ministerial system and Federation, of which he was one of the earliest and staunchest advocates. As a journalist, most powerful when he edited *The West Indian*; as a politician he held his seat as an elected member of the same constituency on the Legislative Council from 1925, when representative government was introduced in Grenada to earlier this year (1958) when he resigned on becoming a Senator—I believe a Commonwealth record. As a statesman with lofty, forward-looking ideas and great courage, 'T.A.' served his time and generation well and throughout the West Indies there will be a sense of loss at his passing."

The Common Market and the Colonies

During the week ended November 15th discussions began under Article 22 of the G.A.T.T. following the Report of the Working Party appointed by the Twelfth Session to consider the damage arising for other members from the association with the Common Market of the Overseas Territories of The Six. The request had been made for talks on cocoa, coffee and bananas by the United Kingdom and the Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras was associated with the United Kingdom delegation for these talks.

It would appear that most members of the G.A.T.T. are of the opinion that the association of the dependent territories of The Six with the Common Market will be detrimental to the interest of other members because of the new preferential area which the Common Market creates and it is contended that it is appropriate to consider mitigation in these circumstances. It is contended by The Six, on the other hand, that the Common Market is a customs union within the contemplation of the G.A.T.T. and that in any event no actual or imminent damage has arisen. The question will no doubt receive the further attention of the Thirteenth Session of the G.A.T.T. now in progress.

Bookers Engineering Holdings Ltd.

The Board of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., announced on October 20th that Bookers Engineering Holdings, Ltd. (a member of the Booker Group of Companies) had purchased 90 per cent of the issued share capital of Sigmund Pumps, Ltd., from members of the Sigmund family and from the Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation. Mr. Miroslav Sigmund, the managing director of Sigmund Pumps, Ltd., retains a 10 per cent interest in the company and remains managing director.

Sigmund Pumps, Ltd. (with its subsidiaries—Small Bore Heating Systems, Ltd., and Crewdson Hardy, Ltd.), are internationally known makers of centrifugal pumping equipment. The present management of the company will continue to be responsible for its operation at Team Valley, Gateshead.

Jamaicans in London

Present Dangers, but Hope for the Future

"IN September, 1952, within a few days of my Ordination to the Christian Ministry and settlement at a Congregational Church in N.W. London, a young Jamaican came to see me asking me to marry him to a Jamaican girl who was obviously already pregnant. I little knew at the time that this was to be the beginning of an association among coloured workers that was to be such a large part of my ministry; a work that was to bring me both joys and sorrows, as well as the baffling frustrations known only to those who try to speed the machinery of Government Departments."

These are the opening words of a book which appeared shortly after the disturbances, widely publicized by the Press as "racial disturbances," on which comment was made in a leading article in the September issue of the CIRCULAR. The interest aroused by the disturbances in the problem of the integration of West Indian immigrants into city life in Britain, and the arresting title of the book—"*Black and White in Harmony*"*—combined to bring it into public notice, but even so, it is to be doubted whether the book has been as widely read as it ought to be.

The book is a straightforward account of the author's experiences amongst immigrant West Indians who have settled in north-west and north London. It tells a plain, unvarnished story. There is no striving after effect, no special pleading on behalf of either the West Indians or of the members of the British public with whom the former now compete for employment and accommodation. As the story unfolds one becomes aware of the endeavours of an honest Christian man to acquire a thorough understanding of the immigrants, of their associates and of their individual and mutual problems, with the sincere desire to be of help to both.

Those who know Jamaicans well may say that the author still has much to learn. He would be the first to admit it. But after reading his book one is left with a realization of the difficulties to be overcome, before fully harmonious co-existence of immigrant coloured and indigenous white workers can be achieved, which testifies to his grasp of the essentials.

Mr. Hill had completed his book before the disturbances occurred. It is therefore interesting to note that his experiences had already made him aware of impending danger of racial conflict. The difference in moral outlook between the coloured man and the Englishman he considers a potential source of trouble, but he also recognizes two factors, one already at work and one which possibly looms ahead, likely to act as detonators to set off an explosion.

The first of these is the housing situation in this country and the complications resulting from it. This he discusses at some length with considerable understanding, and concludes: "In my opinion it is the housing situation that presents the gravest threat to peace and harmony between white and coloured. Londoners are tolerant and long suffering in most things. They have put up with a great deal of hardship with cheerful cockney humour, both during the war and in the lean post-war years, yet during the years of

living in overcrowded dingy dwellings, waiting for their chance of a council house, there has developed a feeling of exasperation. Londoners have grown tired of waiting lists, forms, points, and the unending search for somewhere to live and to bring up their children, many of whom now live in appalling conditions. I have even seen as many as eight people living in one room. They were mother and father and six children, most of whom slept on the floor wrapped in old army great-coats.

Emotion Ousting Reason

"It is small wonder that it is the emotions rather than the reason that now rule the Londoner's attitude to the housing situation. Thus it is that with the West Indians taking over so many houses as they come on the market, we have all the most explosive ingredients for a bitter racial conflict. I imagine that the sight of council houses being made available to West Indians would be the last straw for many frustrated Englishmen."

The inordinate increase in rents demanded for vacant premises since the introduction of the Rent Act has added many members of the lower middle class to the list of "frustrated Englishmen."

The second explosive factor is the imminence of reduced employment. "I know many Englishmen, and of course many among our large Irish section of the population, who have recently been unable to find anything except casual employment. It is only to be expected that the Englishmen who are forced on to the spare labour market are resentful of coloured men coming and taking their jobs. One cannot help feeling that such a situation as that developing in some of the most densely populated boroughs in London could be extremely dangerous in the future with more and more coloured workers settling in these areas. If an economic depression should hit these industrialized overpopulated regions, one can imagine some exceptionally difficult social problems arising. A race conflict at such a time could be extremely nasty, particularly if there were white men in the labour exchange queues, while coloured men were still working."

These are problems that have to be faced, for the author recognizes that large numbers of these West Indians are here to stay. Indeed, he writes: "... it is safe to assume that only a very few of those settling in England, and even fewer of the children born here, will ever return to their native isles."

But as regards the children he strikes an optimistic note. The schools in north-west London teach white and coloured children together, the streets are full of white and coloured children playing together in amity. There is no colour bar there, and no frustration. As they grow up side by side there is good hope of their integration as members of the same society. Already, indeed, there are indications of a community of interests. It is illuminating to be accosted, as has happened to the reviewer, by a little coloured boy and a little white girl, with "Tuppence for the guy, mister."

* *Black and White in Harmony*. The Drama of West Indians in the Big City. From a London Minister's Note Book. By Clifford S. Hill. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1958. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Reminiscence and Visions

By JOHN DODDS

Sometime Planter and Member of the Combined Court of British Guiana.

THE epithet "stick in the mud" is frequently used unjustly, but when one is born, lives, dies and is finally interred in mud, this description may be warranted, and as Guianese to this day accept the title "mud-head," it can surely cause no offence. Indeed, originally and understandably it was coined by West Indians, and Barbadians in particular, who, coming from their Caribbean islands set in colourful translucent seas, found Guiana far from attractive.

Myself, a Guianese, would gladly write some epic poem dedicated to mud, for it was in this element that the great industry which spread the name "Demerara" all over the world was created and maintained.

Moreover, the principal rice supply of the West Indies is derived from this same mud, which yields its bounty year after year. As for sugar, production on the same soil has gone on without intermission for almost two centuries. It is common knowledge that the Guianese worker, who depends on sugar for a livelihood, is moved from time to time to violent protest at what he regards as insufficient wages. It would, therefore, be well to make some comparison with the position of sugar producers elsewhere and thus complete the picture already painted—in my memories.

The comparison must be confined to the West Indies, where the sugar industry has not had to bear from its own resources, as is the case in British Guiana, the annually recurrent expenditure on sea defences, expensive drainage and irrigation plants, the high cost of transport from field to factory, and in many cases a sea haul of anything up to a hundred miles.

These handicaps by themselves illustrate some of the burdens under which British Guiana producers have laboured, and which involve substantially higher production costs. Regretfully this list has to be extended, for this low-lying territory, with its age-old reputation of "the white man's grave," also embraced the premature graves of Africans and Indians alike, chiefly due to endemic malaria which only within very recent years has been all but eliminated.

One result of these conditions was the need to maintain a labour force far greater than would otherwise have been the day to day requirements of the plantations, and for each plantation to equip and maintain its own hospital and medical staff. Inseparable from these difficulties was the almost continuous rainfall, which quite apart from its effect on health, prolonged the growing period of canes and reduced the valuable "stand still" period essential to obtaining the maximum sucrose in the cane. This handicap further complicated factory processes arising from inversion through crushing immature canes and the activity of enzymes. The result is seen in the additional tonnage of cane required to produce each ton of sugar over and above the cane needed in the West Indies. Moreover, the introduction and use of mechanical implements was easier in the West Indies by reason of the absence of the open canal system that exists in British Guiana, and because they possess

a freer working soil than that of British Guiana, with its high colloids and acid subsoils with their high water table. A further incubus was the absence, until recently, of any alternative employment along the coastal belt, so that work unremunerative to the employers had often to be found for the workers. Finally, there was the handicap of heavier freight charges on both incoming and outgoing cargoes, both because of the distances involved and the need to use smaller, shallow draft ships.

Quite recently it has become increasingly clear that the unemployment problem cannot find relief in emigration to the United Kingdom, where the increase of population has caused fresh unemployment problems. The anti-social effects of overcrowding, especially racial friction, are already there, and an industrial slump must further aggravate tension. All the same, Commonwealth relations between the Mother Country and the newly formed West Indian Federation would be unhappy if the United Kingdom were to try to find a solution by way of imposing immigration quotas. For half a century and more, Cuba and Central American Republics had provided outlets to absorb unemployed West Indians, and it was only since these outlets were closed that the United Kingdom became the principal refuge.

Where then does the solution lie? Can British Guiana, with its vast development potentialities, provide opportunities for the absorption of a substantial proportion of the population of the West Indies? The sugar industry itself has increased to the limit of its quotas under the present Commonwealth and International Sugar Agreements. Therefore, only new industries can provide the answer. In this search, the two prerequisites are money and cheap power. The former must be the obligation of the United Kingdom Treasury, with such help as private capital may be willing to provide. The second, cheap power, has been "going abegging," with the great rivers and waterfalls offering tantalizing possibilities. As early as 1920 the electrification of sugar factories was discussed by Mr. Algernon Campbell and his advisers. Failure to find a market for the bagasse, which was then used as fuel in the boilers, killed the idea. To-day, with improved chemical processes, paper mills could effectively deal with this problem. The project for harnessing the rivers and falls becomes more attractive when the possibilities of serving the bauxite deposits of Dutch Guiana in addition to those of British Guiana are considered. A fusion of this kind would serve to induce the parent companies to co-operate in financing this proposal, especially if the employment of hydroelectric energy made it possible to go beyond production of the raw material for aluminium and thus attract the interest of manufacturers. An important result would be a considerable increase in dollar income. Schemes already being developed in Africa give confidence that this project would gain the same financial support as is now enjoyed there. A minor but important activity would be the more effective operation of the services now provided by the Demerara Electric Company. But over and above all, the important thing for the Guianese to bear in mind is that experience the world over has proved that stable government and cheap power are the indispensable foundation on which a successful industrial community must be built.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

ADMINISTRATOR Arrives. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, in a letter from St. John's dated October 20th, writes: "Our new Administrator, Mr. I. G. Turbott, Mrs. Turbott and their two daughters have arrived and Mr. Turbott was sworn in on October 3rd. The Administrator's residence is now at Coolidge—it was formerly the Officers' Club—and commands a beautiful view over the sea. We hope Mr. and Mrs. Turbott will be happy in their new home.

"Also new to Antigua is the Scales family. Mr. K. Scales is the manager of the engineering department of Joseph Dew and Son.

The Weather. "We are now more than halfway through October and have had no serious hurricane alarms. At times it has been intensely hot and the rainfall this year has been almost phenomenal (over 40 inches for the year up to date in one of the drier parts of the island). The prospects for next year's crop are excellent.

Telephones. "Our new telephone system now extends throughout St. John's and to the All Saints district. It will soon be all over the island. This call-by-number, modern, efficient system is a far cry from our very 'matey' and somewhat uncertain telephones of former days. The exchange is on the ground floor of the same building as before, and our famous 'window of wires' is no more. Another improvement is the night service of operators.

Obituary. "I regret to announce the death on October 16th of Miss Iris Dickson, formerly senior operator in the old telephone service. Miss Dickson had retired recently and had moved to her own little house on the outskirts of the town. Although she had been ill for some time, her very sudden death was a shock to her many friends."

BRITISH GUIANA

The following extracts have been taken from the *Guiana Diary* for October 23rd, issued by the Government Information Services:—

Former American Consul Leaves. "The former American Consul in British Guiana, Mr. John Cope, left for the United States on October 16th after two years of service. He has been succeeded by Mr. Carrol Woods, who has already assumed duty. Mr. Cope has been assigned to the Washington Office.

Sugar Production. "British Guiana's sugar production, to the 42nd week of production ended October 18th, has exceeded the amount produced for the corresponding period in 1957 by 11,779 tons. For the period under review 228,155 tons of sugar have been produced as compared with 216,376 tons produced for the corresponding period last year.

History and Culture Week. "Guiana can make a unique contribution to history only if Guianese weld themselves into one people, one nation, and pursue one

destiny. As part of our movement towards self-government and independence this Guianese History and Culture Week is designed to create our own standards of excellence, to build in us a feeling of self-confidence and assurance, to make us realise that the great good of our future lies within our borders and within the possibilities of our own management and achievement. These observations were made on October 19th by the Minister of Community Development and Education, the Hon. Brindley Benn, in a 'Sunday-at-Noon' broadcast over Radio Demerara to open Guianese History and Culture Week which ran from October 20th-24th.

"A Guianese Art Exhibition featuring paintings, sculpture and pottery was held simultaneously at the Public Free Library and the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society on October 20th to mark the opening of the week. On October 21st lectures on Guianese Literature were delivered by Queen's College Master Mr. Norman Cameron and the Chief Information Officer, Mr. A. J. Seymour. Mr. Cameron dealt with Guianese Literature before 1931 while Mr. Seymour's lecture embraced developments from the thirties onward. On October 23rd the Theatre Guild of British Guiana presented a pocket festival of Guianese drama, the programme including two Guianese one-act plays: 'Pock-knockers' and 'Hassa Curry' and a group recital of A. J. Seymour's 'Legend of Kaieteur.' On October 24th the British Guiana Music Teachers' Association presented a programme of Guianese music including compositions by Guianese composers, Hawley Bryant, Mortimer Cossou, Francis Loncke, Cyril Potter and Hugh Sam, a number of Guianese folk songs and a steel band item by one of the 1958 Steel Band Festival winners.

"Six talks were broadcast during the week on various aspects of Guianese history and way of life. A Diary of Guianese History was also prepared for calendar purposes and a special issue of the *British Guiana Bulletin* was published containing biographies of the outstanding personalities of Guiana. Preliminary arrangements were made for the compilation of a book of Guianese proverbs, folk tales and riddles.

Crane Medal Committee. "A committee to consider and recommend persons for the award of the Crane Medal has been appointed by the Director of Education. The late Sir Alfred Crane had directed that a trust be established for the periodical award of a gold medal to some individual who had done work in the interest and for the promotion of education in British Guiana. The conditions are that the award shall be made from time to time (not necessarily annually) to any Guianese student of education or worker in educational research who makes significant contributions to the advance of education in British Guiana whether by way of thesis, experimentation or research.

"It is proposed to make an award of the Crane Medal

in connexion with the celebrations of Guianese History and Culture Week. The committee appointed by the Minister is headed by Mr. S. J. Van B. Stafford. The other members are Chief Information Officer, Mr. A. J. Seymour, and the Chief Librarian, Miss Ruby Franker.

Fisheries Adviser. "To carry out a comprehensive study of the snapper fishing industry in British Guiana and advise the Government on measures to improve and expand it, Mr. Francis A. Taylor, Fisheries Adviser to the Rockefeller-sponsored Basic Economic Corporation of Venezuela, arrived on a two-month visit on October 16th. Mr. Taylor has brought new and modern equipment, the use of which he proposes to demonstrate for the benefit of Guianese fishermen. On the day of his arrival Mr. Taylor paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Natural Resources, the Hon. Edward Beharry. He also held talks with the Fisheries Officer (Inland), Mr. W. H. L. Allsopp, and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. R. O. Williams.

Law Reform. "A permanent Law Reform Committee will shortly be established in British Guiana. The decision to set up this body, which would be in line with the law reform procedure in many other countries, was taken by the Legislative Council on October 15th on sanctioning a motion by the Member for Central Demerara, Mr. Balram Singh Rai. In supporting the motion, the Attorney-General said that 'our Law of libel has not been changed since 1846.' 'Our Company Law,' he added, 'was up to date in 1908 but many radical changes in the English legislation, on which our law is based, have taken place since then and our Company Law should be reviewed.'

Development Programme. "British Guiana has spent \$8,300,000 on development in the first six months of 1958. This is disclosed in the progress report on the 1956-60 development programme which was tabled in the Legislative Council on October 22nd by the Financial Secretary, the Hon. F. W. Essex. The total expenditure under the programme is \$47,200,000 and among the details of expenditure for the January-June period this year are: drainage and irrigation \$2,970,000; housing \$2,000,000; public works \$1,050,000; transport and harbours \$500,000; postal services and telecommunications \$450,000; agriculture \$290,000; geological surveys \$170,000 and land settlement \$160,000. These accounted for \$7,600,000 of the total expenditure for the year to June of \$8,300,000."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The following extracts have been taken from the *British Honduras Newsletter* for November, issued by the Department of Information and Communications:—

Death of the Pope. "The Roman Catholic population in British Honduras this month joined the rest of the members of their faith throughout the world in mourning the death of Pope Pius XII. Requiem Masses were sung in churches throughout the country. On October 13th, the day of the Pope's burial, the Acting Governor, Mr. T. D. Vickers, ordered that flags be flown at half mast on all public buildings throughout British Honduras, as a mark of respect to the late Pope. That afternoon, together with other government officials, members of the Legislative Assembly and Consular representatives, he attended a Pontifical

Requiem High Mass at the Cathedral of the Most Holy Redecmer celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Robert L. Hodapp, Bishop of Belize.

Education Week Opened. "The British Honduras Federation of Teachers this month held its annual Education Week. The week was officially opened on October 19th by the Acting Governor with a broadcast in which he said: 'The need for education is common to every country, for education is fundamental to the welfare and prosperity of all the peoples of the world.'

"His Excellency pointed out that education in this country is almost entirely in the hands of the Church. 'It has been that way for the past 90 years' said Mr. Vickers 'and I for one, amongst many others, trust that it will continue so.' He said that the Government owed a great debt to the churches for the educational work which they had done and were still doing, but it was not enough just to pay tribute and to give thanks. A personal contribution was necessary. For that reason the Government had for many years given financial help to schools run by the various religious denominations. He added that in the past few months it had been possible, thanks to Colonial Development and Welfare funds from the United Kingdom, to expand that help as never before. Loans and grants had been made, or would be made, to primary and secondary schools, to teacher training and other important subjects such as science, home economics and manual training. More funds would also be allocated to university education, both by an increased number of scholarships and by a regular contribution to the University College of the West Indies.

"In closing, the Acting Governor said: 'I have tried to show you that Church and State, working together in a spirit of Christian goodwill, are united in a great effort to make the torch of education shine more brightly for the children now in school, for the children yet to enter school and for the children yet unborn. We recognize that this is our bounden duty and service both to God and to man and we pray that our joint efforts will be duly rewarded.' During the week schools from rural areas presented radio programmes on the theme for Education Week: 'Manners Makyth Man.' Talks were given by prominent citizens and heads of Government departments over B.H.B.S. on the same subject.

Credit Union Week. "Credit unions all over British Honduras joined to celebrate Credit Union Week from October 16th-22nd. Rallies, dances, parades, film shows and popularity contests were some of the main items on the entertainment agenda. The week was opened officially by the Acting Governor, in a broadcast on October 12th. His Excellency said that the Government was anxious to help the credit union movement in whatever way was possible and it was for this reason that the Department of Co-operatives and Credit Unions had been set up. He urged everyone in the entire country to join a credit union and to embrace the benefits derived from being a member of one.

Governor Returns. "On October 21st, the Governor, Sir Colin Thornley, returned to Belize from his vacation in the United Kingdom. Sir Colin, who left Belize on June 14th, was accompanied by his

daughter Margery, and his new private secretary, Major Demetriadi.

Bishop of Honduras Back. "The Rt. Reverend G. H. Brooks, Bishop of Honduras, returned to Belize on October 16th after nearly six months in the United Kingdom. During part of that time, Bishop Brooks attended the Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops, and fulfilled many engagements of the Honduras Church Association.

Supplementary C. D. and W. Allocation. "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a supplementary allocation of £200,000 of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to British Honduras. This makes the amount allocated this year £700,000, and brings the total allocation under the present Act to £4,200,000. This was announced this month by the Financial Secretary. The announcement adds that it is the intention of the United Kingdom Government to enact a new Colonial Development and Welfare Act to come into force on April 1st, 1959 and thus to overlap the existing Act which is due to expire on March 31st, 1960. The announcement further adds that the Secretary of State said the Government of British Honduras may proceed on the assumption that, should it spend the whole of this total allocation of £4,200,000 by March 31st next, a new allocation will be available during the year 1959-1960.

New Bridge Opened. "On September 30th, The Acting Governor formally opened the new Beaver Dam Bridge, at Mile 41 on the Belize-Cayo Road, which replaces one constructed in 1942. Speaking at the opening, the Member for Public Utilities, Mr. D. Jeffery, said that the new 20 ft. bridge was another step forward to the wider road policy which Government was pursuing in the development programme of the country. He pointed out that there would no longer be any more one-lane bridges built. The bridge was built at a cost of \$45,000 provided from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

Citrus Labour Agreement. "Officials of the British Honduras Development Union, the Christian Democratic Union, and the General Workers' Union, this month signed an agreement with the Citrus Company of British Honduras Ltd. The agreement covers the period of the present crop and is renewable. It grants recognition separately to the unions to negotiate for its workers employed by the company on the Stann Creek waterfront, the processing factory and the citrus growers respectively. It provides machinery for the settlement of grievances and the avoidance of disputes. This is the first such agreement to be made since 1955. The Labour Commissioner, Mr. J. E. M. Adams, witnessed the agreement.

Oil Exploration. "It was announced this month by the Member for Natural Resources that the Government has approved the assignment to the Phillips Petroleum Co. of the four oil prospecting licences which were held by the Belize Petroleum Co., Ltd., and the five oil prospecting licences which were held by the West Caribbean Oil Co., Ltd., in southern British Honduras. The Phillips Petroleum Co. is the eighth largest oil company in the United States and is also the largest producer of petro-chemicals in that

country. The company has been in business since 1917 and earns a substantial net income.

Air Services. "T.A.C.A. International Airlines this month increased its Viscount service in Central America. The inaugural flight between New Orleans and Belize took place on October 1st. In announcing the extension the president of the airline, Mr. R. N. Kriets, said that the company has purchased additional Viscount aircraft which made it possible to expand its Viscount service throughout Central America to Panama, Mexico and New Orleans."

JAMAICA

Cane Farmers' Association. Our correspondent, in a newsletter from Kingston dated October 25th, states: "At a special general meeting of the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association, a demand was made for the resignation *en bloc* of the managing committee. A resolution charging the managing committee with incompetence in the handling of the sugar price formula negotiations was passed by 250 votes to 25. Three of the members, including Mr. H. R. Sharp, chairman, have resigned; the other 21 have decided to take no action.

Agricultural Society. "Following a debate at a meeting of the board of management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society Mr. C. H. Shilletto, chairman of the Government's Potato Advisory Committee and the growers' representative on that body, resigned from the committee. He had voted against increasing the order for potatoes for planting from 18,500 crates to over 22,000, claiming that there was no adequate cold storage for potatoes. His action in thus restricting the supply was criticized. Incidentally, since then the directors of the Zero Processing Co., the cold storage plant recently erected by the Government have claimed that there is ample cold storage for any quantity of potatoes.

"In an editorial on October 4th *The Daily Gleaner* commented on the actions of the cane farmers, potato growers and two somewhat similar occurrences with groups of coffee growers pointing out that 'a large section of the farming community is restless at the quality of the leadership it is getting.' The paper said that it was of paramount importance to realize that farmers were taking a vital interest in their business, and 'in this process can lie a good deal of hope and progress in the future.'

Sugar Industry. "The final figures for the 1958 sugar crop show that the island's production is 20,000 tons less than the firm obligations which the industry has to satisfy, only 332,000 tons having been produced while under the International and Commonwealth Sugar Agreements 352,000 tons are called for.

"Improvements designed to cost just under £1,000,000 have begun at the West Indies Sugar Company's Frome Factory in Westmoreland. The work, which is expected to be completed for the 1960 sugar crop, will shorten the length of the crop by some six weeks. The factory will then have an output of 300 tons of sugar an hour. The present output, which is the highest in the island, is 185 tons an hour.

"Long Pond Sugar Estate in Trelawny has been bought by Trelawny Estates, Ltd., a wholly owned

subsidiary of Distillers Corporation—Seagrams, Ltd., of Montreal, which last year bought the neighbouring estate of Vale Royal. The latter factory will be closed (it had a peak annual production of 11,000 tons of sugar) and all factory operations will be conducted at the more centrally located Long Pond works. Vale Royal will, however, continue to be operated for the 1959 and 1960 sugar crops. Long Pond Factory will be modernized at a cost of some £300,000. The total Seagrams' investment in Jamaica is now said to be over £2,000,000.

Education. "The Christmas term of degree courses offered by the University College of the West Indies Extra-Mural Department for the external degree of London University opened this month with some 20 persons attending. Seven subjects for the external B.A. in 1961 are offered.

"Mr. P. C. Evans, a tutor at the Institute of Education, London University, has been appointed Chief Education Officer for a period of two years on a contract-gratuity basis. Mr. Evans was in Jamaica at the Centre for the Study of Education at the U.C.W.I. for a period of six months in 1957; he conducted a study of primary schools.

"Sir Stephen Luke, on secondment from the Colonial Office, spent a week in Jamaica in connexion with the proposed merger between the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the University College of the West Indies. He had talks with the Principal and others at the College.

Bananas. "As a result of an agreement between banana industry representatives from Jamaica and British shipping interests a greater quantity of West Indian bananas will be marketed in the United Kingdom during the approaching winter months than has ever been attempted in any previous similar period.

"Agreement in principle is said to have been reached on the question of insuring bananas against drought but no details have been released.

P.N.P. Conference. "At the 20th annual conference of the People's National Party, the Hon. Norman Manley was re-elected president and the Hon. Noel Nethersole first vice-president. The only contest was for the position of second vice-president, the Hon. Wills O. Isaacs retaining this after a close fight with the Hon. Dr. Ivan Lloyd, the former receiving 178 votes against 172 for the latter.

New Cinema Planned. "Plans for Jamaica's first drive-in movie theatre have been completed and construction is to begin shortly at its site on Washington Boulevard, the super-highway which links St. Andrew with the Kingston-Spanish Town road. The company, Jamaica Theatre Co., Ltd., has set a five-month limit for opening but some directors are hopeful that construction will be rushed through in time for a Christmas opening. Designed by a firm of New York architects, the cost of the theatre will be between £50,000 and £60,000.

Broadcasting. "As required by law, in preparation for the coming into operation of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, to be operated by a statutory board, the Jamaica Broadcasting Co., Ltd., operators of Radio Jamaica and Rediffusion, has changed its

name. It has chosen and registered the name of Radio Jamaica, Ltd.

Montego Bay Hospital. "The Board of Visitors of the Montego Bay Hospital has asked for a personal explanation by the Minister of Health, Hon. Claude Stuart, on the staffing of the hospital and actions to improve its efficiency and morale, the necessity for which, the Board said, was so strongly brought out at the recent Rees inquest.

Negril Development. "The Government has appointed a Negril Area Land Authority to lay the foundations and otherwise guide the course of the projected Negril development scheme. Negril, at the western tip of the island, is quite undeveloped although it has some of the finest beaches in the island including a stretch of six miles of white sand.

Telephones. "An application for a change in the system of arriving at monthly charges has been made by the Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd., to the Telephone Rates Board. They wish to institute a system whereby the subscriber would be liable to charges on the number of local calls made. At present only a fixed monthly rental is charged.

Petrol Price. "The controlled price of gasoline was reduced by ½d. on October 1st, the retail selling price now being 3s. 2d. a gallon. The price of kerosene oil was also reduced by ½d. The new prices will be effective for six months.

Cod Consumption. "Jamaica is said to be eating some 25 per cent more codfish than formerly. As a result of the increased demand unusually heavy shipments have had to be brought in from Newfoundland to augment the 600 tons a month now being obtained from Iceland.

Boxing. "Jamaican welter-weight Gerald Gray, ranked as 10th in the world in his class, drew with Isaac Logart, second ranking welterweight, in a 10-round bout at Sabina Park, Kingston, on October 18th. The largest crowd ever to attend a boxing match in Jamaica, 8,000, paid a record gate of £3,800.

Beef Imports. "Consumption of imported beef for the first six months of this year was nearly three times greater than for the corresponding period last year. This may be mainly because of this year's drought and reduction of local beef supplies.

Death of Mr. Marryshow. "Regret at the death of Senator T. Albert Marryshow, of Grenada (see page 310), was expressed by many in Jamaica including the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Governor. Federal flags were flown at half-mast on October 22nd, the day of the funeral.

General News. "B.O.A.C. inaugurated its jet-prop Britannia service to Montego Bay this week.

"Divorce may now be obtained more quickly in Jamaica. A decree nisi may now be made absolute after expiration of six weeks from the date thereof instead of, as previously, six months.

"The Minister of Trade and Industry said he would have to advise the Cabinet against the proposed Schine Hotel in Victoria Park in downtown Kingston as the public had shown their disapproval of it.

"At the end of September Mr. Fred M. Jones, planter,

of Hector's River in Portland, opened a £7,000 library which he had given to Happy Grove School. Part of the building will be used as a community village library.

"Heavy downpours of rain starting on October 4th caused extensive damage throughout Jamaica, many main and other roads being blocked. The damage is estimated roughly at £389,000.

"Mr. John Marnham, an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office and head of the West Indies section, paid a short visit to Jamaica at the end of September and the beginning of October.

"The average rate for Treasury Bills fell to 3.9 per cent for the October issue; it had been 4.27 per cent for August issues and 4.22 per cent for September. Offers of £505,000 were made and allotments totalled £450,000.

"Thousands attended an open-air mass meeting at Kingston College on September 29th for the last meeting in Kingston of the 20-month evangelistic mission of the Anglican Church. The mission moved to St. Andrew for the month of October.

"The Knutsford Park Sweepstake drawn on September 27th hit a new record, a total of £107,431 being reported. The first prize of £20,000 went to a Kingston dressmaker."

ST. LUCIA

Death of The Pope. Mr. W. St. Clair Daniel, our correspondent, in a newsletter from Castries dated October 31st, states: "This territory joined with the other countries of the Catholic world in mourning the death of Pope Pius XII, and thousands of citizens headed by the Administrator, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, the Countess of Oxford and three of their children and Ministers of the Government, attended a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Castries on October 13th, at which His Lordship Monsignor Charles Gachet, Bishop of Castries, presided and officiated.

Loans for Producers. "Following the setting up of St. Lucia's Credit Fund Committee for the purpose of administering a loan fund for agricultural producers, the conditions and terms on which these advances will be made have now been announced. Individual producers who are unable to produce mortgage security will be allowed short term loans up to \$1,000, repayable within twelve months, at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum. Those producers who can secure their loans by mortgage on real property may take up to \$2,500 repayable within five years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. For the first six months of the scheme no loans will be made to producers' associations, in order that the needs of individual planters may be fully met. The scheme is being financed by an interest-free loan from Her Majesty's Government of £85,000, repayable in 20 years.

Exhibition. "An agricultural and industrial exhibition is to be held by the St. Lucia Government every two years, starting from next year. A site at the Union Agricultural Experimental Station has been selected as the permanent exhibition grounds, but in the years when no exhibition is scheduled to be held there, a smaller show will be held at one of the towns and villages.

Dock Facilities. "A slipway providing docking facilities for craft up to 80 tons has just been completed by the St. Lucia Government at a cost of about \$15,000. It is believed that the provision of docking facilities here will be of assistance to St. Lucia boat owners whose needs in the past have been met in Barbados. The St. Lucia Government also expects to get some of the docking trade benefits which hitherto have gone to Barbados.

Revenue Deficit. "The main source of revenue in the island during a four-month period January-April this year was import duties which contributed \$411,111.63, a little under one-half of the territory's total local revenue of \$831,285.23. Export, excise and other duties together brought in \$136,264.12, while from licences and taxes came \$122,162.46. The bulk of St. Lucia's spending between January and April went towards its education department and amounted to \$201,778.62. Total government expenditure for January to April was \$1,648,543.32 while revenue amounted to \$1,454,337.05."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Water Supplies. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated October 29th, our correspondent states: "In an effort to improve the supply of water, the Government hopes to complete by the end of 1958 its programme of mains extension scattered over Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, the extension of mains in certain depressed areas will also be undertaken at an approximate cost of \$120,000. \$100,000 will also be spent to supply water for housing projects of the Planning and Housing Commission. Although these projects will not entirely solve the water problem, they will, nevertheless, contribute to the attainment of that objective and any steps in that direction are most welcome.

"The Government is at present also considering the setting up of a Central Water Authority to win water and to control all sources of water supply and matters connected therewith including the delivery of water to the municipalities of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima. The effect of these proposals would be that no local government authority would have any power to win or distribute water, collect water rates or be responsible for water supplies. If these proposals are accepted it will certainly be possible to tackle the problem in a more effective manner than in the past especially insofar as supplies to the municipalities are concerned.

Electricity. "The Government is moving apace under the five-year electricity programme but the scheme is now expected to cost \$28,500,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the original estimate. The Chief Minister stated recently that 25 per cent more units were generated during the first nine months of this year compared with the same period last year and it is expected that by the end of this year 150,000,000 units will be generated for consumption, which would be 70 per cent over 1957.

Housing Projects. "Three foreign firms—from Hong Kong, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom—are expected to launch three \$10,000,000 housing projects next year. These firms will have a 10-year tax holiday on monies invested on houses costing \$20,000. Mean-

while, the Government's housing programme is proceeding according to schedule with 125 of the 228 self-help houses already completed, the remainder to be completed and ready for occupation before the beginning of December. 200 houses are expected to be constructed this year under the rental-mortgage scheme. Under the five-year development programme, nearly \$2,000,000 has been provided for self-help houses, whilst \$4,500,000 has been provided for rental-mortgage houses.

Farming Scheme. "The Government will soon launch a pilot scheme for farmers at Waller Field, the deactivated U.S. Army base outside Arima, to enable farmers with no capital to acquire a livestock farm which, if properly worked, can provide them with a decent standard of living. The venture, which is expected to cost over \$77,000, will initially be limited to five holdings of 20 acres each. Each holding will be given 10 cows—five in milk and five in calf—the breed to be restricted to Zebu and Holstein. Loans will be provided from the Agricultural Credit Bank to enable settlers to purchase stock and farm buildings. The holdings will be leased for a period of 25 years with the option of renewal.

Cost of Living. "Trinidad's cost of living has been rising steadily, and this is causing concern in Government circles. The Government is, however, determined not to be lethargic in the matter and the Chief Minister has stated that a very careful watch will be kept on the price of foodstuffs. He said he was particularly concerned with the sky-rocketing price of certain locally produced foodstuffs.

St. Joseph Stock Farm. "The Government is giving consideration to the removal of the stock farm from St. Joseph to Centeno, just east of the Piarco Airport. It is proposed that the lands at St. Joseph will be given out for housing and vegetable gardening. The reason for the proposed transfer is the desirability of having one centralized place for experiments in livestock and agriculture. The St. Joseph farm comprises 300 acres whilst there are more than 1,000 acres available at Centeno.

Ministries. "In accordance with the Government's policy that the various Ministries should be integrated with the department with which they are concerned, the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, housed at Knowsley, recently moved into office accommodation provided near the Department of Agriculture at St. Clair. It is felt that integration will result in the more efficient despatch of Government business.

B.O.A.C. "The British Overseas Airways Corporation's Boeing strato-cruiser which has been operating the London-Bermuda-Barbados-Trinidad route for the last two years recently made its farewell trip to Trinidad. It has been replaced by the Bristol Britannia service which although due to make its inaugural flight on October 21st was, through the strike at London Airport, delayed until the following week.

Slow Turn Round of Ships. "For a long time now shipping companies have been complaining of the slow turn round of ships at the Port-of-Spain Wharf resulting in increased costs. Nothing has so far been done to improve the situation and now the Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. have announced that they

will no longer use Trinidad as their transshipment centre for Venezuelan ports including Cuidad Bolivar. This decision will cost the colony about \$180,000 annually, and unless steps are taken to improve the position, it appears reasonable to assume that other companies will follow suit. However, there is to be a meeting of Eastern Caribbean Conference Line representatives and the Government during November to discuss this and other problems.

Cold Storage Plant. "The Union International Co., of the U.K., have finalized plans with the Government for the establishment of a \$1,000,000 cold storage plant on the Port-of-Spain Wharves, on which work is expected to begin before the end of the year. It is proposed to construct a unit with a 2,000 tons capacity to be increased to a maximum of 20,000 tons, and provision will be made for the storage of all types of perishable produce. This will be a great boon to local producers of vegetables, especially cabbages, melongenes and tomatoes. Union International is the firm with which the Government is under contract for the sale of local bananas for export."

Nuffield Foundation

Assistance to Jamaica

THE report of the Nuffield Foundation for the year ended March 31st, 1958, records the following grants made to projects aimed at the advancement of health and social well-being in Jamaica.

£2,000 to enable a medical technologist and an assistant pathologist of the University College of the West Indies to receive further training, for a period of one year in each case, in the United Kingdom. Promising medical technologists have been lost to the department of pathology at the College after training for one or two years because they wanted to obtain academic degrees. They did not regard a career in medical technology as sufficiently attractive. Now a West Indian Society of Medical Technologists has been formed and a curriculum and examinations devised along the lines of those of the British Institute of Medical Technologists, with which co-operation has been established. Throughout the Caribbean area there is a need for more trained pathologists. It is hoped that the chance of further training in the United Kingdom may provide an incentive for the best trainee medical technologists to remain at the College, and that promising graduates of the medical school may be attracted into pathology by the offer of postgraduate training in the United Kingdom.

£3,000 towards furtherance of family life studies in Jamaica which have been proceeding under the joint sponsorship of the Conservation Foundation of New York and the Nuffield Foundation and are continuing under the *aegis* of the Population Research Foundation of Jamaica, established in 1956 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Colonel Sir Aldington Curphey, president of the Legislative Council.

£735 to enable a senior nursing supervisor lent by the Queen's Institute of District Nurses in Britain to do pioneering work in Jamaica in connexion with the development of the Hyacinth Lightbourne Visiting Nursing Service established in the Island in 1957.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

ALLI, J. A. (Senior Inspector of Taxes, British Guiana), Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue—Finance, British Guiana.

ASREGADOO, E. R., M.D., B.Sc., D.O. (Government Medical Officer, British Guiana), Junior Ophthalmologist, British Guiana.

DAVIS, W. E. (Assistant Accountant General, British Guiana), Deputy Accountant, General Finance, Accountant General's Department, British Guiana.

DUJON, L. V. (Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica.

EVES, C. E. A. (Miss) (Assistant Matron, British Guiana), Matron, Public Hospital, British Guiana.

HANLON, E. (Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Fire Services Department, Trinidad), Chief Fire Officer, Fire Services Department, Trinidad.

KREDEL, E. W. K., M.D., M.P.H. (U.S.A.) (Medical Officer, British Honduras), Medical Officer of Health, British Honduras.

LEWIS, D. N. (Labour Officer, Barbados), Assistant Labour Commissioner, Barbados.

MICHAEL, C. A. (Principal Assessor of Income Tax, Jamaica), Inspector of Income Tax, Jamaica.

RICE, J. W. R. (Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad), Education Officer, Kenya.

RENNIE, A. B. (Puisne Judge, Jamaica), Federal Justice, The West Indies.

ROBERTSON, K. L. (Principal Assessor of Income Tax, Jamaica), Inspector of Income Tax, Jamaica.

SHARP, K. B. (Mrs.) (Principal Assessor of Income Tax, Jamaica), Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica.

SMELLIE, R. N. (Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica), Senior Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jamaica.

SMITH, A. F. (Principal Assessor of Income Tax, Jamaica), Inspector of Income Tax, Jamaica.

TURROTT, I. G. (Administrative Officer, Grade B, Gilbert and Ellice Islands), Administrator, Antigua, Leeward Islands.

New Appointments

BRICKELL, J. E., Assistant Master, Government High School, Bahamas.

CHANDY, Dr. G., L.C.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.T.M. & H., Medical Officer, British Guiana.

COLE, R., Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.

COX, Dr. D. A., L.M.S.S.A., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

EVANS, D. C. C., Chief Education Officer, Jamaica.

FIELD, M. D., Assistant Master, Bahamas.

FORSYTH, G., Language Master, Trinidad.

HILLS, M. M., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

JONES, S. R., Architect, Jamaica.

OGILVIE, J., Superintendent of Prisons, Bahamas.

MASSIAH, L., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Grade C (Inst.), Trinidad.

WYLIE, Dr. G. B., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital, St. Kitts, Leeward Islands.

Correction

In the list published in the September issue, Mr. C. J. Millar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad, was shown [through no fault of the CIRCULAR] as being appointed Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad. His appointment should have read: Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Nigeria.

Owing to a typing error, it was stated on page 284 of the October CIRCULAR that the Fines Shop was among several stores in Nassau, Bahamas, which had recently changed hands; the property concerned was the Tiny Shop. We much regret this error and any inconvenience caused to the proprietors of the Fines Shop.

Shell Trinidad Limited

Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez Joins Board

At a Board Meeting of Shell Trinidad Limited held on Tuesday, October 14th, 1958, Sir Joseph Mathieu-Perez, Kt. Bach., Q.C., LL.B., was elected as a member of the Board of the Company.

The announcement was made by Mr. W. M. Moore, managing director of Shell Trinidad Limited, who said he welcomed this appointment, which increased the participation of West Indians in the direction of the company's affairs, and was convinced that Sir Joseph's wide experience of local affairs and distinguished public career would make him a most valuable addition to the board of the company.

Sir Joseph was born at Port-of-Spain in 1896, and was educated in England. He was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1917, and for the next 10 years was in private practice in Trinidad in the chambers of the late Mr. C. A. Child, Q.C. During these 10 years Sir Joseph was connected with the company through his association with Mr. C. A. Child, who was standing counsel to the company.

During the course of his distinguished career with the government legal service, he held successively the appointments of Magistrate, Crown Counsel, Puisne Judge, Attorney General and finally that of Chief Justice and President of the West Indian Court of Appeal. Sir Joseph, who was knighted in 1955, retired from the Bench in March this year. One of his last public acts in the capacity of Chief Justice was the administration of the oath to the first Governor-General of The West Indies. A photograph taken at the function was reproduced on the first page of the January issue of the CIRCULAR.

His activities in the field of public service included membership of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Board and the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund. He was Chairman of the Cane-farming Arbitration Board, Chairman of the Mortgages Extension Board, Chairman of the Central Library, and a member of the Committee of Management of the Trinidad Public Library for many years.

International Sugar Council

Sugar Year Book

THE 1957 edition of this useful pocket compendium, now in its eleventh issue, is still further extended, as compared with the 1956 edition, by the inclusion of data made possible by the co-operation of a number of governments not parties to the International Sugar Agreement.

Additions include a table of imports, by countries of origin, into metropolitan France, and particulars of production, imports and exports for French overseas territories; exports from India; imports into Morocco (formerly French Morocco); and a table of production, imports, exports, consumption and stocks for Turkey. An omission is the table of exports from Japan.

The price of the year book, which is obtainable from the International Sugar Council, 28, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, is 10s. post free.

West Indies at Westminster

Driving Licences. In the course of a written answer of October 23rd to a question by Mr. Russell, Mr. Harold Watkinson, Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, stated that International Driving Permits were recognised in the following Caribbean territories: Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Dependencies, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Citrus Imports. Asked by Mr. Wade whether he would refer the supply of imported fresh citrus fruits to the Monopolies Commission under Section 2 of the Act of 1948, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles, stated in a written answer of November 6th that on the information before him, he did not consider that that was a suitable subject for reference to the Monopolies Commission.

Immigration into U.K. Mr. H. Hynd asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department how many immigrants had been admitted respectively from India, Pakistan and the West Indies during the last convenient period of 12 months.

In a written reply of November 6th, Mr. Butler stated that the net inward movement for the 12 months ended September 30th last was roughly estimated to have been as follows: India, 6,800; Pakistan, 7,100; West Indies, 20,700.

Barbados General Hospital. Mr. Blenkinsop asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 4th when a start was to be made with the building of a new general hospital in Barbados, in view of the overcrowded and dilapidated conditions in the existing buildings.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that the planning of the new general hospital was largely completed. He understood that the Barbados Government intended to begin construction as soon as possible.

Mr. Blenkinsop, while welcoming that statement, asked Mr. Profumo if he would do all he could to speed up the actual beginning of construction because of the appalling situation of beds being shared by two or three patients, and the almost impossible conditions for those who worked in the hospitals.

Mr. Profumo said he appreciated Mr. Blenkinsop's observations. When the matter was addressed to the Secretary of State he would examine it very urgently.

Sugar Board. Mr. Willey asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 11th whether he would take action to remove the liability to tax which arose on any surplus on the accounts of the Sugar Board.

Mr. Amory replied in the negative. He said that public corporations which carried on trading activities were subject to the same general system of taxation as other trading concerns.

Mr. Willey then asked: "As this anomaly may affect the policy of the Board, will the Chancellor, as the author of the Sugar Act, look at this again to see whether it would be better to avoid such an anomaly?"

Mr. Amory replied: "As the hon. Gentleman knows, the matter was considered carefully at the time when the legislation went through this House. Nothing which has happened since causes me to think that the decision made at that time was wrong."

Jamaica Banana Industry. Mr. Royle asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what decisions were reached as a result of the recent discussions between Her Majesty's Government and the delegation from Jamaica on the prospects of increasing the import of Jamaica's winter banana crop.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, said that the discussions to which Mr. Royle referred were not with Her Majesty's Government. The purpose of the delegation's visit was, he understood, to discuss certain questions with the distributors of Jamaican bananas in this country.

Mr. Royle then asked: "Would not the hon. Gentleman agree that anything that could be done to improve the economy of Jamaica would greatly assist in the solution of some of the immigration problems which face us at the present moment? Will the Government do all they can to aid matters of this kind?"

Mr. Profumo replied: "Though I agree with the hon. Gentleman, he has now raised a slightly different question. These

meetings have nothing to do with Her Majesty's Government, and no representations have been made to us.

British Guiana Coir Products. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 4th what plans were being made for the production of coir products on a cottage industry basis in British Guiana; and what assistance was being given by the Government of British Guiana to the project.

Mr. Profumo, who replied, published the following statement in *Hansard* of November 4th:—

"Plans for the production of coir yarn on a cottage industry basis were made in December, 1957, and experimental work was begun in February this year by the Minor Industry Unit of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in British Guiana. Two primary school teachers, who received training in India in coir techniques during 1957, were seconded to the Unit, and are training family groups in the production of coir and coir yarn. These groups will be provided with spinning wheels on a credit basis and yarn which they produce will be purchased by the British Guiana Government at a guaranteed price. If successful, the scheme will be extended to other rural areas and the industry developed on a co-operative basis.

"The Minority Industry Unit has also been experimenting with the use of coir in the production of brooms and brushes, and favourable reports have been received on samples of bristles seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom."

Bahamas Trade Unions. Mr. Frank Allaun asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 4th what draft legislation had been introduced in the Bahamas House of Assembly regarding trade unions; and to what extent the support of the Bahamas Federation of Labour had been secured for such legislation.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that a Trade Union and Industrial Conciliation Bill had been introduced into the House of Assembly by the United Bahamian Party in July. It received the support of all parties and was enacted in August. The President of the Bahamas Federation of Labour, who was a member of the House, moved an amendment to provide for the automatic registration of existing trade unions, but did not obtain a second.

Mr. Allaun then asked the Secretary of State if he would say whether any modifications were likely to be made following the recent visit of the Federation President to London, and, in particular, would he say whether he accepted the clause 'dissolving all existing trade unions and compelling them to register at the discretion of the Government industrial officer.'

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that no changes would be made. The great reception given to the Bill in the Assembly was a happy augury that it was generally accepted. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he regarded it as very significant that from then on there would be, established for the first time under the Bill, a proper labour department in the Bahamas under a chief industrial officer.

Technical Assistance. Colonel Beamish asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 4th what fresh plans were being made by Her Majesty's Government to set up an organisation on the general lines of the Colombo Plan, in view of the Canadian offer of an initial sum of \$500,000 for technical help to Commonwealth countries in Africa; which countries and territories were likely to be recipients of aid; what form it would take; and how, by whom, and on what scale it would be financed.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "The Canadian Government's generous offer is, as we understand it, independent of the question of any new formal organisation. A new international technical assistance scheme, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara, was established in February this year. The United Kingdom Government have no present plans to set up a further organization.

Colonel Beamish then said: "Since technical aid for these territories in Africa is of first importance, and since some of us think that progress for its provision has been disappointing, may I ask my right hon. Friend to apply his usual energy and

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Company Reports and Meetings

British Overseas Stores Ltd.

IN the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report and accounts for the year ended March 31st (not reproduced here), the chairman, Mr. R. J. BLACKADDER, refers as follows to the company's interests in Jamaica and British Honduras: "The combined turnover of the two principal subsidiaries in Jamaica, D. Henderson & Co., Ltd., and Leonard de Cordova, Ltd., again shows an improvement, although as far back as the autumn of last year, there was evidence of a reduction in building activities. This has persisted into the current year so that the returns since March 31st last compare unfavourably with the corresponding months of the previous year. This is having our urgent attention, but I hesitate to make any forecast of the actual results for 1958/59.

"Since the close of the year our branch in Montego Bay has been amalgamated with the hardware interests of de Lisser Brothers, Ltd., and a separate company, a subsidiary of D. Henderson & Co., Ltd., has been formed to control the joint activities in that expanding holiday resort.

"The share capitals of both D. Henderson and of Leonard de Cordova were increased during the year, and British Overseas Stores subscribed for its proportion of the new shares, as well as for a small number of shares not taken up by outside shareholders."

Regarding British Honduras, Mr. Blackadder states: "The Hofus Hardware Co., Ltd., has made quite satisfactory progress and although the territory is largely undeveloped, and the total population is small compared with that of other territories, the outlook is encouraging. The returns to date certainly give us confidence in the future of this small company."

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.

IN their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit amounted to £1,145,355, out of which provision for taxation absorbed £434,500, leaving a net profit of £710,855. After writing back a provision for taxation in respect of previous years no longer required of £70,000 and adding the amount brought forward from last year of £334,949, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account was £1,115,804. The dividend paid on the 5½ per cent preference capital (gross) amounted to £36,836, and the interim dividend of 5 per cent tax free on the ordinary capital amounted to £50,000, leaving a balance of £1,028,968. From this, £8,869 has been transferred to preference capital redemption account, and £400,000 to general reserve. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the ordinary capital of 30 per cent, free of Trinidad tax, which will absorb £300,000, leaving £320,099 to be carried forward.

Crude oil production and footage drilled exceeded the record achievements of the previous year. The relative statistics are quoted in the Chairman's statement (see below).

The Company's holding of oil rights remains substantially the same as last year, comprising 59,140 acres on land and 225,000 acres of marine areas in the Gulf of Paria and off the South Coast of Trinidad.

The directors state that to comply with the requirement of the Companies Act, 1948, that the financial year of a holding Company and its subsidiaries shall coincide, the company's financial year end is being altered from July 31st to December 31st. The next accounts to be presented in general meeting early in 1959 will cover the five months period to December 31st, 1958.

The board records, with deep regret, the death in November, 1957, of Commander H. V. Lavington, R.N. (Retd.), who joined the company in 1922, and served as general manager in Trinidad for 12 years and as managing director for eight years until his retirement in July, 1957.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman and managing director, Mr. H. A. BENNETT, states: "It will be observed from the accounts that there has been a reduction in the profits before tax from last year's record figure of £1,581,600 to £1,145,355. The main reason for this decrease was the substantial fall in the price received for crude oil. This was an occurrence common to the industry as a whole, and,

of course, one which is outside the powers of your directors to influence. Whilst there was a substantial increase in production, additional expenditure was incurred on account of a necessary increase in the level of staff salaries, and wage negotiations with the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union resulted in higher wages for workmen.

"But for the over-provision for U.K. taxation in previous years, your directors would have felt it necessary to recommend a reduction in the rate of dividend as compared with 1957 owing to the fall in profits and the need to retain earnings in order to meet future heavy expenditure, to which reference is made later.

POLICY

"The policy of the board, which I outlined to you last year, will be continued. The company will devote its efforts to the systematic exploration for new oil reserves and to the building up of liquid assets to finance the heavy expenditures which are foreseen. To offset this inevitable drain on the company's liquid resources, your directors have decided to take advantage of the new oil reserves discovered during the year to increase production to the extent that outlets can be found for its remunerative disposal. Until such time as the liquid position has been fully secured, prudence will require the maintenance of a conservative dividend policy.

PROGRESS OF WORK DURING THE YEAR

"The statistics that follow show that the record achievements of last year in terms of production won and footage drilled were still further improved upon during the year under review:—

	Year ended	
	July 31st, 1958	July 31st, 1957
Footage	378,762	288,753
	Barrels	Barrels
Total production	4,771,706	4,441,023
Average daily rate	13,073	12,167
Rate at end of financial year:—		
	Barrels	Barrels
Main fields	11,934	11,189
Outside fields	1,429	990
Light products recovered	337	338
Total	13,700	12,517
Number of wells completed	81	60

DRILLING

"The drilling programme continued throughout the year with seven rigs continuously in operation, two of them being hired from contractors. They were engaged primarily in development of existing fields and in exploration for new reserves.

PRODUCTION

"The increase in production demonstrated by the figures which I have already given you, was a steady one throughout the year. At the beginning of August, 1957, the rate of production was 12,500 barrels per diem, and by July, 1958, it had increased to 13,700 per diem. Most of the additional production was obtained from Moruga West, which is the name now given to the Rock Dome area referred to in my last report. Gas injection into two further reservoirs was begun during the year and detailed plans have been made to increase the quantity of injected gas over the next three years to a point which would usefully absorb virtually all your company's present gas production from the main fields.

"The experimental water flood gave a modest, though not yet economic, increase in oil production. However, the results were sufficiently encouraging to justify consideration of a second scheme which it is intended shall be put into operating during the next year.

OIL RESERVES

"Drilling in the Moruga West area where a discovery well was completed just before the end of the last financial year

has delineated a further area of approximately 600 acres from which reasonably good production of high quality oil should be obtainable. The results of other exploratory drilling in the north eastern part of the Coora field suggest the possibility that other significant additions to our reserves are in sight.

"I made reference last year to the deep test Palo Seco 418 which was then drilling south of the major Los Rajos fault to test for the Herrera sand. However, this well, which was completed at 11,788 ft., did not reach its target, as apparently at this point there is a considerable thickening of the Miocene deposits. Some oil sands were found in the Miocene but they did not prove commercially productive.

"During the year drilling in the Moruga East field ceased when it had been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that the Miocene sands in that area were not sufficiently productive to justify continuing drilling at the present time. There remains only the doubtful prospect of the lower Cretaceous sands in this area, which, as the company's well 15 has already established, contain very heavy oil.

MARINE AREAS

"As you may recall, your company entered into an agreement with Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd., in 1954, under the terms of which T.N.A. has the right to enter into a joint development agreement with T.P.D. over part or all of your company's marine areas. The exercise of this right, however, is conditional upon T.N.A. first drilling two wells in these areas before September 29th, 1961. It is expected that the first well on your company's property will be spudded-in before the end of the current calendar year.

"We have also, during the year, taken the initiative with participants in T.N.A. in arranging for exploration of other parts of our marine areas to be advanced. T.N.A. had also undertaken, in the event of the joint development agreement being entered into, to carry out a marine seismic survey over T.P.D.'s holdings off the South Coast. It has been agreed since the end of the financial year that this survey should take place shortly, it being accepted that in consideration of this your company will refund the cost—estimated at £80,000—in the event of the T.N.A. companies not eventually exercising their right to enter into the development agreement. It must equally be anticipated that in the event of the development agreement being entered into, we shall be called upon to contribute to a heavy programme of investment in the further appraisal of these marine areas.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

"Last year I referred to the negotiations which were then current with the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union. These were completed in January when this company, in common with others, conceded an increase which in our case amounted to approximately 12 per cent. This will result in substantial additional expenditure which together with increases payable to staff will amount to approximately £113,700 per annum.

"The retirement benefit scheme for workmen, which was under consideration at the end of last year, has now been completed and is due to be put into effect from November 1st. The retroactive cost of this scheme will be about £160,000 and this amount will, with the agreement of the local inland revenue authorities, be written-off over the next 10 years. The current cost of the additional contributions by the company will be £3,500 per annum; but this will increase very considerably as the average length of service of the members of the fund increases. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the board that, provided monetary values remain reasonably constant, this new scheme will eventually provide adequate pensions for men of long service at retirement age. The Inland Revenue has agreed to 25 per cent of this benefit being taken in the form of cash.

THE COMPANY'S PERSONNEL

"During the year the salaries payable to staff were reviewed and increases granted, with the object of ensuring that the emoluments paid to members of the staff should be properly related to those prevailing elsewhere.

"Your company has continued to improve the playing fields and other sporting facilities provided for its employees. The safety organization continued its efforts to reduce accident rates.

"The company's training schemes are continuing to show satisfactory and encouraging results.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

"In this connexion you are no doubt aware that discussions are in progress with the Government at their request which are designed to afford an opportunity for a review of the conditions under which the industry now operates. It is very much to be hoped that any changes which may result from these negotiations will not reduce the incentives, necessary in a country where average well productivity is, by comparison, so low, that have led to a steady increase in production, and hence Government revenue, over recent years.

STAFF AND WORKMEN

"From previous statements the shareholders will know that in Trinidad both finding oil and producing it at a profit call for much skill and hard labour. The results during the year are evidence that both these requirements have again been forthcoming in good measure. It remains for me to express my personal appreciation of the enthusiasm and inspiration which staff and workmen have put into their joint efforts on the company's behalf."

(Continued from page 320)

imagination to this development and also ask him which Government Department is responsible for co-ordinating this?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he would certainly apply all the imagination and energy he had to that most important matter, which affects both himself and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Mr. Dugdale then asked the Secretary of State if he was saying that the Government did not intend to follow the lead set by the Canadian Government and did not intend to set up any new organisation giving any technical help to either Africa or any of the other colonial territories?

In reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "I do wish the right hon. Member had listened to the answer which I gave. Canada's generous offer was independent of the question of another formal organisation, but if in their view and in our view another formal organisation is necessary it will be set up. What matters is getting on with the job and not duplicating agencies."

Revisory Powers of Courts. Mr. Elwyn Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 23rd in which colonial and protected territories the Supreme Court, or its equivalent, has the right to review the decisions of inferior colonial courts and native courts, respectively, stating in respect of each territory if such revision is automatic, or can be claimed by prosecution and/or defence, and what fees are payable.

A table supplied by Mr. Lennox-Boyd was published in *Hansard* of the same date. It contained the following information relating to West Indian territories:—

*REVISIONARY POWERS OF COURTS IN COLONIAL AND PROTECTED TERRITORIES

Court possessing revisionary powers.	Courts over which power extends.	Powers exercised—		Fees payable.
		(a) of Court's own motion,	(b) automatically, (c) at instance of party to proceedings, (d) otherwise.	
Supreme Court	Magistrates Courts	Bahamas.	(a) None.	
Supreme Court	Magistrates Courts	British Guiana.	(a) —	
Supreme Court	Summary Jurisdiction Courts	British Honduras.	(a) —	
Supreme Court	Magistrates Courts	Grenada.	(a) None.	
Supreme Court	Magistrates Courts	St. Lucia.	(d) on application by Crown Attorney	Not exceeding \$25.
Supreme Court	Inferior Courts	Trinidad	(d) on application by Attorney-General	At discretion of Court.
Supreme Court	Magistrates Courts	British Guiana.	(d) on application by Attorney-General	—
Supreme Court	District Courts	British Honduras.	(a), (d) on motion by Attorney-General	—
Supreme Court	Inferior Courts	Trinidad.	(d) on application by Attorney-General	At discretion of Court.

* The above is a summary of information received from the territories concerned. Fuller details are available in the Library of the Colonial Office.

West Indian Passenger List

Booker Line Ltd.

Sailings to British Guiana, in s.s. Amakura (Captain F. Sanchez), from Liverpool, October 17th :—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Baldwin	Miss S. E. M. Irons	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Smith
Mr. I. M. W. Dowling	Rev. J. H. Jones	Mrs. F. Strang
Mr. P. J. Dobbs	Dr. M. Ruginski	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Arakaka (Captain J. A. Carter), at Liverpool, November 4th :—

Mr. & Mrs. G. Blanchard	Dr. Joseph Clavina	Mr. & Mrs. N. Martindale
Miss P. L. Blanchard	Mr. & Mrs. J. Drummond	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. F. E. Buca		

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co. Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), at London, October 26th :—

Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Dann	Mr. Stanley Joy	Mr. Horace Wynter
Miss Joan Fiddes	Miss E. C. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. Cedric Yeates
Mrs. Sarah Fulton	Miss Joyce Mullett	

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. S. Oestergaard), from London, October 30th :—

Miss M. Addison	Mrs. M. I. Fowler	Mr. F. H. Lushington
Miss S. R. Bucknaster	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hargreave	Mrs. C. L. Silverman
Mr. G. R. Davis	Miss M. A. D. Iliffe	Mrs. M. Simson
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Douglas		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Antarctic Ocean (Captain K. Tindle), at London, November 2nd :—

Mrs. E. M. Buchanan Mrs. L. B. Evans

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain G. E. M. Jenkins), from London, November 5th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bonnell	Miss C. A. Gordon-Hay	Dr. & Mrs. S. E. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fearon	Miss E. A. R. Graham	Mrs. B. M. Scott
Mrs. S. E. Gordon-Hay	Mrs. O. M. Haughton	

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), from London, October 16th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Bolt	Mrs. S. E. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. J.
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. N.	Mrs. F. J. K. Philip	Thomson-Evans
	Brambleby	Miss D. E. Verley
Dr. R. H. Burnell	Miss F. M. Thom	Mrs. J. C. Watson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), at London, October 19th :—

Mr. H. Barner Miss M. James Miss D. Taylor
Mrs. A. Fowler Mrs. I. Rothwell-Jackson

Booth Line

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), from Liverpool, October 30th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. O. G. Belgrave	Mr. A. Devonish	Mrs. M. L. Parker
Miss C. Bentham	Mr. E. M. Gittens	Miss M. C. Parker
Mrs. B. M. Lee Booker	Mr. J. H. Heaford	Mr. O. Phillips
Mrs. M. Braithwaite	Mrs. E. D. Hinds	Mr. K. Small
Mr. G. H. Butcher	Mrs. E. M. King	Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Stocker
Mrs. G. M. Coppin	Miss M. B. King	Miss A. Stringer
Mr. W. J. Cowie	Mr. S. C. O'Grady	Mrs. G. Walton
Mr. P. L. Crichtlow	Mr. T. B. F. Osborn	Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Ward
Mrs. B. K. Davis		

TRINIDAD		
Mr. R. Armoogan	Mr. C. A. John	Miss Z. E. Moses
Mr. L. Barros	Mr. E. S. F. Jones	Mr. B. S. C. Nanton
Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Breen	Miss M. Joseph	Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Paul
Miss S. E. Butts	Miss K. Khan	Mrs. V. Pendas
Mr. M. L. Charles	Mr. G. B. Lambert	Mr. E. Radia
Mr. H. Cheekan	Mr. & Mrs. I. M.	Miss B. N. Rampersaud
Rev. Father P. T. Clarke	Landreth-Smith	Mr. D. de V. Renwick
Rev. Father R. J. Clarke	Mrs. G. P. Lee	Mr. & Mrs. R. Shrimplin
Mrs. S. J. L. Crichtlow	Miss S. D. Lee	Mrs. L. A. Straker
Mrs. A. Dick	Mr. A. W. Lefevre	Mrs. B. Tustin
Mr. N. Edwards	Mr. A. A. Lewis	Mrs. R. A. Viapree
Mr. F. I. Ellis	Mr. N. J. McGrath	Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Wilkie
Mr. R. F. Elms	Mr. & Mrs. J. Markham	Mrs. R. Webb
Mr. N. Esslemont	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Mason	Mr. C. J. Williams
Mr. M. H. Fortune	Mr. D. Mohabir	Mr. & Mrs. M. Williamson
Mr. I. L. Gabriel	Mr. H. Mohamied	Mrs. D. E. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Gordon	Mr. R. R. Mootoo	Miss A. I. Wilson
Miss J. A. Gordon	Mrs. V. Moses	Mrs. V. Wright

ROUND VOYAGE		
Brigadier & Mrs. E. J. C. Chaytor	Mr. A. E. Gibson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Mountford
Miss M. E. Dean	Mr. T. E. Gittins	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rimmer
Miss M. E. Dean	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Grundy	Mr. H. L. Roch
Mr. R. W. Debenham	Mrs. H. D. Hitching	Miss S. Rowan-Hamilton
Mr. H. Dumbell	Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Hooper	Mrs. E. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. A. Edmondson	Mr. F. W. Hoyle	Miss J. Scott
Mr. B. T. B. Fulker	Mr. R. P. L. Littler	Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Spaith
	Miss H. Loughlin	Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Wade
	Mrs. M. I. N. Massey	Mrs. M. A. Wilcocks

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.

Sailings to British Guiana and Trinidad, in m.v. Sunamelia (Captain R. Weber), from London, October 17th :—

Mr. L. B. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. A. C.	Miss P. C. Tang
Miss P. E. Campbell	Davidson-Houston	Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Waitt
Miss S. Campbell		

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Sunrana (Captain S. Olson), from Gravesend, October 25th :—

Mr. C. M. S. Allen Mr. O. Daniels Mrs. M. J. Simpson

Sailings to Barbados and British Guiana, in m.v. Suncliff (Captain K. Caspersen), from London, October 31st :—

Mr. K. D. Field	Mr. & Mrs. K. I. R.	Mr. N. Miller
Mr. P. Fitzgerald	Kirkpatrick	

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Sungran (Captain H. Bugge), from Liverpool, November 1st :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Nelson-Smith	Miss Nelson-Smith	Mr. U. Smith
	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Psaila	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Canito (Captain R. W. Lundy), at Southampton, October 5th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. & Mrs. W. Paterson	Miss J. A. Tealde	
TRINIDAD		
Mr. G. N. Assam	Mr. T. V. Haimes	Mrs. M. L. Osborne
Miss J. M. Back	Mr. N. S. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Robson
Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Bratty	Mr. & Mrs. C. Newbold	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Ross
Mr. R. R. Burgess	Mr. D. L. Niddie	Mr. J. C. Stoddart
Mr. R. M. Dougleen	Miss K. M. Nobbee	Mr. K. E. Teclucksingh
Miss J. L. Farrell		
JAMAICA		
Capt. C. L. Bazzard	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Doyle	Mr. D. L. Iver
Mrs. P. J. Bellinan	Mrs. B. I. Gbaisays	Mr. A. D. Mathews
Mr. W. A. Briggs	Mrs. S. Gibson	Miss M. Morgan
Mr. & Mrs. G. Cleverley	Mrs. E. E. Hudson	Mr. R. S. Sinclair
Miss M. A. Dale	Mr. P. B. Hudson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Speers
Miss D. A. Dale	Mrs. D. E. Iver	Mrs. M. L. Woodley

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain G. Roberts), at Avonmouth, October 26th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. E. Atkinson	Mr. M. Bynoe	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. A. Beresford	Mr. W. Hall	
TRINIDAD		
Dr. & Mrs. H. Beadnell	Mrs. V. Jeffers	Mr. J. Solomon
Mr. B. Hutcher	Mr. W. Kilpatrick	Mr. M. Starling
Mr. B. Gaskin	Mr. K. Mawby	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sunderland
Mr. J. Gibbs	Supt. & Mrs. J. McKenzie	Mr. J. Taylor
Mr. C. Grey	Mr. K. Moody	Mr. K. Sorenson
Mr. & Mrs. F. Harding	Mr. W. Rodriguez	
JAMAICA		
Mr. F. Alexander	Mr. J. Holt	Mrs. D. Rose
Mr. G. Cameron	Mrs. S. Miller	Mr. & Mrs. G. Sanderson
Mr. J. Headnks	Mrs. S. Koose	

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain G. M. Roberts), from Bristol, November 4th :—

BARBADOS		
Mr. J. H. Alexander	Mrs. M. Griggby	Mr. & Mrs. G. MacPhail
Mr. & Mrs. R. Challenor	Mr. W. M. Griffith	Mr. S. Moffett
Mr. M. Fine	Mr. H. Hadden	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Peirce
Mrs. J. E. Goddard	Mrs. J. A. Helme	Sir John & Lady Saint
Mrs. P. Greig		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. R. E. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Jenkins	Mr. W. L. B. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Batter	Miss H. R. Jenkins	Mr. & Mrs. F. Robinson
Mrs. P. C. Blagden	Mrs. L. J. Law	Mr. & Mrs. A. Ross
Mr. J. J. Brunby	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Mackie	Mr. G. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Carter	The Revd Canon J. Maher	Mr. C. W. Sargison
Mr. H. R. Crowe		Dr. C. Y. Shephard
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Man	Mrs. Shephard
Mr. S. W. Hockey	Miss L. A. Mao	Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Smith
Mrs. J. S. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. L. H. McNeil	
JAMAICA		
Miss M. Blackwood	Mrs. M. N. Hendriks	Mrs. A. M. Noble
Mr. L. Campbell	Mr. H. E. Homann	Miss R. M. Osborne
Mr. H. F. A. B. Carasco	Mrs. E. L. Leach	Mrs. H. B. Paisley
Mr. & Mrs. J. Connacher	Mr. V. G. Maxwell	Mr. P. G. Pierce
Miss B. M. Conway	Mrs. D. McNeil	Mrs. M. A. Ransoo
Mrs. F. M. Creek	The Rev. Canon & Mrs. R. C. Meredith	Mrs. S. R. Robison
Mr. P. P. Creek		Mr. F. O. Rousseau
Mrs. E. C. Davie	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Mulliner	Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Tidman
Miss A. Dupont	Mrs. M. T. Murdoch	Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Watson
Mrs. M. Floyd	Mrs. L. Nichols	Mrs. J. Willers
Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Harty		

The Markets

November 14th, 1958

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

Latest Year		Latest Quotation	Nov. 8th, 1957
2½	Consols	50 53	44½ 47½
3½	War Loan	64½ 67½	59½ 62½xd
25	Angostura Bitters 10/	22/6 27/6½	47/6 57/6
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	7/6 11/3½	25/- 30/-
10	Antigua Sugar Factory	21/- 22/-	20/- 20/6
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	45/7½ 48/1½	44/- 45/6
8	Harclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	36/- 39/-	26/6 29/6
9½	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	23/9 24/-	15/6 16/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	18/6 19/3	17/- 18/-
5	British Guiana Coos. Gold 2/-	7½ 7½	7½ 11½
14½	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/9xd	3/6 4/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/6 18/6	15/- 17/6xd
96	Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	6/9 7/9	5/9 6/9
12½	Limmer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	35/7½ 38/1½	24/4½ 26/10½xd
12½	Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	3/- 4/-	5/- 5/6
21	Royal Bank of Canada 8/10	530/- 570/-xd	470/- 510/-xd
15	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	51/- 53/-	60/- 61/-
98	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	27/- 29/6xd	26/- 28/-
29½	Shell Trinidad Ltd.	135/- 145/-	100/- 107/6
50	Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	19/6 21/-½	35/- 37/6
35	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	80 85	60/- 67/6
5½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	17/3 18/3	15/6 17/6
6	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/6 12/6	7/6 8/6
3½	West Indies Sugar	28/10½ 29/4½	28/3 28/9
3½	West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock	70 80	65 75

* Free of income tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one-for-one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. There has been a spectacular rise in the price of Ghana cocoa during the month and at the close the Marketing Boards have sold good fermented at 332/6 per 50 kilos for December-February shipment. The advance is attributed to short covering, speculative buying and scarcity of nearby supplies.

Trinidad plantation is quoted at 360/- per 50 kilos f.o.b. for first marks and 345/- for second marks, with fine estates Grenada being offered at 365/-. There has been little buying interest in these and other fine grades of cocoa.

Pimento. The new official price of 540/- per cwt., f.o.b. Kingston, came into effect on November 1st [see last CIRCULAR], but there are a number of sellers at a small premium over the old prices for both spot and afloat.

Ginger. There is practically no interest being shown in ginger of any origin. Prices show little, if any, change and No. 3 grade Jamaica continues to be quoted at 280/- per cwt., ex store terms, London.

Nutmegs. The prices of Grenada are unchanged at 9/9 per lb. f.o.b. for defectives and 12/9 for sound unassorted, but the market for these has come to a standstill owing to cheap offers from Singapore. East Indian defective nutmegs are offered at 6/6 per lb. c.i.f. delivered for shipment during November-December.

Mace. There is a small interest in the cheaper grades but there is practically no inquiry for the fine grades.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for September are as follows:—

Imports	cwt.	Month of September		January-September	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone				16,881	14,971
Ghana		4,001	5,311	766,909	631,020
Nigeria		12,182	12,319	912,029	622,287
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency				25,653	22,101
Jamaica					467
Windward Islands		625	375	14,201	16,303
Trinidad		1,312	831	27,211	24,597
Other Commonwealth Countries		2,749	6,595	15,327	21,243
French West Africa				8,775	
Brazil			4,979	7,943	78,862
Other foreign countries		600	633	17,289	18,194
Total		21,469	31,245	1,813,218	1,448,445
Exports		22,660	11,809	96,369	68,845
Consumption		152,962	123,478	1,571,409	1,469,019
Stocks (end of August)		838,000	376,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for September are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of September		January-September	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa		8,656	27,742	46,478	94,235
Mauritius		27,299	50,379	229,635	171,715
Australia		35,847	28,518	286,107	184,697
Fiji			12,956	18,516	46,227
Jamaica		10,349	3,082	178,658	198,557
Leeward Islands			7,206	56,080	41,864
Windward Islands				9,222	8,316
Barbados		8,705	8,800	129,348	105,994
Trinidad			29	125,390	128,683
British Guiana		8,301	20,073	106,740	124,978
Other Commonwealth Countries		759	168	4,844	9,279
Cuba		34,820	60,764	414,419	456,715
Dominican Republic		18,633		346,226	337,818
Peru		4,500		47,414	31,642
Brazil		22,824	5,250	58,210	34,374
Other foreign countries		241		15,464	8
Total		180,928	224,967	2,072,751	1,975,202
Exports (Refined including candy)		56,915	47,063	502,840	425,874
Consumption		1,718	824	5,831	13,545
Unrefined		246,948	207,816	1,838,121	1,781,272
Total		248,566	208,640	1,843,952	1,794,817
Stocks (end of August)					
Home Grown Beet		59,800	43,850		
Imported Refined		3,300	300		
Imported Unrefined		475,000	417,000		
Total		538,100	461,150		

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for September are as follows:—

Imports	proof gallons	Month of September		January-September	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports		208,883	265,856	3,026,333	2,431,887
		45,993	49,515	473,615	550,738
Consumption		74,282	70,459	518,856	573,447
Stocks (end of August)		11,265,000	12,134,000		

N.A.P.T.

At each Christmas season for the past 26 years, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has offered for sale its Christmas seals, which, while making an attractive decoration for letters and parcels, have played an important part in raising funds for the association's fight against tuberculosis all over the world.

This year is no exception, and the seals are available at 4s. per sheet of 100 from the Duchess of Portland, D.B.E., Chairman, N.A.P.T., Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

As a change from the usual type of Christmas design, the seals depict 100 different spring and summer flowers common in Britain, and a key giving the names of all the flowers shown is available on request.

The money raised by the Christmas seal sale is urgently needed by the N.A.P.T. to carry on its work of preventing tuberculosis, bronchitis, lung cancer, and other diseases of the chest and heart. The association undertakes research and pioneer work in chest and heart disease, and also helps those suffering from these conditions. During the last 10 years 135 scholars have come to Britain from 26 different Commonwealth territories to study tuberculosis, before returning to carry on medical or nursing work in their own countries.

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 £18 18s.

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December, 1958

On behalf of the Executive Committee I send hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all members of the West India Committee and other readers of this journal.

HAROLD WAKEFORD,
Chairman.

Trade and Tariffs

WHATEVER may result from the recommendations contained in the report of the Trade and Tariffs Commission, on one thing all will agree—that the Commissioners have done their work with a thoroughness for which no praise can be too high. They have admitted and faced squarely the difficulties which will have to be overcome before Federation can become fully effective, before, that is to say, it is supported by a customs union providing “the effective establishment of a single representative agency which is in a position to formulate a coherent economic policy and to speak and act for the whole area with knowledge and authority and with the weight that unity provides.” And, since customs union seeks to create a larger economic unit, it follows that it requires not merely the reciprocal abandonment of customs duties, but the removal of economic barriers of every kind between the parties to the Union. Internal free trade and the common external tariff, say the Commissioners—rather unnecessarily, one would have supposed, had there not been evidence of some muddled thinking on this point—are inseparable parts of a composite idea. No less clear is it that a common customs law and customs administration are essential to a customs union, since without them “much of the benefits of a common tariff can be lost because of the discrepancies which would arise in the course of the application of the tariff and administration of the law.” A careful summary of the report has been issued officially, and is reproduced in full elsewhere in this issue.

Two of the principal difficulties with which the Commissioners had to contend were, first, how to continue on a federal basis the protection given to local industries which have been already set up, and required by others which are in process of being established in the Unit territories, particularly in Jamaica and Trinidad, and, secondly, how to evolve a common tariff which must inevitably call for the scaling down of duties in those

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Units which have the highest tariffs and the raising of the general level of the tariffs at the other extreme; how, in the former case, to make good the consequent revenue losses, and, in the latter, how to adjust the position arising from higher customs receipts.

The Commissioners give a clear lead as to how both of these difficulties may be surmounted. In regard to the second of them, a special tribute must be paid to the Commissioners for the production of a draft of a federal tariff, to be adopted by stages during the period of transition mentioned in another connexion hereunder—a tariff designed to make as easy as possible the task of reconciling differences between the existing Unit tariffs. Where the average duty rates must be reduced, the Commissioners offer consumption duties on selected commodities, such as spirits, tobacco and petrol, as a means of making good resultant revenue deficiencies. Incidentally, the opportunity has been taken to adjust inconsistencies which have crept into the Unit tariffs, which from time to time have undergone changes designed to satisfy urgent needs for increased revenue, not always with a proper regard to other important considerations. The need for a better balance has been recognized—to lighten the burden on materials and tools and equipment for industry, and upon such things as will be needed by an expanding economy, and to reduce, if not eliminate, duties upon basic foodstuffs, relying more for revenue upon those things of less necessity which an increasingly prosperous public is able to consume in larger quantities, or to pay higher prices for.” Finally, the Commissioners have recognized the need to come to terms with the G.A.T.T. organization over the matter of preferences agreed with Canada long before the organization, which was not then in existence, had decided that such commitments were deplorable. And here, to digress, may we suggest that what is really deplorable is the inflexibility of the G.A.T.T. rules in so far as they debar to underdeveloped territories the special measures without which, certainly in the West Indies, agricultural industries now flourishing must perish.

As regards the second of the difficulties mentioned above, it is already clear that there will be considerable opposition to the proposals for the protection of industrial enterprises on a Federal as distinct from a Unit basis. In this connexion, indeed, there is evidence of strong feeling in Jamaica, where industrialization has proceeded apace under the protection chiefly of a system of import licensing of competitive products. The Commissioners agree that the case for safeguarding existing industries is clear, and they have set out proposals for achieving

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From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Christmas season has been introduced with an imposing display of great lanterns down the length of Regent Street, looming rather fuzzily through a visitation of fog. This is no longer the "London particular" of Dickens, the yellow and malodorous horror of years gone by; but even the paler and cleaner mist of today, spreading over much of southern England, was enough to divert the trans-Atlantic air routes to Prestwick and produce a partial breakdown of communications. The toyshops are full of jet aeroplanes, space-suits, sputniks and other testimony to the scientific enthusiasms of the very young; there are tanks and rockets for the bellicose, but the surviving lead soldiers look shyly out of date. The towering Christmas tree, which is now the annual gift of the people of Norway to London, has been erected in Trafalgar Square, after a misadventure. The tree originally sent was involved in an accident with a lorry and broke in two; but the generous Norwegians promptly felled another and got it here by sea by the second week in December. When its lights begin to shine in the evening we feel that the London Christmas has begun.

* * *

Sir Winston Churchill's son Randolph is the *enfant terrible* of contemporary journalism; but his access to special sources of information, combined with a genius for inspired guesswork, have enabled him to bring off some startling *coups*. He is one of those people whom we tend to take most seriously when he is officially contradicted. He is now contributing to a daily newspaper a serial account purporting to tell the inside story of the unlucky Suez adventure, and implying among

other things that the British and French governments were from the outset in collusion with the Israeli attempt to invade Egypt. The Foreign Office took the unusual step of holding a conference of journalists, at which their press officer pointed out—what might have been taken for granted—that Mr. Churchill had had no access to their official papers, and described his articles as inaccurate in several respects; but nothing would induce him to say what the inaccuracies were. The inevitable result was that most people suspected there must be "something in it."

* * *

The sequel was that the Prime Minister in the House of Commons was bombarded with Opposition questions, all aimed at damaging the Government by suggesting that something highly discreditable in Sir Anthony Eden's conduct two years ago was being hushed up. Mr. Macmillan turned the attack aside with his usual airy competence; but in assuring his hecklers that the Government was quite ready to defend its record at the polls, he let fall the observation that the test might come earlier than his adversaries thought. Speculation is now buzzing hard: was this an accidental indiscretion, pointing to an early appeal to the country? It has to be taken in conjunction with a more considered announcement of the Prime Minister recently, that no dissolution was intended this winter. But it has been observed that all the measures promised in the Queen's Speech are being pushed forward with unusual speed, as if to clear the parliamentary programme early; and both sides are working up the temperature of debate

(Continued on page 330)



Christmas Decorations in Regent Street

Commonwealth Sugar

Price Negotiation for 1959

THE annual series of meetings between representatives of the Commonwealth sugar exporting territories and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which started on November 11th concluded on December 4th.

Full agreement was reached as follows:—

Price for 1959

The negotiated price for 1959 will be £45 2s. 0d. per ton.

Duration of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

The agreement has been extended for a further year and now runs to the end of 1966.

Quotas

Negotiated price quotas for the year 1959 will be increased by 2½ per cent above those for 1958. Overall agreement quotas remain unchanged.

The position of British Honduras, St. Vincent and East Africa in relation to the agreement will be reviewed at the time of the annual negotiations in November, 1959.

Price Fixing Arrangements

The parties to the agreement will consider together in 1959, as in 1955, the working of the system by which the negotiated price is determined.

A comparison of the annual negotiated price quotas for 1958 and 1959 is as follows:—

	Existing Annual Negotiated Price Quota	Addition for 1959
	tons	tons
Australia	300,000	7,500
West Indies and British Guiana	640,000	16,000
British Honduras	3,600*	90*
Fiji	120,000	3,000
Mauritius	335,000	8,375
St. Vincent	1,050	26
South Africa... ..	150,000	3,750

* The arrangements made last year to enable British Honduras as production expands to increase exports within her maximum quota under the Agreement will be continued in 1959.

The British West Indies representatives at the talks were Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, chairman of the British West Indies Sugar Association, Sir Archibald Cuke, Sir Harold Robinson, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. H. E. Green, Mr. P. M. Philips and Mr. R. Norris, who were joined by the Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, Mr. Garnet H. Gordon, and Sir Jock Campbell, Mr. C. M. Campbell, Mr. J. A. C. Hugill and Mr. A. E. V. Barton of the West India Committee. Mr. H. R. Sharp represented British Honduras.

Sir Jock Campbell was elected chairman of the Commonwealth exporters' group in 1957 for 1958, and at the close of the discussions this year was again unanimously elected chairman for 1959.

Mr. Richard Walter Youngman has succeeded Sir Aldington Curphey as President of the Legislative Council of Jamaica. A memoir of Sir Aldington appears on page 340.

Government Changes

Mr. Julian Amery at the Colonial Office

SEVERAL changes among junior Ministers in the Government, consequent upon the resignation of Mr. Ian Harvey, Joint Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, were announced on November 28th. Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was appointed to succeed him, while Mr. Julian Amery, Under-Secretary of State and Financial Secretary, War Office, was appointed to succeed Mr. Profumo at the Colonial Office.

Mr. Amery, who was born in 1919, is the son of the late Mr. L. S. Amery, the famous politician and states-



Mr. Julian Amery.

man who held a number of high offices, including those of Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Secretary of State for India and Burma. Mr. Julian Amery was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. From 1938-39 he was a war correspondent in the Spanish civil war, and during the second world war saw active service in Egypt, Palestine and the Adriatic. In 1945 he unsuccessfully contested the Preston seat for Parliament and five years later was elected as the member for Preston North. He was appointed to the War Office in January, 1957.

C. Czarnikow Ltd., of Mincing Lane, announce that Mr. Richard England Liddiard has been appointed chairman. Mr. Liddiard joined the company in April, 1946, and became a member of the board in October, 1947. Mr. Howard J. Sayers and Mr. Arthur F. Blake have been elected vice-chairmen of the company.

TRADE AND TARIFFS*(Continued from page 325)*

this during a period of transition. During that period, on the one hand such industries would continue to receive protection within their present Unit limits and enjoy their present advantages, even to the point of maintaining tariff advantages by means of special Unit surcharges, and also, in the case of Jamaica, a continuance of the existing quantitative restrictions, but, on the other hand, their future as *Federal* industries must be considered, and the necessary adjustments made. As regards future claims to protection of enterprises not already established, the Commissioners say frankly that the best way of handling the problem is "not so clear," and while pointing out that the Units will continue to have at their disposal, independently of the Centre, various methods of encouraging development, such as income tax holidays, provision of trading estates, concessions for the supply of water, power and lighting, and housing for workers, they emphasize that during the transition period the authority for the tariff instrument and protection must pass to the Centre. That being so, new industries during the transition period should be submitted to the Federal rather than to the Unit authorities, for only so could those behind the propositions be sure of the continued validity of any concessions granted. Perhaps the Commissioners are unnecessarily fearful, for surely the entrepreneurs concerned would make up their own minds concerning the Units in which they wished to conduct their operations, and it is hardly conceivable that the Federal authority would permit that wish to influence the terms of any concessions granted. Much argument, we imagine, will centre round the length of the transition period, and while the Commissioners favour five years, commencing two years hence, the interval being required to deal with necessary preliminaries, they also agree that an element of flexibility could be provided for special cases. In any case, the length of the period of transition is a matter for consultation and agreement between the Units. They will no doubt have full regard to the warning that "if with the object of eliminating . . . inconveniences and losses the development of the scheme is spread over too long a period its advantages may be brought about so gradually as to be imperceptible, and the stimulating effect of it upon the economy will be lost."

Little else in the report is likely to raise serious difficulty—not even those suggestions which relate to the disposal of the revenue collected by the Federal authority. What is now required is clear vision, unblurred by ephemeral considerations of a local political nature—an unbiased look into a future in which the people of the West Indies and, in due course, we hope, the people of British Guiana and British Honduras, firmly bound together politically, will in a very real sense "Dwell together in Unity," embarking together on a unified and therefore stronger commercial policy, and taking advantage of a wider internal market to develop new industries and expand existing ones under the protection of a common tariff. That there must be much give and take is obvious—"Units favouring high tariffs for the sake of their industries may have to accept reductions for the sake of extended free markets, and others may have to pay higher prices for

manufactured goods for the sake of solidarity with their partners in the Union." But others who have travelled the same road before have found such considerations to be "mere inconveniences of short duration," and it is necessary to look very hard for examples where those who have taken the road have turned back upon it.

Yet there is something more. Add to the general considerations this special one, that if the United Kingdom Government persists in its present intentions in regard to freeing world trade, the West Indies, and Jamaica perhaps more than any other Unit, will suffer great hardship. When the United Kingdom market is open to all comers, with no more protection for West Indian products than is afforded by preferential duties, themselves under pressure in the G.A.T.T., we see no future for citrus, little for cigars, quite possibly none for bananas, to mention only three products. When, moreover, the West Indies begin to feel the competition of the colonial territories, developed as well as protected under the Treaty of Rome, depriving them of outlets on the continent of Europe, can any part of the Federation afford to turn its back on the brightest prospect on the horizon? The grand experiment cries out for a thorough and prolonged trial. What, most of all, is now required is "understanding and goodwill."

British West Indian Airways**Sir Errol dos Santos becomes President**

The following announcement was issued by British Overseas Airways Corporation on November 19th:—

"Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E., who has been chairman of B.W.I.A. for the past eight-and-a-half years, has relinquished his post with effect from November 17th, 1958. At the request of the board of B.O.A.C. and of his colleagues on the board of B.W.I.A., Sir Errol has agreed to become president of B.W.I.A., an office which Sir Gerard d'Erlanger has relinquished in order that Sir Errol's long experience and valuable council can continue to be available to the company.

"The boards of B.O.A.C. and B.W.I.A. take this opportunity to express their warm appreciation of the outstanding service which Sir Errol has rendered during his term of office as chairman.

"The name of his successor as chairman will be announced in due course. Pending the announcement of his successor, the deputy chairman, Mr. H. O. B. Wooding, C.B.E., Q.C., will act as chairman of the board of B.W.I.A."

New Senator Appointed

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Alister Norris Hughes, J.P., of Grenada, as a member of the Senate of The West Indies with effect from November 29th in the place of the late Senator T. A. Marryshow.

Mr. Hughes, who was born in 1892, served as a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Grenada from 1954 to 1957. He was a member of the Grenada Tourist Trade Development Board for 10 years, and chairman from 1950 to 1956 and for the past year has been chairman of the Grenada Chamber of Commerce.



THE QUEEN MAKES FIRST CALL IN NEW TRUNK DIALLING SYSTEM



IAN BLACK—BRITAIN'S "SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR"

See page 330



A WINTER EVENING IN KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH. THE SPRAT BOATS RETURN HOME

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Mace for Federal Legislature

Presentation by Commons Delegation

A STERLING silver parcel-gilt mace, the gift of the House of Commons, was presented to The West Indies Federal House of Representatives on December 1st by a House of Commons delegation led by Sir Thomas Dugdale, M.P. The other members of the delegation were Sir Henry Studholme, M.P., Mr. James Cluter Ede, M.P., and Mr. David Lidderdale, Fourth Clerk at the Table of the House of Commons.

In presenting the mace, Sir Thomas Dugdale said that the House of Commons had not forgotten that when Britain was in mortal danger the West Indies had stood unflinchingly by her side and had made many sacrifices. He recalled that elected assemblies were no novelty in the Caribbean and that both the Speaker, Mr. E. R. L. Ward, and the Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Adams, came from an island (Barbados) whose House of Assembly "can trace an unbroken descent of some 300 years and where, I am told, the rules of procedure are just as zealously followed as at Westminster."

Proposing a motion of thanks to the Commons, Sir Grantley Adams said that but for Britain's parliamentary tradition and rules the whole world would be in turmoil. West Indians felt that the best way to run their affairs was to follow the parliamentary tradition. In spite of some suggestions that they should let down their bucket in the American sea or seek to become a province of Canada, they wanted to be a dominion "on their own" within the Commonwealth and moreover had no intention of following the example of some South American countries.

The members of the House of Commons delegation arrived in Trinidad on November 28th, and spent about a week in the island before returning to London. A programme of engagements had been arranged for them, and in the evening of the day of the presentation ceremony they were the guests of honour at a reception held by the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Federal Headquarters in Port-of-Spain. After the reception they dined with the Federal Prime Minister.

On December 2nd, they were the guests of honour at a State dinner, followed by a reception, given by the Governor-General of The West Indies and Lady Hailes.

A reproduction and description of the Mace were published in the CIRCULAR for April last.

Jamaica Hotel Changes Hands

Gordon Hotels—which owns the May Fair and Grosvenor in London and the Metropole hotels in Brighton, Folkestone and Monte Carlo—has bought the Sans Souci, a small luxury hotel at Ocho Rios, Jamaica.

The Sans Souci was expected to open for the season on December 20th. Plans for the future of the hotel include a possible extension of 60 double rooms. When completed they will raise the hotel's total to 170-180 rooms.

Mr. Edward J. Danziger negotiated the purchase against very heavy interest by other parties. Mr. Harry Lee Danziger is now in Jamaica supervising the alterations.

Jamaica and Federation

Mr. Manley Threatens Withdrawal

OUR Jamaica correspondent, in a letter from Kingston dated November 25th, states: "To withdraw or not to withdraw from Federation was the big question throughout Jamaica this month. The discussion was sparked by the statement at a Press conference in Jamaica by the Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Adams, that the Federal Government might have to impose an income tax before the first five years of Federation were up and also might have to make such tax retroactive.

"The first reaction was a statement from the Chief Minister, the Hon. Norman Manley, that Jamaica might have to reconsider her position in regard to Federation if there should ever arise any possibility of the Federal Government contemplating policies which would have the effect of disrupting the economic development of Jamaica. Sir Alexander Bustamante followed this with a big advertisement in the daily Press saying that Mr. Manley's statement did not contain the clarity which the situation demanded and stated his point of view which was that if Jamaica was to stay in the Federation the Constitution would have to be rewritten so that the Federal Government would have no right to impose any kind of taxation upon Jamaica without Jamaica's prior agreement, that representation of seats in the Federal House must be on a population basis and that the terms of any customs union must be such as not to hurt 'our workers or our economy.'

"In an editorial the *Daily Gleaner* said that all Jamaica would welcome a forthright and unequivocal statement from Mr. Manley in rejection of 'some of the more irresponsible statements made by the Federal Prime Minister.' In a further editorial on the subject the *Daily Gleaner* warned that the would-be investor would be inclined to forget about the West Indies on hearing Sir Grantley's views. The paper agreed that the Federal Government must be more important than the unit governments in future, but feared that more haste would mean less speed and that day (of the Federal Government's being more important) had not yet come. In a third editorial the *Gleaner* warned the public against blaming the idea of Federation instead of the Prime Minister who, the paper claimed, was playing some game of his own. The editorial stated: 'There can be many explanations of the Prime Minister's action, but none that we can think of which is favourable to his judgment or his character.'

"In the House of Representatives on November 13th, the Chief Minister said that Jamaica would withdraw from Federation if the constitution was not changed to suit the development of the life of Jamaica.

"The subject was one of the main points of the Jamaica Labour Party Conference, Sir Alexander Bustamante saying that he pledged that he would take Jamaica out of the Federation if Federation was to hurt Jamaica. At the Conference Robert Lightbourne, M.P., said that the Jamaican members of the Federal Government were traitorous in letting down Jamaica so as to support Sir Grantley Adams."

West Indians in Britain

W.I. Delegation Studies Welfare Services

SENATOR A. G. BYFIELD, Minister without portfolio attached to The West Indies Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, arrived in the United Kingdom early in November on a special mission to discuss the staff and organizational requirements of the Federal Government Services in London. Senator Byfield was accompanied by Mrs. Stella Gregory, of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission, and Mr. G. C. L. Gordon, Registrar of Co-operatives in Jamaica.

Shortly after his arrival, Senator Byfield attended a conference at the Colonial Office, arranged by the British Caribbean Welfare Service, and attended by representatives of the National Federation of Community Associations, the London Council of Social Services and the National Council of Social Services, as well as the staff of the British Caribbean Welfare Service.

After listening to the discussions, Senator Byfield asked many questions about the position of the various West Indian communities in Britain. He explained that his visit was as the result of the recommendations of the Deputy Prime Minister of the West Indies, Dr. La Corbinierc, after his short stay in Britain shortly after the racial disturbances in London.

Senator Byfield said that the Government of The West Indies were most anxious to initiate any changes that were necessary for the migrants services in the United Kingdom, to help to improve community relationships between West Indians and local inhabitants, wherever they had settled.

After visiting West Indian communities in the Notting Hill, Brixton and Paddington districts of London, the delegation made a three-weeks tour of provincial cities and towns in England, including Nottingham, Sheffield and Bristol, studying the welfare of West Indians and seeing what improvements could be made.

Senator Byfield, Mrs. Gregory and Mr. Gordon were entertained to lunch on November 21st at Whitehall Court by the Public Relations Standing Committee of the West India Committee. Among those also present were Mr. Garnet Gordon, Sir Archibald Cuke, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. Ivo de Souza and Mrs. Mercer, of the Colonial Office.

(Continued from next column)

any similar action against Commonwealth "Sherry." Lorries hurrying to England with large consignments of the so-called Spanish Champagne were stopped at the French frontier and their loads had to be transferred to sea transport. A chain of whisky bars in Paris has closed for a week in protest, posting up a notice which may not be appreciated in Glasgow: "Scotch remains English, let Champagne remain French." Meanwhile the Champagne Association here, who in my view, having regard to the established misdescriptions of other wines, never had a chance in the criminal courts, are going to try again by way of injunction in the Court of Chancery.

International Sugar Conference

Further Statement by Mr. Hare

A statement made in the House of Commons on November 10th by Mr. John Hare, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, regarding the recent International Sugar Conference at Geneva, was published in last CIRCULAR.

A further statement was made by Mr. Hare on November 20th in reply to a question by Mr. Barter. Mr. Hare stated: "The draft agreement approved by the International Sugar Conference has today been laid before Parliament as a White Paper. The Government intend, subject to consultation with the governments of the sugar exporting territories party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, to sign the new International Agreement, and subject also to the completion of the normal Parliamentary procedures, to ratify it as soon as possible."

FROM A LONDONER'S NOTEBOOK

(Continued from page 326)

and making themselves ready to enter a decisive struggle at short notice.

* * *

One sign of the times is the issue of a policy-defining pamphlet, under the title "The Future Labour Offers You." This is by no means the usual rather drab summary of party projects which for the professional politician does duty for "literature." It is a lavishly ornamented book, on glossy paper and glowing with colour, bearing all the marks of the expert technique of high-powered publicity agents; and though Conservatives naturally decry its contents as vague promises to do for the people what the Government is already doing better, it appears to be selling in quite unprecedented numbers. The success of this venture has gone far to dispel the mood of depression from which the Labour Party was lately suffering.

* * *

An unusual case has occupied no less than a week of the Old Bailey's time. A white sparkling wine was lately introduced to the English market under the label of "Spanish Champagne." Now Champagne is a historic county of Old France, and all the world should know that it is not in Spain. Dealers in other wines with proud territorial names have for long resigned themselves to the competition of Californian "Burgundy," Jugoslav "Hock," South African "Sherry" and the like. But the Champagne shippers were made of sterner stuff, and promoted a criminal prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act, on the ground that the description was false. An enormous amount of quite irrelevant evidence was heard from professional and amateur connoisseurs; but in the end the jury would not convict, presumably holding that, though the inaccuracy of the description was self-evident, nobody could be deceived.

The judgment, however, is provoking vehement international controversy. Though Spain profits by it, I have read in a Spanish newspaper a thinly veiled hint that it was politically dictated, in order to forestall

(Continued in preceding column)

British Guiana Development

Review by Under-Secretary of State

THE economic and political situation in British Guiana was the subject of a statement made recently by Mr. John Profumo, who until November 28th was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. [See page 327.] The statement, a Parliamentary written reply published in *Hansard* of November 20th, was as follows:—

"The past year has seen continuing expansion of investments in industrial spheres. The two large overseas investments of the Demerara Bauxite Co. in new alumina plant and of North West Guiana Manganese Mines, have progressed satisfactorily, although the rate of installing alumina plant has been slower than was originally expected because of the world recession in the aluminium industry. During the year, too, there has been offshore prospecting for oil by the Standard Oil Co. of California, the results of which are not yet known.

"As regards local investment in industry, the secondary industries which began in 1957, notably the brewery and the margarine factory, have successfully established themselves, and a chip board factory is under construction. Finance has been found for the necessary installations for bulk loading of sugar.

"The rice and sugar crops in 1958 are both expected to prove records. The year's recession in aluminium, however, has resulted in the laying-off of workers in the bauxite industry, and this has had an adverse effect on indirect revenue and on revenue from export duty. The position in the middle months of the year was very unpromising, and it looked as if the budget outturn would be very disappointing.

"The stimulus to the economy from the additional value of rice crops this year, which followed last year's bad harvest, has, however, altered the picture considerably, and the larger production of sugar has also helped. As regards 1959, present indications are that there will be some budgetary difficulties because of reduced world prices of sugar as between 1957 and 1958. There are, however, good grounds for believing that the difficulties of 1959 will be temporary ones in view of better prospects for the bauxite industry and increased production of agriculture crops.

Drainage and Irrigation

"The development in agricultural land is continuing very quickly; the large scale drainage and irrigation works at Blackbush Polder are ahead of schedule and those at Boerasirie are nearing completion. These, when completed, will do much to increase national income and will help with the problem of under-employment in the colony. Other land development and communication projects are in an advanced stage of planning but require finance if they are to be implemented. Currency notes in circulation at October 1st, 1957, were \$16,200,000 and at October 1st, 1958, \$18,130,000.

"The general impression is that the economy remains buoyant and that the very good progress which has been achieved in the last four years will continue, and indeed be accelerated, as the impact of the development programme and overseas investment is increasingly felt. The high birth rate, combined as it is with a high level

of unemployment, requires a rapidly expanding economy if the improvement in living standards which has been achieved over the past few years is to be maintained. The British Guiana Government is fully alive to this need for expansion, and a committee set up to advise Ministers on the possibility of encouraging new industries will shortly make its report.

"The assistance which Her Majesty's Government is giving to the colony by way of loan, which was announced in the House on July 18th [see CIRCULAR for August, page 219], will enable the current development plan to continue despite the difficulties of the London market, and my right hon. Friend expects to have further talks in London next year with British Guiana Ministers as soon as their further development projects have been examined by economic experts.

"In the political field, I am happy to be able to tell the House that, since the elections last year, the British Guiana Ministers, despite their dissatisfaction with present constitutional arrangements, have been co-operating fully with the Governor in the general administration of the colony. The House will recall that, in my right hon. Friend's statement on July 18th, he spoke of future constitutional developments and referred to the proposal to appoint a local committee to go into the whole question of the form which such developments should take. The Governor has now appointed that committee and I am sure the House will be with me in looking forward with great interest to the views which they put forward."

Harrison Line

Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., wish to advise shippers that, as from January 1st, it is their intention to improve their present direct service from London to Trinidad, Barbados and Demerara by despatching a vessel every 10 days.

Starting with s.s. *Inventor* vessels will close for cargo at "N" shed, South West India Dock, London, on every alternate Tuesday and Friday and will sail on the following Friday and Tuesday, respectively.

They hope that by providing this more frequent service the increasing requirements of the export trade will be amply fulfilled.

The Harrison regular monthly service from London direct to the "Other Islands" will be continued as before.

Trinidad Oil Industry

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd. For the month of September production of crude oil and casing-head gasoline amounted to 250,704 barrels, and for October, 256,150 barrels.

Shell Trinidad, Ltd. Production of crude oil for four weeks ended September 29th was 660,603 barrels, and for five weeks ended November 3rd, 818,255 barrels.

Texaco Trinidad Inc. (formerly The Trinidad Oil Co., Ltd.). The crude oil production for September was 1,488,049 barrels, and for October, 1,544,112 barrels.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. Crude oil output for September was 452,533 barrels, and for October, 472,418 barrels.

The Federal Legislature

New Headquarters

The *West Indies Gazette* of November 18th contained the following proclamation by the Governor-General of The West Indies :—
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PROCLAMATION

THE WEST INDIES

By His Excellency the Right Honourable the LORD HAILES, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of The West Indies, &c., &c., &c.

[L.S.]

HAILES

Governor-General

WHEREAS by paragraph (1) of article 40 of the Constitution of The West Indies it is provided that subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the sessions of each chamber of the Federal Legislature shall be held in such place and shall begin at such time as the Governor-General may appoint by proclamation :

And whereas by my proclamation dated the twentieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, I proclaimed and appointed the Legislative Council Chamber, Red House, Port-of-Spain, as the place in which the first session of the House of Representatives should be held on Friday the eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight at 11 a.m. :

And whereas it is now expedient that the said first session of the House of Representatives should as from today, Monday the seventeenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight be held at the Chamber of the House of Representatives on the fourth floor of the Headquarters of the Federal Government situated in Treasury Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad :

Now therefore by virtue of the power and authority in me vested I DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AND APPOINT the said Chamber of the House of Representatives as the place in which the said session shall continue to be held as from today, Monday the seventeenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the Federation this 17th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

By His Excellency's Command
M. STAVELEY

Secretary to the Governor-General

The new Federal Headquarters were formally handed over by the Chief Minister of Trinidad and Tobago at a brief ceremony held on November 6th.

Caribbean Review, the Sunday evening broadcast news programme of events in the Caribbean, in a short report of the ceremony, quoted the Chief Minister as handing over in a speech which concluded with the words "I now hand over the temporary home of our

permanent Federation." The Governor-General was quoted as saying "In this building, the future of West Indian life and achievement will be heavily influenced in the next few crucial years that will be essentially a time of greatness." Sir Grantley Adams, Federal Prime Minister, thanked the Trinidad Government for sacrificing their claims to the building and said afterwards that he had never a doubt that Federation would be a success.

Commonwealth Preference

New Regulations

ON November 17th the Board of Trade published the Commonwealth Preference Regulations, 1958, which lay down the conditions for eligibility for Commonwealth Preference on goods which have been manufactured in the Commonwealth Preference Area. The new regulations will come into operation on January 1st, 1959, simultaneously with the new Brussels Nomenclature tariff, and will replace the current regulations.

The new regulations reproduce the effect of the old regulations. They lay down the condition that, in order to qualify for Commonwealth Preference, manufactured goods must have been manufactured in the Commonwealth Preference Area and a minimum proportion of the cost of manufacture must be attributable to work done or materials grown or produced in the area. Cost of manufacture is defined, broadly, as cost of materials, wages, and overheads. The regulations apply to both protective and revenue duties.

An advance edition of the Brussels Nomenclature Tariff was published in July this year (H.M.S.O. No. 34) (Sale) (Advance Edition).

The old regulations were made under legislation which will be repealed by the new Import Duties Act, and it therefore became necessary to make new regulations. While the new regulations have the same effect as the old regulations, the opportunity has been taken to redraft the current text.

The new regulations are published as Statutory Instrument 1958, No. 1874, and are obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Offices at 5d. per copy.

Section four of the regulations, which deals with sugar and tobacco preferences, states that in the case of refined sugar, extracts from sugar, molasses, and manufactured tobacco, on which a preferential rate of duty is chargeable, under a direction given by the Board of Trade under subsection (2) of section 8 of the Finance Act (1919) b, only upon a proportion of the goods corresponding to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture, shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been grown or produced in the Commonwealth Preference area, at least 5 per cent of manufacturing cost must also be attributable to Commonwealth expenditure.

As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the death, in Grenada, of Mr. Eric Johnson, a director of Jonas Browne & Hubbard Ltd. Mr. Johnson, who was born in the island 60 years ago, entered the service of the company in 1914.

Trade and Tariffs in the West Indies

Report of Commission

THE following is a summary of the Report of the Trade and Tariffs Commission published recently by the Government of The West Indies. This report is the subject of the leading article in this issue.

The Commission on Trade and Tariffs was appointed in accordance with a resolution of the London Conference of February, 1956, at which the agreement to form a Federation of the British Caribbean Colonies was reached.

The terms of reference of the Commission were "to examine and report to the Federal Government on the economic, fiscal and other technical problems involved in the establishment of a Customs Union for the Federal area, bearing in mind the possible accession of British Guiana and British Honduras, and to work out a scheme for a Customs Union, to be implemented if necessary by stages." The Commission was directed to make its reports not later than two years after the setting up of the federal Government.

The members of the Commission were Sir William Croft, formerly chairman of the board of H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom (chairman), Mr. Hugh Springer, registrar of the University College of the West Indies, and Mr. Harald Christopherson, a member of the Customs and Excise Department in the United Kingdom. The duties of secretary were carried out at different times by Mr. Horace Roberts, Mr. O. E. Henry and Mr. Hugh Ford.

The Commission established their headquarters in Barbados in November, 1956. They paid visits to all the units of the West Indies Federation and also to British Guiana and British Honduras, and held discussions with governments, officials, traders and manufacturers' associations and many other bodies and individuals in all the territories, and received written memoranda from most of them. They completed their work in September, 1958, and made their report to the Governor-General.

The report is in two parts. Part I contains a general view of the problem as the Commission saw it, describes the difficulties they have tried to resolve and outlines the essentials of the scheme they recommend. The technical details, including the proposed common tariff itself, are contained in part II. But part I will supply the general picture which is required by the public at large and by those who form and give expression to public opinion.

The report describes "Customs Union" as being an economic partnership entered into by two or more administrations that desire to combine for the purpose of strengthening their economy. The Commission discuss the various motives for forming Customs Unions and draw attention to the usefulness of customs union as an instrument for industrial development. They mention the need to reconcile different tariff interests and say that favourable results will accrue more easily if the Customs Union is introduced while economic differences between units are still moderate. Delay would widen the differences and increase the difficulties.

The Commission give historic examples and of special interest are the references to the European Common Market and the discussion of the essential differences between federal and non-federal Customs Unions. In illustrating this distinction the report contrasts BENE-LUX, where the three participating states of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg retain their political identities, with Australia (the model for the West Indies Federation) where there is a political federation of the separate states as well as the Customs Union. The report stresses the value of a central authority in a Customs Union, and points out that the federal type of Customs Union has the great advantage that, in the federal organs of government, the machinery exists to serve the purposes of the Customs Union. This concentration of the legislative and executive authority of the Union ensures that the tariff itself and the law for its management are fully unified and harmonized. The importance of central authority is further stressed in connexion with commercial negotiations with other countries.

West Indian Problems without Precedent

The Commission point out that Federation without Customs Union is virtually unknown, and so is federal Customs Union without the centralization of legislative and executive authority from the start. The introduction of the Union in the West Indies departs from precedent in that the Customs Union will lag behind the act of Federation instead of leading up to it or being virtually coincident with it.

The report then stresses the essential features of a federal Customs Union: free trade between the members of the Union, a common tariff to the outside world, and a common customs law and customs administration. Internal free trade implies the absence within the Union not only of import duties, but also of quotas, export subsidies, discriminatory taxes and other protective devices. Free movement of goods also carries with it as a corollary the free movement of persons and capital. The Commissioners emphasize the view that internal free trade and the common external tariff are inseparable parts of a composite idea. The disadvantages which would arise from the introduction of internal free trade by itself, that is, without the common external tariff, are set out and discussed in detail.

The case of the West Indian Customs Union further departs from precedents in that discussion and negotiation between the units will have been preceded by the production, after prolonged expert inquiry, of a fully articulated plan, which should have the effect of facilitating and shortening the discussions and negotiations which must follow.

Reference is then made to the economic situation of the West Indies and in particular to the questions of (i) over-population, (ii) an economy which is mainly agricultural, and (iii) handicaps arising from the distance by sea and the poor communications between the unit territories. The Commission were not concerned with

the free movement of persons, but recognized the obvious and necessary connexion between that and the free movement of goods. Both are necessary to create a West Indian nation.

The role of the federal Government in the promotion of industries is outlined and the report quotes Professor Arthur Lewis as having recorded the view that the first essential to any vigorous industrialization is a Customs Union, and that it is idle to talk about making a serious effort at industrialization until the whole area is brought within a single Customs Union. The units will always have an important part to play in industrial development, e.g., in the fields of income tax, holidays, facilities in trading estates, water, gas and electricity concessions, workers' housing, and, of great importance, the training of industrial labour and technical education. But one function is essentially a matter for the Federation—the use of the tariff (and import restrictions, if permitted). It is accepted on all sides that industrial development is needed for the West Indies and that the wise and effective use of the tariff as an essential part of a policy of stimulation is necessary for that industrial development. "Indeed," the report says, "if this is taken as productive of new employment and is associated with the free movement of persons as well as goods, it will be regarded, more than anything else, as the test of the value of the Federation, and the federal organs in their early years will have no greater responsibility than that of bringing the Customs Union plan to completion."

Difficulties to be Overcome

The Commission describes in Chapter 3 some of the difficulties which presented themselves in drawing up a common tariff. Each of the 10 constituent territories has its own separate tariff and customs laws. There is considerable variation in the rates of duty in the several units, but although these divergencies have over the years become pronounced they are not yet of a major description. The difficulties would tend to become greater if Customs Union were delayed. A particular difficulty is commented upon arising from the preponderance of Jamaica, due to the high level of her tariff and the size of her population, the common level of the proposed federal tariff must unavoidably be placed above the mean point and, therefore, tariffs of the lower range, more especially that of Trinidad, need a relatively larger adjustment in the upward direction.

Although in recent years Jamaica has been following a protectionist policy, this has not radically affected the Jamaica tariff, which, though high and, therefore, of some protective value, is still essentially a revenue tariff. Jamaican protection is achieved largely by means of the quantitative restriction of imports. The future of quantitative restrictions, the report goes on, is uncertain; they may qualify for continuance on a federal basis under the new Article XVIII of GATT; if not they may have to be replaced by federal protective duties.

In summing up the difficulties to be overcome the report points out that the problem would have been easier to solve five or 10 years ago when the difference of interests, if it existed at all, was less marked; and that it will become increasingly difficult the longer units continue upon different and divergent courses.

The report then discusses the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement and the General Agreement on Tariffs

and Trade (commonly known as GATT), and points out the conflict which exists between them. "The tariff rigidity resulting from this has had a hampering effect in dealing with desirable revenue changes, for instance, in the case of the Trinidad budget for 1958."

The report summarizes the purposes which the common tariff must serve. They are

- (1) to replace 10 unit tariffs by one federal tariff;
- (2) to do this in such a way that the federal tariff will yield a revenue equal to the sum of the yields of the unit tariffs, plus an adequate contribution to federal expenses;
- (3) to arrange, as far as possible, that the distributable balance of revenue when divided among the units on the principle of area of consumption should be adequate for the financial needs of the units;
- (4) to ensure that unit revenues are sufficiently elastic;
- (5) to safeguard the position of unit-protected industries while their future on a federal basis is being considered;
- (6) to bring the tariff into accord with current requirements so that it can conveniently serve as a basis for regional economic expansion;
- (7) to satisfy Commonwealth and International agreements.

The report then describes the work of synthesizing the existing tariffs. The common system of classification which has been proposed for the federal tariff is that of the Standard International Trade Classification. After the individual unit tariffs had been reduced to common form, every item and sub-item was examined individually and the federal rate of duty to be recommended decided upon. For those items where protection was in issue, the problem was eased by the fact that in most cases the protection was by means of import licensing. The Commissioners propose that such licensing should be continued during the transition period until the protected industry has been examined and its claim for Federal protection adjudged, and that in the few cases where there is a protective tariff protection should similarly continue in the form of special surcharges during the transition period.

The Level of Federal Duties

On the question of the level of federal duties the report reads as follows:—

"85. It is not possible to lessen the total degree of reliance upon customs for revenue. A Federation is being created as well as a Customs Union and some increase is unavoidably caused by the need to finance the double operation. A general improvement of the tariff cannot, therefore, be brought about by reduction of rates without compensating increases, and the process is inevitably confined to adjustments and to shifting the weight from some to other points of the scale. Accordingly, it has been our endeavour to reduce, if not eliminate, duties upon basic foodstuffs, relying more for revenue upon those things of less necessity which an increasingly prosperous public is able to consume in larger quantities, or to pay higher prices for. We have also done something to lighten the burden on materials and tools and equipment for industry, and upon other such things as will be needed by an expanding economy. To the extent

that we have been able to achieve these aims, we shall, we hope, be providing the Federation with a sound basis for the progressive economic policy which it is virtually being called into existence to pursue."

Exemptions and remissions of customs duty will, when Customs Union has been established, be decided upon federal authority as will prohibitions and restrictions of imports and exports. The Commissioners recognize that legislation in aid of industrial development can be very useful and produce good results. At the same time there are dangers of abuse inherent in such concessions and the Federation is recommended to proceed with discretion.

The relative financial positions of the centre and the units are then discussed.

Financial Balance between Centre and Units

The Commissioners have endeavoured to produce a practical and workable plan which takes account of all the economic and fiscal realities of the West Indian situation. They mention two unusual factors. First, the geographical one that the West Indian Federation consists of islands, so that local goods moving between the units go by sea or air in the same way as goods imported from abroad. As a result internal trade cannot be physically separated from external trade in the way that is possible where a federation is a continuous land mass, and this must affect arrangements for internal free trade to some extent. Secondly, the West Indian Federation, initially at any rate, has a smaller share than is usual in a federation of the total responsibilities of state and consequently a smaller share of total revenue. But although the needs of the Federation will be modest at the start, they cannot be expected to remain so indefinitely. It should not be assumed that the customs revenue will always suffice for Federal responsibilities with a substantial margin to spare. There are, therefore, excellent reasons for not regarding as something which ought to be corrected the fact that a large part of the customs revenue accruing at the centre will, at any rate in the early stages of the Federation, be in excess of its own needs and redistributable to the units.

Nevertheless, the Commissioners have continuously kept in mind the need to preserve a balance in this matter, and to ensure that while the central financial position should be strong, the units should have to an adequate extent control over independent sources of revenue. They always contemplated that units should continue to receive the proceeds of duties to be collected upon importations from other units of internally excisable articles such as rum. Provided the duty did not exceed the local excise, this would be reconcilable with internal free trade, and would, indeed, be a notable advance on the present situation where units may, and sometimes do, treat one another's products in a highly protectionist spirit. The Commissioners also contemplated from the start that there should be special provisions for duties on petrol. All the petrol consumed by other units comes from Trinidad, where it is the source of valuable revenue to the Trinidad Government from excise, royalty and income tax. It, therefore, seemed that other units should be free to derive for their own credit, and subject to a degree of Federal supervision, revenue from petrol consumed in their own

territory. But the Commission found that these special provisions did not go far enough to provide the units with the required degree of financial elasticity, and, further, a special difficulty arose in the prospective reduction of revenue in Jamaica, where not only would many customs duties have to be reduced, but some excise duties might too (in order to maintain a reasonable differential in favour of local products).

The solution to these difficulties was found by the Commission in their Consumption Duty Scheme. The recommendation is that units should be free to collect consumption duty on certain alcoholic liquors and tobacco and petroleum products, viz., beer, rum, whisky, gin, brandy and other distilled alcoholic beverages; unmanufactured tobacco; cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco (but not cigars or snuff); petrol, kerosene and diesel oil. The rates of consumption duty might vary from unit to unit, but in any one unit they must not discriminate between local produce and similar imported produce, whether from another unit or from outside the Union. The fixing of margins designed to provide protection for local products or preference for Commonwealth products must rest exclusively with the federal authorities, and for goods which are subject to consumption duties the federal customs duties would be confined to these margins.

Consumption Duty

The report then deals with the loss of revenue as a result of the introduction of internal free trade and shows how the effect of the loss will be largely mitigated by units levying consumption duty on the articles mentioned in the previous paragraph. The units may also be expected to find in these consumption duties the desired elasticity of revenue. The Commissioners believe that this arrangement will come reasonably close to restoring the individual unit revenues to the figures obtained before the introduction of free trade and the common tariff. On the latest trade statistics available (1955) they estimate that there would be shortfalls in three islands, the largest of which would be in Jamaica. From the point of view of the public this would mean a reduction of taxation by way of customs, particularly on certain important goods widely consumed throughout the community, e.g., flour. On its budgetary side it represents a problem, but not one of excessive magnitude bearing in mind the buoyancy of the Jamaican revenues.

On the question of the effect on the cost of living of the proposed common tariff, the Commission say that there is good reason for thinking that as a result of the way in which the weight of taxation has been redistributed over the tariff the increases would have no significant effect on the basic cost of living as measured in retail price indices, nor should they make any excessive additions to the cost of public works or other capital enterprises. This would be the natural effect of a tariff constructed on the lines described in the Commission's paragraph 85 quoted earlier.

The next problem dealt with is that of bridging the gap between the present tariff situation and the introduction of Customs Union. The task of discussion and of securing agreement within the Federation will call for considerable expenditure of time and labour. All this preparatory work with its administrative and legislative ramifications might take up to two years, after which

time the report envisages that the Federation would pass a law introducing the Customs Union in a qualified form. The qualification would consist of certain transitional provisions which would themselves be written into the Federal law. By the end of the transition period, which the Commission consider need not last longer than five years, the transitional provisions would lapse and the Federal Customs Union would be in existence in an unqualified form. The reasons for the transition period concern first, revenue, and secondly, the protection of certain industries. On the revenue side a transition period might not prove to be necessary, but the Commission make proposals for effecting the change by stages if it were considered necessary. As regards existing protected industries the Commission recommend a system of specific provisions whereby the safeguards which these enterprises at present enjoy on unit authority should be stabilized for a period of years. These provisions would take the form of unit tariff surcharges raising the common tariff rate to the existing unit protective rate, with in the case of Jamaica a continuance of the existing quantitative restrictions. These provisions would be authorized and regulated by the Federation. Obligations entered into by unit governments would thus from the outset be taken over and respected by the Federation. An element of flexibility could be provided for special cases. The essential point is that the future treatment of each case must have been decided upon federally by the end of the transition period and either be completed or well on the way to completion by then. As to new industries not yet established the Commission think that the tariff aspect of propositions for new industries that may come forward during the transition period should be submitted to the Federation and considered on a federal basis.

British Guiana and British Honduras

The concluding chapters of the report deal with the Customs Law, regulations and forms, the staffing and administration of Customs, and the simplifications of Customs procedures.

Finally, as required by their terms of reference, the Commissioners consider British Guiana and British Honduras. They visited these territories and found opinion fluid, but when they discussed the idea of a unit which is not a member of a Federation being associated with a Customs Union of the federal type the difficulties and disadvantages became apparent. The federal Customs Law and tariff would be regulated by the federal legislature and executive, and customs administration would be controlled by federal officers. It does not seem possible in such a Union as this to devise any practical arrangements to ensure that a unit which remained out of the political association could take any adequate and satisfactory part in the management of the tariff association. The Commissioners conclude that membership of the Customs Union must wait on a decision as to joining the Federation. But British Guiana and British Honduras might well be admitted to some degree of consultation in the discussions following the Commission's report, for example, at meetings of the Council of Ministers. And negotiations will on doubt continue as in the past on subjects of common interest such as oils and fats and rice.

British Guiana Goldfields

C.D.C. Appoint Receiver

THE following statement regarding British Guiana Goldfields, Ltd., was issued by the secretaries, Chalmers, Wade & Co., on November 27th:—

"The directors have now reviewed the financial position of the company and have received further technical advice on the prospects of successful operations on its properties in British Guiana in the face of rising costs, the failure of the Konawaruk dredge to operate satisfactorily, and the static price of gold. They have decided, in view of the loss during the year to date of more than £130,000, bringing the cumulative loss to nearly £200,000, and in view of the unavailability of further finance, that the company must cease operations. They have so advised the debenture holder, the Colonial Development Corporation, and it is understood that a receiver and manager is being appointed."

Later the same day, the following statement was issued by C.D.C.:—

"Colonial Development Corporation in exercise of its rights as holder of debentures of British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and its subsidiary Potaro Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd., has today appointed Mr. W. B. S. Walker of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., receiver and manager of the property of those companies. The receiver, in consultation with the Corporation, may in due course be in a position to make certain proposals to individual trade creditors. In the meantime the Corporation cannot deal with creditors' inquiries."

West Indian Freight Rates

Conference at Federal Headquarters

A CONFERENCE on problems relating to the level of freight rates on goods imported into The West Indies was held at the Federal Secretariat in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from November 18th-20th.

The Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines was represented at the conference by its chairman, Mr. J. K. Harrison, who is a director of Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., and Mr. J. P. Kruseman, a managing director of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

A Federal Information Press notice issued at the conclusion of the conference states that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Kruseman were closely questioned on all relevant points by delegates from the Federal territories and from British Guiana. There was a full and free discussion of a number of matters including the level of freight rates; the possibility of standardizing freight rates to the area, with special emphasis on the differentials existing between freight rates to the smaller and to the larger islands; certain anomalies in existing freight rates; and the establishment of machinery for future consultation between the conference and West Indian interests.

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 £18 18s.

Caribbean Commission

Proposals for Reorganization

THE twenty-seventh meeting of the Caribbean Commission, over which Dr. H. R. van Houten, Director of the Department of Political Affairs, The Hague, and Netherlands co-chairman of the Commission, presided, was formally opened in Port-of-Spain on November 24th by Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of The West Indies.

After welcoming the co-chairmen and delegates, Sir Grantley continued: "The Government of which I have the honour to be Prime Minister welcomes the preparatory steps that have been taken by the Caribbean Commission to bring about an alteration in its constitution that will, in the words of the West Indian Conference, 'reflect the new constitutional realities in the Caribbean and facilitate the continuance of the needed social, economic and cultural co-operation in the Region'. There is no hesitation in the mind of the Government of the Federation of The West Indies regarding the desirability of what has been proposed—namely, the transformation of the Commission from an organ of the four Metropolitan Governments into a body directly representative of the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Federation of The West Indies, the other British Caribbean Territories and the Caribbean Departments of the French Republic. In principle we welcome the new arrangements that are now envisaged. I would, however, be lacking in candour if I failed to observe that the new arrangements will pose a very serious problem for The West Indies, and the other British Territories in the Caribbean. This problem we have not yet succeeded in resolving, though our efforts to do so are continuing. In the meantime, I trust that your discussion on this particular part of your agenda will serve to advance matters in the direction which we are all seeking."

Replying to the Prime Minister, the chairman, Dr. H. R. van Houten, declared that past accomplishments of the Commission were a cause of gratefulness and pride, and that the Commission felt that important work for the benefit of the region had been accomplished.

"Much more can be done," Dr. van Houten went on, "provided this Commission will be considered a living organization by the peoples of the Caribbean and this can only be the case if these peoples themselves take part in the work of the Commission, which they must consider as their own organization."

Mr. Douglas Williams, acting British Co-Chairman, said that the proposals for revision fell under two heads—constitutional and financial.

"Constitutionally," he stated, "our territories have developed to the point where they can play their full part as members of an organization of the kind proposed. But the United Kingdom Government has always made clear its policy that if its territories assume full responsibility, full membership of bodies of this kind, then they must also accept responsibility for the ensuing financial burden. Not to put too fine a point on it, he who calls the tune must also pay the piper."

"This is the main point around which our discussions with our territories now revolve. I am not in a position

this morning to report on the final outcome. I can say, however, that the majority of the British territories have not yet found it possible to agree to contribute to a successor organization. The British Government is, therefore, at present engaged in considering whether, in view of this, it will be possible to ensure the participation of the British territories in the work of a successor organization. The views of the British Government on this subject will be communicated to the other Governments concerned in the near future."

Emphasizing that the United States Government believed a regional approach to the economic, social and cultural problems of the Caribbean area to be the only really sound approach, Mr. Roderic O'Connor, the United States co-chairman, expressed perturbation at hearing Mr. Williams speak of difficulties in obtaining support for a new organization from the British territories.

"The Commission," Mr. O'Connor told his listeners, "has served well both in co-ordinating technical assistance available from other sources and in supplying such assistance directly through its own resources. The Commission can in our view do this job even better if and when it is set up on a revised basis so that the persons around this table will be those who have the knowledge of and the authority to act in the solution of the problems."

His Excellency M. Phillipe Grousset, French co-chairman, acknowledged that much ground still remained to be covered in reconciling divergent opinions, but he expressed the belief that there were good chances of finding a satisfactory solution.

"They have to be studied with the greatest care," Mr. Grousset declared, "and we can only say and we do say most sincerely that we hope that all these difficulties which have been mentioned will be overcome as soon as possible so that we may be able again to work together in the future."

After the formal opening session, the Commission went into private session to tackle its agenda.

Microbiological Institute

Future Activities Under Federation

WITH a view to reporting to the Federal Government of The West Indies, Dr. P. Spensley, an assistant director at the Tropical Products Institute in London, made a tour of the region in November.

His aim was to explain to the larger agricultural and industrial concerns, likely to be interested in microbiological research, ways and means in which the Microbiological Institute, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, could assist them in solving their problems, and to assess the potential financial support which the Institute might expect to receive in future from these concerns.

Dr. Spensley began his tour in Trinidad, where he arrived from the United Kingdom on November 9th, to hold discussions with officials of the Federal and Trinidad and Tobago governments and with the staffs of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and of the Virus Laboratory. He also met representatives of commercial, industrial and agricultural concerns before continuing his tour via Grenada, Barbados, Antigua, Jamaica, British Guiana and back to Trinidad to report to the Federal government.

The Chronicle

New Style and Cover for the CIRCULAR

At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was decided that, starting with next issue, this journal will be known as *The West India Committee Chronicle*. The word "Circular" thus disappears from the title after having been used—including the present number—on 1,332 issues since 1886. Nevertheless, "Chronicle" more correctly describes the functions of the journal.

The cover, too, will be changed as will be seen from the illustration below. The background is in golden



The 10 arms and badges which radiate from the Federal Coat of Arms are as follows: *inner curve* (reading from top) Antigua, Barbados, Dominica and Grenada. *Outer curve*, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad-Tobago. The badges in the lower part of the cover are those of the four colonies which are not part of the Federation—British Honduras, Bahamas, British Guiana and the Virgin Islands.

yellow and the badges and the title will be printed in black. It has been designed by Mr. Eric Manning.

The *Circular* had a cover for the first time in 1903, and from then until the present has continued to appear in bronze blue. The latest cover was designed by Mr. H. N. Eastaugh, and has been in use since 1936.

(Continued from preceding column)

in which we could get the whole of the Commonwealth trade on a sound economic basis.

It is to be regretted that in winding up the debate the President of the Board of Trade did not include an assurance on this important matter.

Imperial Preferences

Importance to West Indies

IN a debate in the House of Commons on December 2nd on Commonwealth economic problems Mr. Ronald Russell commented on the fact that while the Montreal conference had reaffirmed the need for maintaining and not weakening or discarding the Imperial Preference system, no steps had been taken to enable this country to increase and develop the system. While the Government white paper contained the statement that "One important way in which help can be afforded to the under-developed countries is to provide opportunities for them to expand their trade on a stable basis thereby increasing their export earnings and improving their prospects of attracting external capital," there was nothing in the publication to explain how it would be done.

He then dealt with the special problems of the West Indies, which "of all the less developed parts of the Commonwealth . . . takes pride of place in its claim for our help," and quoted with emphasis the remarks in the leading article of the November issue of the West India Committee CIRCULAR on the importance of providing an answer to the question: ". . . how are they in the coming era of free trade to continue to derive the profit they need from resultant products." "Although we are promising the development of the West Indies and other parts of the world," he said, "we are not ensuring that we can find markets for the produce they develop."

He continued: "Another paragraph in the article expresses anxiety about two commodities which are at present quite secure, namely, citrus and bananas. It says that in the agreements negotiated a few years ago those two industries have been allowed at least to preserve themselves and are on a fairly stable basis, but goes on to say:

'Unhappily for the West Indies, every pronouncement made by the United Kingdom makes clear its intention to remove the quota protection hitherto given to West Indian citrus as soon as the protection can no longer be justified for balance of payments reasons. Another industry which, under the same umbrella, has expanded and given new hope to the very poorest territories in the West Indies, transforming the outlook of thousands of impoverished peasants, is the banana industry. The threat to this industry is equally ominous.'

"I want to know whether the forebodings of this article are seriously justified, in that there is a danger of these two protected industries being abandoned in the interests of freer trade, or whether they can be allowed to go on under the protection they are now enjoying and possibly expand in future and provide still more employment for the people of the West Indies."

The Government should rectify the condition of unbalance which has developed as a result of the inflation of post-war years and offer to raise the specific preferences granted to Commonwealth countries to their pre-war level, after which there should be an attempt to renegotiate the whole of our imperial preferences in the light of post-war events. That was the only way

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN mischief-maker meet, de debil go a dinner."

* * *

MR. FRANCIS DEREK JAKEWAY, who has been Chief Secretary, British Guiana, since 1955, has been appointed Chief Secretary, Sarawak, in succession to the late Mr. J. C. H. Barcroft.

* * *

MR. FREDERICK MUNROE ATWELL, who, we regret to learn, died at Finchley, London, on December 1st, was the father of Miss Winifred Atwell, the well-known pianist and television personality. Miss Atwell, who is on a professional tour of Australia, was informed of her father's death by telephone.

* * *

MR. CARLTON O. MADDEN, an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Jamaica, arrived in Trinidad on December 1st to take up the post of Federal Personnel Officer in the grade of a senior Assistant Secretary. Mr. Madden, who is 37 years old, joined the Jamaica Public Service in 1940 and after several promotions became an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Finance in November, 1956.

* * *

AN exhibition of paintings and drawings by Miss Sybil Atteck, who was born in Trinidad, is to be held at the Commonwealth Institute in London from February 7th-March 1st next year. Miss Atteck's work is well known in North America and the Caribbean, where her paintings have been frequently and widely exhibited. She played a leading part in founding the Trinidad Art Society. This exhibition will be her first in London.

* * *

THE Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd., of Bucklersbury House, London, E.C.4, announce that Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., has been appointed a director of the company. As our readers will recall, Sir Hubert became Governor of Trinidad and Tobago in 1950 after a distinguished military career. In 1948-50, he was British co-chairman of the British Caribbean Commission. He retired early in 1955 and in September of the same year became chairman of a committee set up in London to raise funds to assist those who suffered in the "Janet" hurricane which struck Barbados, Grenada and the Corozal district of British Honduras.

* * *

MR. J. C. MAY, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, leaves London by air on January 1st for a visit to the West Indies. After talks in Trinidad with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, he leaves Port-of-Spain on the 5th for a tour which will include all of the cotton growing islands, where he is to confer with the president, secretaries and members of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in his capacity of chairman of the advisory committee in England. While in St. Kitts he will attend the annual meeting of the association, which has been arranged for January 12th-13th. Mr. May is due back in Trinidad

about February 7th when he will visit the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture of whose governing body he is a member. He sails from Port-of-Spain on February 10th and is due back in London about 10 days later.

* * *

A RECENT acquisition to the West India Committee library, presented by the author, is a copy of a volume in the "Family Doctor Book" series published by the British Medical Association. Its aim is to emphasize, to the man and woman in the street, a fact which is often not appreciated, that mental and emotional health are just as important as physical health, and to explain something of the part that our instincts play in fashioning our lives. It has been given the arresting title: *It's Healthy to be Human*, and is obtainable from the B.M.A. at the price of 10s. 6d.

The author is Dr. F. R. C. Casson, the eldest son of the late Mr. F. A. Casson, who was managing director of Corea & Co., Ltd., St. Vincent, W.I. The CIRCULAR is happy to call attention to another West Indian who is playing a distinguished part in the advancement of medical science. Dr. Casson, who was born at Arnos Vale House in St. Vincent, informs the CIRCULAR that he hopes to visit the Island during the coming winter.

The Pictorial Pages

THE first stage of the subscriber trunk dialling system in Britain was inaugurated at Bristol telephone exchange on December 5th when the Queen dialled "031 CAL 3636." Those present then heard an amplified voice say: "The Lord Provost of Edinburgh speaking," to which Her Majesty replied: "This is the Queen speaking from Bristol. Good afternoon, Lord Provost." The photograph in the top half of the first of the pictorial pages in this issue shows Her Majesty making the call watched by the Duke of Edinburgh and Mr. Ernest Marples, M.P., the Postmaster-General.

In due course, subscribers in most parts of Britain will be able to make trunk calls by automation.

The lower photograph on the same page was taken in a London hotel on December 10th, and shows Ian Black, the 17-year-old Aberdeen swimmer after receiving the *Daily Express* trophy by whose readers he was voted "Sportsman of the Year." Immediately afterwards he received a trophy from the B.B.C. by whose television viewers he was voted "'Sportsview' Personality of the Year." On the right of the picture is Lord Harding, who made the presentations.

For the striking photograph on the second of the pictorial pages we are indebted to *The Scotsman*. It shows the quayside at Kincardine-on-Forth after the sprat boats had returned home. Sprat fishing is an age-old local industry, once a lucrative source of income to Forth fishermen who are also engaged in salmon fishing in season. Silhouetted in the background of the picture is the road bridge spanning the estuary.

Obituary

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

Sir Aldington Curphey

Colonel the Hon Sir Aldington Curphey, C.B.E., M.C., President of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, died at Liverpool on the night of November 28th while on a visit to this country. Lady Curphey, who was with him, flew home to Jamaica on the 30th, and the body of Sir Aldington was flown to the colony on the following day.

Sir Aldington was born in St. Andrew, Jamaica, in August 1880, and became one of the best known and most popular figures in the island. He was educated at Wolmer's School, Jamaica, and at Queen's University, Canada, where he obtained his medical degree of M.D., C.M. in 1907. He then proceeded to Scotland and in 1909 became L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) and L.F.P. & S. (Glasgow).

After service for some time as assistant surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario, he joined the Jamaica Medical Service in 1912 and after some years was given charge of the Spanish Town Hospital and the Lepers' Home. In 1915 he was appointed Medical Officer to the first Jamaica War Contingent, and from 1916 to 1919 served with the Second B.W.I. Regiment. He was awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in despatches.

After the war, he went into private practice in St. Ann and became a member of the Parish Board in 1936. He was elected vice-chairman in 1937 and chairman in 1944 when he resigned to become a nominated member of the Legislative Council in the following year. During the second world war, he was appointed Surgeon Major to the Jamaica Local Forces, and later honorary Colonel of the Jamaica Regiment.

Sir Aldington had been Custos Rotulorum for St. Ann since 1949, a member of the Legislative Council since 1945 and President since 1952.

For many years he was an active member of the Jamaica branch of the B.M.A., and its President for 1937-38. A keen supporter of the Boy Scout Movement, he was Island Commissioner for 1939-45 and for several years had been chairman in Jamaica of the British Empire Services League.

Sir Aldington received his knighthood in the Birthday Honours in June last, and the C.B.E. in 1952. A photograph of him receiving the latter from the Queen during her brief visit to Jamaica at the end of 1953 appeared in the CIRCULAR for December of that year.

By his death, Jamaica has lost one of her most distinguished sons and a well-loved figure.

Sir William Rook

Sir William Rook, who died in hospital in London on November 29th, was chairman of C. Czarnikow Ltd., of Mincing Lane, and one of the leading figures in the world of sugar.

Born in 1885, at Exeter, he was educated there at the University College and on the Continent. He entered the City as a young man and soon afterwards joined Czarnikow's; he was a director of the firm for some

40 years. He was also president of Czarnikow (Canada) Ltd., and a director of L. Benedict & Co., Ltd., and of the Mincing Trading Corporation, of New York.

On the outbreak of the last war, he was appointed Deputy Director of Sugar Supplies and Director of Purchases, Ministry of Food, and was Director of Sugar from 1941-1950. During this period and also before the war, when he was a member of the colonial advisory committee, he travelled widely in the interests both of the State and of the companies with whom he was connected.

Sir William received his knighthood in 1942 and received honours from several foreign countries, the most recent of which was the Order of Duarte Sanchez y Mella, from the Dominican Republic.

Sir William was married in 1947 to Miss Beryl Stait-Gardner, who survives him. His first wife, who was Miss Millicent Baker when they married in 1911, died in 1939, and they had a son and a daughter.

Sir William had a host of friends in London, throughout the Commonwealth, and in many foreign countries, and his wide knowledge and experience will be sadly missed. He was elected a life member of the West India Committee in 1944.

West Indies Year Book

The thirtieth issue of *The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book*, covering the year 1958-59, is now available.*

Compiled to provide information for both tourists and business men, it is perhaps inevitable that, as communications are extended and improved, and business opportunities expanded, there should be an annual increase in the size and scope of the *Year Book*. A new feature compiled, for the assistance of the business communities in the United Kingdom, Europe, Canada and the United States, is comprised in the details of the principal newspapers and periodicals throughout the area, giving the essential particulars of each publication and wherever possible an indication of their advertisement arrangements and charges. There is also more information in regard to the Federation.

The usual valuable features are continued, the production and arrangement maintaining the tradition of excellence which is now firmly established. The price remains unchanged at 50s.

Government of Antigua Loan

A loan to finance development is being raised in London for the Government of Antigua, by the placing of £470,000 Antigua Government 6% Stock, 1977/1980 at a price of £97 per cent. The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations will be the registrars and the loan will have trustee status.

A sinking fund will be formed under the management of the Crown Agents with contributions at the rate of not less than 1 per cent per annum. A full six months' interest will be payable on June 15th, 1959.

The yield to redemption in 1980 is £6 5s. 2d. at the placing price of £97.

* *The West Indies and Caribbean Year Book*, 1958-59. Published by Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Price £2 10s., post free inland or to the West Indies, \$11.00 post free to Canada or U.S.A.

Piracy in the Caribbean

"BUT ships are but boards, sailors but men: there be land-rats and water-rats, land-thieves and water-thieves—I mean pirates." So spake Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*.

It has occurred to an American author, Edward Rowe Snow, to write the stories of some of the more colourful "water-thieves,"* who have hitherto seemed the peculiar province of our own Philip Gosse, to whom Mr. Snow gives due acknowledgment. Although he makes full use of Captain Charles Johnson's *General History of . . . Notorious Pirates* and the other usual sources, he also has recourse to several untapped accounts, and the result is a book worth while reading.

Of Mr. Snow's pirates—Lolonois, Madman of the Spanish Main; Long Ben Avery; Captain Charles Harris; Edward Low; Captain Lowther and the rest—nearly all, with the notable exception of the Chinese Madame Ching, whom he calls the World's greatest pirate, operated at one time or another in the Caribbean.

A distinguishing feature of *True Tales* is the interest the author takes in what actually happened to the treasure secreted by his heroes (or villains). He himself has taken a hand in investigating more than one reputed cache and has even been successful in retrieving a small collection of pieces-of-eight. He estimates that "no less than forty million dollars in gold and silver has been secreted up and down the Atlantic Coast with the probability of much more sea loot in the Pacific. Scarcely \$2,000,000 of this hoard, has been found."

An important chapter is devoted to the exploits of "the greatest buccaneer of the Western World," Sir Henry Morgan, who carried out all his operations from Jamaica and lived to be appointed its Lieutenant-Governor. But then Morgan should certainly be regarded as an accredited privateer rather than a pirate. Again it is unfortunate that the author seems to have relied almost entirely on the account given in the *Historie der Boecaniers* by Alexandre Exquemelin, and to ignore the modern, more favourable version of Morgan's character, as enunciated (for instance) by Brigadier-General Cruickshank in his *Life of Henry Morgan*. It is true that Exquemelin served as ship's surgeon on most of Morgan's expeditions and so was an eye-witness of the events he was describing. But it must be remembered that he was hopelessly prejudiced against his leader and that he wrote his *Historie* for his own people, the Dutch, at the end of a gruelling war against the British. It was when he came to describe (or invent) the atrocities—such as the burning of Panama and the sending of hostage nuns to scale the walls of Puerto Rico—that he revealed his venom.

Mr. Snow twice mentions the isle of Savona, which he locates to the south of Jamaica. But my gazetteer fails to disclose the name of any such island. Can he be referring to Sarrana, the coral reef off the Mosquito Coast?

Apart from these small points, the author and publishers are to be congratulated on these lively, exciting and scintillating stories which can be recommended to readers.

G.N.K.

* *True Tales of Pirates and Their Gold*. By Edward Rowe Snow. With frontispiece and maps. London: Alvin Redman, Ltd., 1958. pp. 274. 8 in. x 5 in. Price 15s. net.

Guide to Jamaica

A NEW guide to Jamaica is now available.* It has been compiled by Mr. Calvin A. Bowen, publicity officer to the Jamaica Tourist Board, and supersedes the former guide to Jamaica which was compiled by the late Mr. Philip Olley, who was secretary of the former Tourist Board.

In a preface of acknowledgment Mr. Bowen points out that none of the information contained in this book is original. That may be regarded as one of its virtues. When all is said and done, the foundation of Jamaica's appeal as a tourist resort is the unrivalled natural beauty of the island—unrivalled not only from the scenic point of view, but also on account of the remarkable variety of scene which is presented. It is good to be assured that those natural attractions remain unimpaired, by the fact that former descriptions of them require no modification. The sources of information upon which he has drawn—the *Handbook of Jamaica*, the *Geography and History of Jamaica*, the *Reference Book of Jamaica*, *Jamaica Today*, and the former *Guide to Jamaica*—have already been of material assistance to numerous visitors to the island, and the use of material from those reliable sources has everything to commend it.

The new *Guide* is modelled on the former edition, is of similar format, well printed and with photographic illustrations well reproduced. Being slightly smaller, it is even handier for the pocket.

Trinidad and Tobago Year Book

The 93rd issue of the *Trinidad and Tobago Year Book* breaks new ground by including information in regard to the Federation of The West Indies. The information, on this first occasion, is restricted to matters concerning the functions and composition of the Council of State, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Officers of the Federal Government, with directions on flying the Federal Flag on Federal and Commemorative Days, but it is intended to increase the amount of matter relating to the Federation in future issues.

Another innovation is the inclusion where possible of records to June, 1959. To get over difficulties in production and of obtaining up-to-date information in the early part of the year future issues of the *Year Book* will be for a period from July of one year to June of the next.

For the rest, the usual useful features are retained, with the information more up to date than heretofore as the result of the new basis of compilation.

As frontispiece there is an excellent and well reproduced portrait of Lord Hailes, first Governor-General of The West Indies, and throughout the volume there is evidence of careful attention to the standard of production.

The price in the colony remains at \$1.50, and in the United Kingdom at 6s. 3d., but the post free price is now 7s. 3d. It is printed and published by Yuille's Printerie, Ltd., 66, Maine Square, Port-of-Spain.

* *Guide to Jamaica*. A complete travel book of the famous Caribbean island. Compiled by Calvin Bowen, Publicity Officer, Jamaica Tourist Board, Kingston, Jamaica, W.I. Price 7s. net or from the West Indian Committee 7s. 7d. post free.

European Free Trade Area

Further Statements in Parliament

STATEMENTS made in the House of Commons recently by the Prime Minister and the Paymaster-General regarding the deadlock which exists in the negotiations to attempt to establish a Free Trade Area in Europe, were published in last CIRCULAR.

In response to a request by Mr. Harold Wilson, the Paymaster-General, Mr. Reginald Maudling, made a further statement in the House on November 17th. Mr. Maudling said: "In October, 1957, the 17 nations of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation recorded their unanimous determination to secure the establishment of a Free Trade Area that would take effect in parallel with the Treaty of Rome. The Inter-Governmental Committee, of which I am the chairman, was appointed to conduct the necessary negotiations.

"In these negotiations the French Government have always faced difficulties of quite a special order, as has been generally recognized, and they have felt compelled from the start to enter a number of reservations. In February, the French Government told us that they were going to combine these reservations in a single set of proposals which would be submitted to the Inter-Governmental Committee by the six partners of the Treaty of Rome.

"The resulting proposals reached the Inter-Governmental Committee last month. They confirmed the desire of all six countries to seek a multilateral solution of the problems and to see the Free Trade Area coming into force on January 1st. At the meeting in Paris last week the Inter-Governmental Committee completed its first examination of these proposals. This examination revealed points both of agreement and of disagreement. Arrangements were made for further consideration of a number of points of difficulty.

On Friday (November 14th), M. Soustelle announced that it did not seem possible to the French Government to establish the Free Trade Area as it had been proposed and that they were looking for a new solution. In these circumstances, the meetings arranged for this week could not take place as the whole basis upon which the Inter-Governmental Committee has been operating, namely, the unanimous determination of all governments to secure the establishment of a Free Trade Area, seems to have been brought into question.

"Her Majesty's Government will enter as soon as possible into consultations with all governments concerned in order to clarify the resulting situation. This is a matter of particular urgency because of the imminence of January 1st, when the first reductions of tariffs and relaxation of quotas will be made under the Treaty of Rome. Unless arrangements are made to the contrary these measures will not be extended by the six countries to the other members of the O.E.E.C. The consequences of such a situation could clearly be serious, especially if any breach of existing international obligations were involved.

"As I have explained to the House on more than one occasion, Her Majesty's Government have always recognized the special difficulties that the French Government face in these matters, and we have con-

stantly expressed our desire to find a solution to them. I should like to confirm once again that any proposals that the French Government, in consultation with their five partners, wish to put forward to safeguard the economic position of France, particularly in the next few difficult years, will be very readily considered. But we do not believe that any solution of these problems need be such as to involve the abandonment of the idea of the Free Trade Area, to which so many governments are deeply attached."

Effect on Dependent Territories

On November 20th, Mr. Braine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had made an estimate of the effect that the common external tariff of the European Common Market would have on the exports of the colonial territories after January 1st, 1959; and if he would give details in respect of the major commodities.

In a written reply, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated: "New and progressively increasing tariff preferences for the associated overseas territories of the Six in markets of the Six would inevitably make it progressively more difficult for our dependent overseas territories to sell their products in these markets. This would affect their development plans. In discussions with the Six under the aegis of the G.A.T.T. Her Majesty's Government and other affected parties are seeking to secure mitigation of the threatened damage. Current discussions include cocoa, coffee, bananas and tea."

Jews in Barbados

THE Jewish Historical Society of England has presented to the West India Committee library a copy of a book recently published under the society's auspices which places on record the inscriptions on the monuments in the burial ground of the Jewish Synagogue at Bridgetown, Barbados.*

The inscriptions have been recorded and transcribed by Mr. E. M. Shilstone, and checked by Mr. Cyril Moss of the British Museum. Each is intended to be a faithful reproduction of the original, and great care has been taken properly to decipher inscriptions which, owing partly to lack of skill in the cutting thereof, and partly to the mason's unfamiliarity with the Hebrew characters, offered difficulty in this respect.

The English settlement of Barbados took place in 1627, and Schomburgk, in his *History of Barbados*, published in 1848, gave 1628 as the date of the first settlement of Jews in the island. The oldest tombstone in the synagogue graveyard records the burial in 1660 of Aaron de Mercado. The records therefore go back almost to the earliest days of British occupation, and Mr. Shilstone's work should be of considerable value to students of the history of Barbados.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to further the work of the Committee by introducing suitable candidates for election.

* *Monumental Inscriptions in the Burial Ground of the Jewish Synagogue at Bridgetown, Barbados*. Transcribed with an introduction by E. M. Shilstone. The Jewish Historical Society of England, University College, London, W.C.1. American edition. Foreword dated March 15th, 1956.



The Homeward Mail



ANTIGUA

NEW Public Market. Our correspondent, Miss Helen Goodwin, writing from St. John's on November 24th, states: "The Governor opened the new public market on October 29th, in the presence of officials, members of the public and six delegates from Montserrat. The Police Band was in attendance. This new market is situated at the entrance of the Grays Hill-Grays Farm Road to St. John's, and provides adequate space for meat, vegetables, etc. Across the street is the beginning of the new sea-wall, a great improvement on the old shacks in that area.

Sugar Crop. "The 1959 sugar cane crop is due to start on December 1st. This unusually early start is due to the fact that next year's crop promises to be particularly good, and there are many canes from this year's crop which were left standing. It is to be hoped that there will be no delaying factors in the reaping. The estimate, to quote the local papers, is 35,000 tons of sugar.

Blind School Exhibition. "The Industrial School for the Blind staged its first exhibition of handicrafts on November 21st. It was a great success, and the 'students' all turned out in a new and colourful uniform for the occasion. Lady Rae, the chairman, Mrs. Burton and Miss Pointer (successor to Miss Elizabeth Moody Stuart) have done intense and sympathetic work among the blind folk and have reaped their reward. Exhibits included furniture, mats, trays, baskets, lampshades and fibre mattresses, the standard of which impressed visitors very favourably.

Obituary. "I regret to have to report the death, on November 18th, of Mr. William M. Howell, formerly manager of the local branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O. Mr. Howell, who was born in Barbados, was 92 years old. Mrs. Douglas Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howell, arrived in Antigua some days after her father's death, and hopes that Mrs. Howell will return with her to settle in England. The *Antigua Star*, in the course of a tribute to Mr. Howell, states: "The deceased was a sportsman in his early life, very keen on cricket and lawn tennis, but was forced to abandon these pursuits, following an accident. He was well known in and out of this colony and his passing was a source of regret to those who knew him."

"Antiguans will also be sorry to hear of the death in New York of Mr. Wilfred A. Gomes, for 30 years an employec of Stephen R. Mendes & Co. Mr. Gomes had been in ill-health for some time and had gone to New York for an operation. He survived the operation, but died shortly after."

BARBADOS

Barbados Tourist Board. A communication dated November 17th from the secretary of the Barbados Publicity Committee encloses a news release from the newly formed Barbados Tourist Board, the members of which were appointed for three years as from November

11th. The text of this release is as follows:—

"Mr. James Niblock, senior attorney of Robert Thom, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the Barbados Tourist Board. Mr. Niblock, a past president of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce, has been a member of the Barbados Publicity Committee since 1936 and became chairman in 1940.

"Appointment of the chairman of the Publicity Committee as chairman of the Tourist Board gives the official government stamp of approval to the work which the Publicity Committee has done over many years.

"The Publicity Committee was established in 1932 with a grant of \$240 B.W.I. from the government.

"In recent years the government has been adding to the annual contribution granted to the committee until this year the grant exceeded \$84,000.

"The total grant to be given to the new Tourist Board annually by government is \$150,000. The government has, however, undertaken to match dollar for dollar contributions by private enterprise up to a maximum of \$50,000 B.W.I.

"The total operating budget of the new Tourist Board can, therefore, vary from \$150,000 B.W.I. to \$250,000 B.W.I. per year. This is a spectacular advance on the \$240 donation of 1932.

Membership of the Board. "Mr. Niblock was born in Scotland and came to Barbados in 1908 to join the firm of Thom & Cameron, Ltd. He married in 1915 Miss Nan Baird, daughter of Major H. H. Baird. He served with the Barbados Volunteers and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1916. He was overseas with the British West Indies Expeditionary Forces and served in France and Italy.

"During his overseas service he was promoted captain of the 8th Battalion of the British West Indies Regiment.

"After his return to Barbados he rejoined the firm of Thom & Cameron, Ltd. In 1936 he became senior attorney and a year later the name of the firm was changed to its present style of Robert Thom, Ltd.

"After serving three years as president of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce from 1938 to 1940, Mr. Niblock became chairman of the Barbados Publicity Committee in 1940 and has been at the heart of the Barbados Tourist promotion ever since.

"Vice-chairman of the Tourist Board is Mr. Maurice Cave, who for some years has been treasurer of the



Mr. James Niblock

Publicity Committee. He has been a member of the Publicity Committee since 1953. Mr. Cave is also chairman of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society, a member of the Barbados Development Board, a Justice of the Peace, and active in many aspects of Barbadian life. The other members of the Barbados Tourist Board are the Hon. K. R. Hunte, industrialist, businessman and member of the Legislative Council of the island; Mr. Peter Morgan, proprietor of the St. Lawrence hotel and president of the Barbados Hotel Association; Mr. Charlie Taylor, vice-president of the Hotel Association and operator of the Hotel Royal; Mrs. Parris, wife of the Assistant Director of Civil Aviation and operator of the Supermare Guest House; Mr. Jock Mitchell, proprietor of the luxury Colony Club hotel on the St. James Coast; Mr. Vernon Knight, director of Da Costa & Co., Ltd., agents in Barbados for Pan American World Airways; Mr. John Kinch, manager in Barbados of B.W.I.A., agents for B.O.A.C.; Mr. Briggs Collins, director of R. M. Jones & Co., Ltd., agents for Moore-McCormack Lines, the French Line and Air France; Mr. Harry Niblock of the travel and steamship agency H. B. Niblock & Co., Ltd.; Mr. U. J. Parravicino, representative for Cooks and American Express and proprietor of the tour operating firm of Johnsons Stables; Mr. J. B. S. Dear, barrister-at-law, and leader writer of the daily newspaper the *Barbados Advocate*; Mr. C. G. Nightengale, member of the council of the Barbados Workers' Union; Mr. J. K. Rudder of the Taxi Drivers Association and Mr. C. B. Williams, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labour."

BRITISH GUIANA

The following extracts have been taken from the Guiana Diary for November 23rd, issued by the Government Information Services:—

Public Service Wages. "To review wages, salaries and conditions of service in the Public Service, Mr. Leslie Gorsuch, C.B.E., arrived in British Guiana on November 19th. Mr. Gorsuch has served in the Colonial Office, the Dominions Office, and the Federal Malayan Service. Since his retirement from the Colonial Service, in 1951, he has served on commissions and been appointed to review and investigate the public services in many territories.

Machinery for Plibord Company. "To supervise the laying down of plant and machinery for the Plibord Co. of British Guiana, Mr. Walter Zelf, a German technician, arrived on November 15th. Mr. Zelf has been commissioned by the manufacturers of the machinery to supervise the installation of the plant and proposes to spend three and a half months on the project. Thirty Guianese will be employed at the plant, but the overall number to be employed by the company will be about 150.

Sugar Production. "Sugar production in British Guiana at November 20th was up by 12,040 tons in comparison with the amount produced for the corresponding period in 1957. The production of sugar for the period under review totals 265,149 tons as compared with 253,109 tons for the same period last year.

Government Seeks C.D.W. Grant. "The British Guiana Government has made an application to the

Secretary of State for the Colonies for a sum of \$87,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to assist in the erection and establishment of Home Economics and Handicraft Departments during 1959. This was disclosed by the Minister of Community Development and Education, the Hon. B. Benn, on November 15th. The Minister pointed out that it was in keeping with the Government's decision to accelerate the education of students over the age of 11 years in primary schools.

Domestic Servants. "In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Labour Ordinance, Chapter 103, an advisory committee has been appointed by the Governor-in-Council to inquire into the wages and conditions of employment of domestic servants employed in establishments other than hotels, restaurants, cookshops and parlours and private residences and to make recommendations."

Constitution Dispute. *The Times*, of London, in its issue of December 3rd, published the following telegram sent on the previous day by its own correspondent in Georgetown:—

"Five Opposition members threaten to resign from the British Guiana constitution committee when it meets for a second time on December 19th. They have expressed dissatisfaction over the resolution passed at the first meeting that no oral testimony or memoranda should be received from the public, but that the committee should write its own constitution.

"Some people believe that the People's Progressive Party, the majority party, wants to use the situation for propaganda purposes, the suggestion being that if the committee recommends full self-government and this is rejected by the British Government, the rejection can be used as the basis for a campaign against the Colonial Office. Conversely, if the recommendation for full self-government is accepted, the People's Progressive Party can take the credit.

"Mr. John Carter, leader of the United Democratic Party, which is on the verge of merging with Mr. Forbes Burnham's People's National Congress, has severely attacked the decision not to take public evidence as typical of the 'dictatorial and undemocratic' attitude of Dr. Jagan's party in the Legislative Council.

"Meanwhile a drought which has hit the colony is causing much concern. The loss of rice crops in certain parts is threatened."

BRITISH HONDURAS

City Council Elections. Writing from Belize on December 3rd our correspondent states: "Anyone visiting Belize could be excused if they gained the impression that preparations were in full swing for a national election, as on almost any night in the capital the air is rent with the sounds of local politicians proclaiming the right of their cause over a loudspeaker system; but instead it is merely a campaign for the Belize City Council elections which take place on December 15th in order to elect nine members of the city council. Normally it would be difficult to know that an election was under way even on the day itself but this year is different and as the locals say: 'things are hot.'

"The two main reasons for this difference are 'the Guatemalan issue' and the emergence of the National

Independence Party as the first real opposition to the People's United Party led by Mr. George Price. It is probable that the candidates will number 15 (six N.I.P., six P.U.P. and three Independents) and on his record of attendance at City Council meetings (seven out of 23) one would normally expect that Mr. Price had little chance of election, particularly as most of his time has been spent in travelling to different countries advocating self-government for British Honduras which in itself is a worthy object (if faced in a realistic, sensible manner, and which from Mr. Price's point of view means, at the very least, the closest co-operation with Guatemala and severance of ties with the British Commonwealth of Nations).

Loyalty to The Queen. "It must be most difficult from an onlookers point of view to reconcile the fact that at heart the great majority of the inhabitants are completely loyal to The Queen with the attitude and speeches of P.U.P. leaders, and one can only surmise that they just can't believe what is apparent to any well-thinking person, that Mr. Price's object is not self-government for British Honduras but solely the incorporation of this country with the Republic of Guatemala.

"When the real object of his scheming becomes plain to all then once again will rise the spirit of the Bagmen to repel any man who dares to call this country his.

Guatemalan Claims. "There is little doubt but that Mr. Ydigoras Juentes, President of Guatemala, must be either very ignorant or very stupid if one judges him by his recent declarations on the position of Belice (the Guatemalan name for British Honduras). For instance, in a recent press interview he said that he was determined to make British Honduras a part of Guatemala, by peaceful means if possible, by force if necessary, and his recent telegram sent to Mr. Herbert Fuller, leader of the N.I.P., was one that would not be expected from a third rate politician, let alone the President of Guatemala, and Mr. Price must have felt very sore that more co-operation was not forthcoming in this instance.

"On September 15th, the Guatemalan national day, Mr. Juentes told the people: 'The People's United Party is liberating Belice for Guatemala,' and called on the people to support the P.U.P. In deference to this statement the P.U.P. executive on September 27th passed a resolution to change the name of British Honduras to Belice. Yet in spite of all this I am as convinced as ever that British Honduras would rise as a man against any aggressive act on the part of Guatemala.

Speedboat Burnt. "'The Rocket,' a 24 ft. speedboat valued at \$12,000 and owned by Mr. Charles Eyles, was removed from its moorings and was later discovered burnt beyond repair—police investigations are proceeding.

Arts Festival. "The dance and drama section of the Festival of Arts opened on November 5th, the sole adjudicator being Mr. Noel Vaz, drama tutor at the University College of the West Indies.

Sugar Industry. "Sir Harold Mitchell, director of the Corozal Sugar Factory who was well known in Britain as an M.P. from 1931-1945 and vice-chairman of the Conservative Party from 1942-1945, held a Press

interview on November 8th in which he stated his optimism regarding the future of the sugar industry in British Honduras and said that he foresaw no difficulty in raising the extra capital required to extend the local factory in order to produce 30,000 tons of sugar annually. Output for this year was approximately 11,000 tons and it is expected to raise this to 15,000 tons in 1959.

JAMAICA

Banana Production. In a newsletter from Kingston dated November 25th, our correspondent states: "Banana growers have been criticizing members of the Banana Board in the same manner as the cane farmers and other primary producers have been finding fault with their leaders. At the annual meeting of the Cambridge Area Council of the All Island Banana Growers' Association one grower said that a state of crisis existed in the industry and an answer had to be found. He pointed out that production was down and no one in the industry could show the growers what they could do. He said: 'The people elected to represent us are not doing a good job and they must be made to understand that we the growers are not satisfied'. Simultaneously at a similar meeting in Highgate a call was made for a foreign expert to examine the organization and administration of the Jamaican banana industry. Just a few days previously at a similar meeting in Linstead the chairman, Mr. A. E. T. Vermont, said that the Banana Board should release a new type of experimental banana on which they had been working for some years and which looked like Gros Michel but resisted leaf spot disease. He said that the board was too idealistic and was waiting for perfection. Speaking as chairman of the Banana Board, Senator Douglas Judah made an official statement saying that the decline in production had not reached the stage of a crisis; the causes for decline were four in number—drought, more lands put in cane at the dissipation of the fear of cane-planting quotas, the falling off of per-acre yields of Lacatan cultivations and the difficulty of controlling leaf spot. He also called the *Daily Gleaner* 'gravely irresponsible' for headlining the statement about a crisis in the banana industry. The paper, in an editorial, said that one of the most distressing things about the present situation was the attitude of the board.

Industry. "The Hon. Wills O. Isaacs, Minister of Trade and Industry, stated at the latter part of November that the Industrial Development Corporation had concluded negotiations with a group of United States industrialists, and that a textile factory would be established near Spanish Town with 30,000 square feet of working area. The manufactured goods would be entirely for export and approximately 250 workers would be employed.

"The Kingston Ice Making Co. has notified its shareholders that its factory at 34, Harbour Street, representing an investment of approximately £80,000, may have to be permanently closed if the Government-owned Jamaica Ice Co., Ltd., puts into effect plans for expansion, as the demand will not justify keeping this factory open, much less expanding production, which the Kingston Ice Making Co. had planned to do, keeping the Government informed of its intentions. The company has another factory at 4-6, Harbour Street. Mr. Donald Sangster, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, gave notice

in the House of asking questions dealing with the possibility of the Government disposing of the Jamaica Ice Co., Ltd., to private industry.

Agriculture. "A small group under the chairmanship of the Hon. Rudolph Burke, president of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, is now engaged in drafting proposals for the constitution of the projected West Indies Agricultural Society. A group in Trinidad is negotiating for the combining of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and the Trinidad & Tobago Agricultural Society as the nucleus of the projected West Indies Society.

Telephone Charges. "The Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd., has applied for permission to change the tariff system of charges. Under the requested system the subscriber would pay a smaller monthly rental than at present, but be charged for each call; at present he pays only a monthly rental, except for toll calls to country exchanges.

Television. "A company has been formed to operate a commercial television service in Jamaica. The company, Jamaica Television, Ltd., 35 per cent of whose capital has been contributed by Associated Television, Ltd., of London, is willing to spend about £100,000 in capital on a small demonstration station. Mr. Clinton Hart, chairman of the company, said that £500,000 would not be the limit if the Government gave the go-ahead sign. He said everything depended on what type of licence the Government gave.

Postal Service. "A committee has been appointed by the Hon. A. G. S. Coombs, Minister of Communications and Works, to investigate delays in the delivery of postal articles and telegrams. The committee consists of the Postmaster-General as chairman and seven other members nominated by various bodies such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Tourist Board, etc.

Knutsford Park Development. "Plans have been announced for the building of a 'city within a city' on what used to be the race course at Knutsford Park. The area, 80 acres in extent, will have its own hotel and residential accommodation, shopping districts and internal public transport system.

General News. "The possibility of having a stock exchange in Jamaica is now under investigation.

"A panel of arbitrators is to be selected to decide whether a bonus should be paid to sugar workers from the proceeds of the 1958 crop.

"Thirty-nine American women and children, families of employees of Texaco Oil Co. in Cuba, arrived in Jamaica for an indefinite stay on account of the political situation in that island.

"Three British journalists from *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Times* and *The Financial Times* paid a short visit to Jamaica on the invitation of the Industrial Development Corporation and the Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd.

"Rear-Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison of the United States Navy, recently visited Jamaica and took part in the dedication of a monument to Christopher Columbus at Seville, near St. Ann's Bay. He also spoke at the University College of the West Indies."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Municipal and Mayoral Elections. In a newsletter from Port-of-Spain dated November 25th, our

correspondent states: "The Government party, the People's National Movement, won all but one seat in the recent municipal elections. These were: Port-of-Spain, four seats; San Fernando, four seats; and Arima, two seats. Mr. Louis Rostant was the lone successful candidate of the Democratic Labour Party, capturing the North Port-of-Spain seat.

"In the recent mayoral elections, Mr. Dennis Mahabir and Mr. Hamilton Holder were re-elected Mayor and deputy Mayor respectively of Port-of-Spain for a second term. In San Fernando, Mr. Leonard Jones was elected Mayor with Mr. Carlyle Kangalee as his deputy, whilst the new mayor of Arima is Mr. Rupert Clovis with Mr. Ephraim Joseph as his deputy.

Move to Increase Municipal Revenue. "Sir John Imrie, a former Commissioner of Local Government, who was appointed by the Governor in February, 1957, as a one-man commission to examine in all their aspects the finances of the three municipalities and to make recommendations thereon, has recommended that with a view to increasing municipal revenue the house and water rate limits in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and the house rate limit in Arima be increased by 5 per cent. Sir John has also recommended bigger grants to the municipalities by the central Government, the cessation of loans to meet current expenditure and the creation of a fund by the Government from which loans for capital works can be obtained by the municipalities. The additional grants would be effective from January 1st, 1959, and would result in an increase in revenue to the Port-of-Spain City Council of \$300,000, the San Fernando Borough Council of \$77,000 and the Arima Borough Council of \$23,000.

New Refinery. "Texaco Trinidad Inc. intend to invest \$32,000,000 to expand their refinery operations. Construction work on the first unit would begin early next year and operations are expected to commence in 1960. The Chief Minister has announced the Government's approval of this project, including the release of dollars for the purchase of materials and service. Supplies of crude oil will be obtained from the Middle East, which will also have to be paid for in dollars. About 800 persons will be employed in construction work and about 100 on a permanent basis. In addition, Government revenue will be considerably increased from harbour dues on crude oil importation and from income tax.

Stock Feed Plant. "The Lipscombe Company, of the U.S.A., have taken over, on lease, the Government granary at St. Joseph and have set up a plant for the manufacture of stock feed. This plant will, it is hoped, go a long way towards cutting down the importation of all types of stock feed, the value of which runs into several million dollars annually.

Television. "It now seems to be only a question of time before television actually comes to Trinidad judging by the fact that seven applications have so far been received for licences to operate commercial television. The Planning and Development Bureau is now studying the matter.

Import-Export Trade. "For the period January to August, 1958, exports exceeded imports by \$22,900,000. Main items of export were petroleum products \$212,700,000, sugar \$29,900,000, and cocoa beans

\$11,200,000, whilst the chief items imported were crude petroleum \$74,100,000, foodstuffs \$41,100,000, and industrial machinery \$25,000,000. The principal countries involved were: United Kingdom—imports \$91,900,000 and exports \$80,300,000; U.S.A.—imports \$36,200,000 and exports \$54,000,000.

No Competitor to B.W.I.A. "According to a recent Federal Information Office release, the West Indies Government is opposed to an application by Eagle Airways of Bermuda to operate an air service between that island, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad; accordingly British West Indian Airways, which have been operating the inter-island service, including British Guiana, for several years, will not have a competitor in the foreseeable future.

"The reasons given by the Federal Government for this decision are that B.W.I.A. are obliged under an agreement with the unit governments and British Guiana to operate the uneconomic routes within the Federation and the admission of another company to compete on this route will adversely affect the ability of B.W.I.A. to operate their services economically on these routes. Unless reasonable protection is given to B.W.I.A. at this stage, further subsidization will be necessary and it will become more difficult for a national carrier to operate economically.

New B.W.I.A. President. "Sir Errol Dos Santos has been named President of British West Indian Airways in place of Sir Gerard d'Erlanger. Sir Errol, who has been chairman of B.W.I.A. for the past eight and a half years recently relinquished that post, and it was in order to retain his long experience with the company that Sir Gerard stood down. A new chairman has not yet been appointed.

Fencing of Piarco Airport. "For some time now anxiety has been expressed by the authorities concerned regarding the danger to aircraft of stray animals within the airport area which find themselves on the runway. Because of this, landing planes have on many occasions been delayed and recently after the departure of an aircraft the mangled body of a cow was found on the runway. Now, however, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has approved the sum of \$155,000 for fencing the airport and the work will be undertaken with the minimum delay.

New Home for Federal Government. "In an official ceremony before a distinguished gathering the local Government handed over its new \$1,700,000 six-storey building on Treasury Street, Port-of-Spain, to the Government of The West Indies. The building will house the Federal Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. It is undoubtedly a magnificent building and according to the Governor-General, Lord Hailes: 'The future of West Indian life and achievement will be heavily influenced by what is done here in the next few crucial years.' But the revenue-starved Federal Government has to find \$12,000 monthly, which is the rental demanded by the Trinidad Government.

Population Statistics. "As at June 30th, 1956, Trinidad's estimated population was 742,500 made up of 372,300 males and 370,200 females. This represented an increase of 21,700 persons compared with the population at June 30th, 1955; in 1891 the population was

218,400. The 1956 age distribution was as follows: up to four years, 122,500 persons (16.5 per cent of total); 5 to 14 years, 190,150 persons (25.6 per cent of total); 15 to 64 years, 402,850 persons (54.2 per cent of total); and 65+ years and over, 27,150 persons (3.7 per cent of total).

Obituary. "Trinidad lost one of its most respected trade union leaders in the recent death of Mr. Quintin O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor, one of the pioneers of trade unionism in this colony, was for the past 17 years General Secretary of the Federated Workers' Trade Union. Mr. O'Connor's funeral was attended by a wide cross section of the West Indian community, including Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister."

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and new appointments in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service have included the following:—

ADAMSON, Miss A. F. (Matron, Belize Hospital, British Honduras), Matron, Somaliland.

BROWNING, L. P. R. (Deputy Commissioner of Police, Jamaica), Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.

CROSSWELL, N. A. (Assistant Commissioner of Police, Jamaica), Deputy Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.

DUFF, R. E. (Deputy Postmaster-General, Trinidad), Postmaster-General, Trinidad.

FOX, L. B. (Crown Counsel, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

GOULD, H. E. (Senior Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Senior Superintendent of Police, Aden.

HENRIQUES, A. L. G. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

LOUISY, A. F. (Crown Counsel, Dominica), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

MURRAY, J. E. (Principal Officer, British Guiana), Deputy Registrar of Deeds, British Guiana.

MURRAY, P. C., M.D., M.P.H., D.I.H. (Senior Medical Officer (Industrial Health and Quarantine), Jamaica), Principal Medical Officer, Jamaica.

PARNELL, V. N. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Crown Counsel, Jamaica.

PAUL, H. (Agricultural Chemist, British Guiana), Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research), British Guiana.

SECCHI, L. A. H. DE B. (Permanent Secretary, Barbados), Assistant Chief Secretary, Zanzibar.

THOMPSON, A. A. (Deputy Registrar General, Trinidad), Registrar General, Trinidad.

VANDERPUMP, G. M. (Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica), Crown Counsel, Jamaica.

New Appointments

ADDISON, J. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trinidad.
CAMPBELL, C. M., Commandant, Regional Police Training School, Barbados.

CHANDHURI, S. K., Arrowroot Research Officer, St. Vincent.
CROUCH, D. R., M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Jamaica.

DAVY, Miss D. F., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.
FORRES, W. R., Training Officer in Accountancy, Windward Islands.

FOWELL, W. G., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bahamas.
GILL, L. R., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

GRANNUM, H. S., Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.
KETTLE, D. S., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.S., Entomologist, Jamaica.

MARRIOTT, S. J., Income Tax Department Supervisor, Antigua.
MITCHELL, W. I., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trinidad.

MOFFETT, S., Director of Education, Barbados.
NAIDOO, S. C., B.Sc., M.B., B.S. (Madras), Medical Officer, Jamaica.

PARKER, K. H., Assistant Master, Bahamas.

West Indies at Westminster

Colonial Development Corporation. Mr. Arbuthnot asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what action he was taking to reduce the rate of interest at which the Colonial Development Corporation could borrow money now that the Bank Rate had been further reduced.

In a written answer of November 28th, Mr. Amory stated that the rates at which the Exchequer lent to the Corporation were kept under review and changes were made when it was clear that there had been an alteration in the rates of Government credit for corresponding periods.

Immigration into U.K. Mr. Ernest Davies asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the estimated net movement of immigrants into the United Kingdom from India, Pakistan, and the Caribbean countries, respectively, during 1958 to the latest date available.

In a written reply of November 13th, Mr. Butler stated that the net inward movement for the 10 months ended October 31st, 1958, was roughly estimated to have been as follows: India, 6,000; Pakistan, 4,700; and Caribbean countries, 14,300.

Commonwealth Development. Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he would make a statement on the official proposal to set up a Commonwealth development bank.

In a written answer of November 13th, Mr. Alport stated that the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal considered that suggestion. Its conclusions were recorded in paragraphs 16 and 69 of Command Paper 539, from which it would be seen that the conference agreed that, after decisions had been taken in regard to any expansion of the resources of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, there should be further joint studies to determine whether there was a role for a new Commonwealth institution for financing economic development.

Education in the Commonwealth. Mr. Goodhart asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what further action he would take to increase educational liaison within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Alport, in a written answer of November 13th, stated that Mr. Goodhart would have seen from the Report of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference (Cmd. 539) that a Commonwealth Education Conference would be held in the United Kingdom next year to formulate a new scheme for Commonwealth scholarships and fellowships; to review the existing arrangements for co-operation between Commonwealth countries in educational matters and to make recommendations for improvements or expansion where necessary. Mr. Alport added that he looked forward, therefore, to greatly increased liaison within the Commonwealth as the plans agreed on at Montreal were put into operation.

British Guiana Coconut Industry. Sir Roland Robinson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 4th when it was proposed to establish a coconut nursery in the north-west area of British Guiana; and what plans there were generally for developing coconut cultivation in the colony.

Mr. Profumo, Under-Secretary of State, who replied, said that a coconut nursery had been recently established in the Moruca area in the North West District, from which it was hoped to provide, in 1959, some 20,000 seedlings to be distributed to farmers in the area. Other nurseries had been established on the coast to produce in 1958-59, some 70,000 seedlings from selected high yielding parents. Other plans for the development of coconut cultivation included increased loans to producers to stimulate production; special attention by the Agricultural Department to the control of pests; the use of fertilizers, and the general rehabilitation of existing plantations.

Milk Powder. Mrs. Butler asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what applications had been made by the Governments of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Grenada, and Trinidad for milk powder from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the year 1959; and what was the estimated child population and the number of pounds of milk powder per child in each territory.

In a written answer of December 1st, Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated

that one new application for 1959 had been received. That was for 180 tons of dried milk per annum for primary and pre-school children in the Bukedi district of Uganda, for two years in the first instance. In addition, two-year schemes, including the year 1959 had already been approved for the three East African territories, and for Trinidad and Grenada—1,578,000 lb. and 616,200 lb. of dried milk powder respectively. The figures requested in the second part of the question are not immediately available. Mr. Lennox-Boyd stated that he would write to Mrs. Butler when he had them.

Overseas Services. Sir A. Comm-Duncan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangements had been made to set up a resettlement bureau or otherwise assist the re-employment of those officers of the Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria who would be retiring under the arrangements made for self-government.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, in a written answer of November 13th, stated that last year Her Majesty's Government had established a bureau for the resettlement of officers retiring under the Malanzation programmes from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. The functions of the bureau had been extended to cover officers retiring from other territories, including particularly those who retired prematurely from territories achieving self-government. The bureau had been redesignated "The Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau" and measures had been taken to bring that valuable source of manpower to the notice of industrialists.

Apart from the work of the bureau, retired officers were, wherever possible, considered for employment elsewhere in the overseas territories, and the regulations for appropriate Home Civil Service and Foreign Service competitions had been amended to permit officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service to deduct their period of service from their age in determining eligibility to compete. Such officers might also be admitted to the business administration courses arranged for the resettlement of ex-officers of the armed services.

Commonwealth Communications. Mr. Russell asked the Postmaster-General if, in the light of the agreement reached in principle at the Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal, he would make a statement regarding the future development of Commonwealth communications.

Mr. Kenneth Thompson, Assistant Postmaster-General, who replied, stated in a written answer of November 26th that the 7th General Report of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board had just become available, and copies had been placed in the Libraries (of the two Houses). As well as describing the steady development of telecommunication services in the Commonwealth, the report referred to the continuing success of the transatlantic telephone cable. Telephone traffic across the Atlantic had shown a striking increase since that cable had been opened in September, 1956. In two years the traffic between the United Kingdom and Canada had more than trebled and that between the United Kingdom and the United States had more than doubled. A new cable between the United Kingdom and Canada would be laid in 1961; and Mr. Thompson said he looked forward to the progressive development in co-operation with other Commonwealth countries, of telephone cables linking the countries of the Commonwealth on the lines agreed at the Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal.

Our Trinidad correspondent writes: "A most welcome announcement by the Minister of Works and Internal Communications was made recently that the \$1,000,000 a mile three-mile Laventille Swamp Road which connects Port-of-Spain with the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway will most likely be opened six days before Christmas. Traffic conditions on the Eastern Main Road become a veritable nightmare during the Christmas season, and should the promise of the Minister be fulfilled it will do a lot to make Christmas shopping a more enjoyable affair for road users than hitherto."

Company Reports and Meetings

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

In their report for the year ended September 30th, the directors state that after payment of all charges, providing for taxation and deducting transfers to inner reserves, out of which reserves provision has been made for diminution in value of assets, the net profit amounted to £1,267,355, to which has to be added the sum of £543,009 brought forward from last year, making a total of £1,810,364. From this has to be deducted £500,000 for appropriation to reserve fund and £297,442 for the interim dividend of 4 per cent, less income tax, on the ordinary stock. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent (actual), less tax, on the ordinary stock, which will absorb £371,802, leaving £641,120 to be carried forward.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years:—

	1958	1957	1956
Net profit	1,267,355	1,161,473	1,261,189
Brought forward	543,009	476,420	310,115
	<u>1,810,364</u>	<u>1,637,893</u>	<u>1,571,304</u>
To Reserve fund	500,000	500,000	500,000
To dividends (9 per cent on ordinary stock, less income tax)	669,244	594,884	594,884
Balance carried forward	641,120	543,009	476,420
	<u>1,810,364</u>	<u>1,637,893</u>	<u>1,571,304</u>

Caroni Limited.

The directors, in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that the consolidated net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £278,009 to which is added the balance brought forward from last year of £224,809, making a total of £502,818. From this is deducted the amount retained in the accounts of a subsidiary company, of £37,927, leaving a balance dealt with in the accounts of Caroni, Ltd., of £464,891. Out of this, £100,000 is deducted for appropriation to general reserve, and £20,010 for the dividend on the £580,000 6 per cent cumulative preference stock, less income tax, paid for the year ended May 31st. From the remaining sum of £344,881 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the £1,400,000 ordinary stock at the rate of 3½d. per 2s. unit, less income tax, which will absorb £117,396, leaving £227,485 to be carried forward.

The directors also report that £62,879, the amounts claimed from the rehabilitation fund for capital expenditure under the Trinidad Sugar Industry Special Funds Ordinance, and £5,228, the profit on sale of fixed assets, have been credited to capital reserve.

In his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. PETER RUNGE, states: "The 1958 crop in Trinidad has been a difficult one. Although rather disappointing from a profit point of view we can look back with considerable satisfaction at the way in which the technical problems were tackled and overcome. The record output of sugar was 8 per cent higher than that of last year, but due to the vagaries of the weather it was only achieved by milling 27 per cent more cane. From this cause alone costs were considerably higher, but there was also a substantial wage increase. At the same time the price of molasses dropped to normal levels as did also the world price of sugar which affected 23 per cent of our production, the remainder being sold either for export at a price fixed under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement or locally in Trinidad."

"These factors together explain the less favourable results of 1958.

	1958	1957	5 years' average 1953/57
Consolidated trading profit	436,564	709,545	523,506
Consolidated net profit	278,009	446,459	257,983
Sugar production	78,257 tons	72,184 tons	61,138 tons

"I am glad to be able to say that labour relations were again excellent in 1958. The introduction of the profit sharing scheme, to which I made reference last year, was a pronounced success and I am told by our general manager that it has greatly raised the morale of our workpeople. Relations with the trade union have been all that could be desired, and Mr. Martin Pounder, the British T.U.C. official who has continued to guide its efforts, is hopeful the union will now be stable and effective. Discussions took place during crop and resulted in a two-year agreement on wages and conditions. After lengthy negotiations, conducted with cordiality, an increase in wages of approximately six per cent was agreed. In order to prevent this wage increase from becoming inflationary it will be necessary to increase productivity per man year six per cent by the end of 1959. To do this is a tall order, but mechanization of farming operations and automaticity in the factory are being tackled energetically.

"Although raw sugar is by far the most important product of our business, there are some other aspects which should be mentioned. First there is oil. As far as we know, none has been found on our properties. Dominion Oil Ltd. have relinquished 6,500 acres and continue to lease about 24,000 acres which are at present being explored.

"Second, there is bagasse which is the fibre residue of the cane after the sugar has been extracted. Most of this is used as fuel in the extraction processes. There is, however, a surplus and we continue to ship moderately large quantities to Celotex Ltd. for the manufacture of fibre board in England. Now that natural gas is available in Trinidad, there is the prospect of making much larger quantities available for making paper. This more ambitious scheme is still being examined.

"Third, there are the distillation products of molasses. We own a modern distillery which, however, is not working to capacity. One of its products is Caroni Rum, which is one of the very few unblended bottled rums on the home market. Although it is not very well known, it has an excellent reputation amongst the discerning few. It is marketed by Tate & Lyle. It hardly impinges on the trade of the well advertised brands, but it is a steady and slowly growing business in a high quality product of which (in view of its size) we are disproportionately proud.

"On April 23rd, The Princess Margaret, who was in Trinidad to inaugurate the Federal Parliament of The West Indies, paid an eagerly awaited visit to Brechin Castle Factory. Her Royal Highness went all round the factory and saw bulk sugar being loaded at Goodrich Bay. The Princess and the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, who were accompanied by the Chief Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Donald Granado, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed, had luncheon with the general manager and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Bovell. Her Royal Highness was clearly interested in what we had to show and was touched by the enthusiastic reception given by our staff and workpeople. The visit will long be remembered by Caroni, Ltd.

"Mr. J. C. Fairrie, who was until recently chief engineer of Tate & Lyle's Liverpool refinery, was invited to join the board as an executive director in January of this year. We look forward very much to the benefit of his experience and energy in our affairs. His appointment will be before the general meeting for confirmation.

"I know you would like me, in conclusion, to send your thanks to Mr. Bovell and our staff and employees in Trinidad and London for what they have done and our heartfelt good wishes for the 1959 crop."

Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., Ltd.

In their report for the year ended June 30th, the directors state that the net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £202,278, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year of £122,232, makes a total of £324,510. From this is deducted £100,000 for transfer to general reserve, and out of the remaining sum of £224,510 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the £1,200,000 stock of 8 per cent, free of tax, which will absorb £96,000, leaving £128,510 to be carried forward.

Sugar production amounted to 66,622 tons, as shown below

with comparative figures for the previous year:—

1957		1958
Tons		Tons
46,379	Ste. Madeleine Factory	55,680
9,489	Reform Factory	10,942
55,868		66,622

Stockholders were informed last year, state the directors, that the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. had acquired a majority holding in the company. Henckell, Du Buisson & Co. relinquished their appointment as general managers of the company with effect from March 31st, 1958, on payment of £50,000 as compensation for loss of office.

No further appointment of general managers will be made. Mr. J. A. C. Hugill, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., and Caroni, Ltd. has been appointed managing director of the company, and the management of the company is being undertaken by him with his colleagues and staff in the London office of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. For a limited period, no proportion of the expense involved in this is being charged to the company.

The directors recommend that the maximum number of directors permitted by the Articles of Association should be increased from seven to nine.

In the course of his annual statement, which accompanies the report, the chairman, Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, states: "Since our last annual general meeting we have to welcome Mr. J. O. Lyle to the board.

"You will notice from the balance sheet [not reproduced here] that considerable changes have taken place in the item 'Freehold Land.' We have sold land just outside San Fernando which was recently in cane, but which is now required for the expansion of the town. To offset this loss of cane land, other areas on the opposite side to San Fernando have been purchased by us during the year, and we are now busily engaged in getting those areas into cultivation.

"During the year Sir John Wenham, Mr. Hugill and I visited Trinidad. For my part I felt very doubtful, when I was there in February, whether we could even make our estimate of 58,000 tons. I was very surprised, therefore, that the company was able to make a record crop in spite of poor juice throughout the crop period. Weather, however, was favourable, and the tonnage of cane supplied by our own estates was a record. The tonnage of farmers' canes increased considerably and, although the quantity supplied did not constitute a record, it was over 100,000 tons in excess of last year's total.

"During the crop period we were able to prepare for planting a record acreage, and, given reasonable weather conditions, we are hopeful that next year's crop will not be less than that of this year.

"This first year of Mr. Spink's management has been remarkably successful, and you will, I am sure, wish me to convey to him and to all his staff our thanks for such a good result.

"As you will see from the report of the directors [see above], my firm gave up the general management of the company on March 31st, 1958, and I feel it would not be inappropriate for me to comment briefly on the 45 years during which we were responsible for it.

"During this period we have had two chairmen, Mr. George Moody Stuart and myself. Mr. Moody Stuart was responsible for the acquisition of the factory and estates from the New Colonial Co. towards the end of 1913, and remained chairman until his retirement from business in 1937.

"In 1914 the sugar output was 15,711 tons, whereas this year we have made a record crop of 66,622 tons, with the help of Reform Factory purchased very advantageously by the company towards the end of 1948. This rise in production has, of course, only been possible by increasing the area under cultivation, through the purchase of neighbouring estates and by heavy expenditure year after year in field and factory.

"In 1913 much of our labour consisted of indentured immigrants from India, and practically all was housed in barracks. Now almost all our employees live in their own houses, either purchased outright or through loans from the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee. The few remaining barracks will disappear as soon as the sites, purchased from us by the above committee some years ago, have been developed.

"At the outset the company had no medical arrangements for employees other than for indentured immigrants. Now we have

a resident medical officer with an up-to-date surgery, and full hospital facilities at the San Fernando Hospital some five miles away. We now have a central playing field for cricket and football, and a well patronised staff club with tennis courts and a nine-hole golf course. A swimming pool, which is proving very popular, especially with the children, was built last year.

"In 1913 cultivation was carried out by hand, but now almost all is mechanized. We have a large fully equipped field engineering department to look after the considerable number of tractors and implements necessary for the preparation of the land and the cultivation of the crop. Finally, we have survived two world wars. The aftermath of the first war nearly brought us to our knees, owing to the disastrous drop in the price of sugar from £96 per ton in the middle of 1920 to £14 a year later. In some ways, however, the second world war was worse for, with the advent of the American bases in Trinidad, the demand for labour was such that for several years a large part of our crop was left standing owing to shortage of labour.

"In recent years the considerable number of staff houses have been almost completely rebuilt, and many additional ones added. Many miles of traces have been gravelled, thus enabling reaping to continue under conditions which would have been impossible in the past. In my opinion we are handing over to the new management an organization which is fully equipped and up-to-date at all levels."

New Chief Justice of Barbados

It was announced on November 18th that The Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Sievewright Stoby, Puisne Judge, British Guiana, to be Chief Justice, Barbados, in succession to Mr. S. E. Gomes, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Stoby, who was born in British Guiana in 1903, was educated at Queen's College there. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1930 and practised in British Guiana before his appointment as a magistrate in that colony in 1940. He was appointed magistrate in Nigeria in 1949 and Registrar of Deeds and Registrar of the Supreme Court in British Guiana in 1950. He became Puisne Judge in 1953.

Higher Education Overseas

At the end of February next year, Mr. S. J. Worsley will complete his term of office as secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. His experience of university matters has been of great benefit to the council.

Mr. I. C. M. Maxwell, who will succeed Mr. Worsley on March 1st, has been assistant secretary of the council since September, 1952. Before his appointment as assistant secretary of the council, Mr. Maxwell was the secretary of the University of London Senate Committee on Higher Education in the Colonies, a body responsible for the development and detailed working of the special relationship of the University of London and certain university colleges overseas. He has, therefore, had 10 years' experience of higher education in the colonies and is well known to members of the staffs of the universities and university colleges with which the Inter-University Council is associated.

The subscription for Membership of the West India Committee, which is payable on election, is £1 10s. per annum for individuals and £5 5s. for firms, etc.

West Indian Passenger List

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co. Ltd.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. Northern Lights (Captain K. Meling), at London, November 16th :—

Mr. L. Blackmore Miss M. Cousins Mrs. M. Maxwell Muller Miss M. Muoro Miss J. Shirley Miss B. Webb

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), at London, November 30th :—

Dr. G. Dusaire Miss G. Grafton Mr. H. P. Jones

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. North Star (Captain J. Skaare), from London, December 5th :—

Mrs. M. B. Bowers Mrs. E. G. Halliday Mr. & Mrs. R. Shephard
Miss J. H. Child Mr. W. C. Jellyman Mrs. D. T. Taylor
Miss D. M. Colles Mrs. A. Levy Mrs. D. G. Wooler
Miss A. B. Crowe Miss E. M. Sanguinetti

Booth Line

Sailings to Trinidad and Barbados, in s.s. Hubert (Captain J. Whayman, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R.), from Liverpool, December 4th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Alexander	Miss E. G. Farmer	Mr. R. Rambachan
Mr. K. Arneaud	Mrs. O. Halfhide	Mrs. S. B. Ramsey
Mr. G. Asregadoo	Mr. H. W. Hall	Mrs. W. Raynond
Dr. J. Bondansingh	Mrs. J. Husbands	Mrs. D. E. Rees
Mrs. E. Browne	Miss L. Horne	Miss C. A. Reyes
Mrs. M. E. Busby	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. James	Miss J. E. Simmonds
Dr. & Mrs. H. Collymore	Dr. J. W. Lezama	Mrs. Bhoop Singh
Rev. Brother M. Dromey	Mr. D. M. Morgan Rees	Miss S. I. Tracey
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dundas	Miss S. Gomes Parry	Mrs. C. M. Valere
Heenan	Miss L. Pratap	Mrs. E. Williams

TRINIDAD

BARBADOS

Mr. H. D. Adams	Mrs. J. E. Mohammed	Dr. & Mrs. E. St. E.
Miss T. C. Collins	Mr. J. Pierre	Thompson
Mr. L. A. Francis	Sir Eric Priddy	Mr. J. R. Warburton
Dr. E. D. Griffiths	Miss M. C. Singlehurst	Mr. C. G. Wiltshire
Mr. V. Harris	Miss A. M. Stewart	Mrs. J. C. Wray
Mrs. J. M. Knapp	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Stokes	

Home arrivals from Barbados, in s.s. Hilary (Captain J. H. Stoker), at Liverpool, December 15th :—

Miss G. Als Mrs. T. Millington Miss E. E. Thomas
Miss G. Millington Miss D. E. Phillips Miss E. E. Wharton
Miss L. Millington

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Manistee (Captain F. Barber), at Liverpool, October 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. Blomfield Mrs. J. Haddaway Miss S. Oxford

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Chirripo (Captain A. Thomson), at London, October 11th :—

Mr. L. M. Cobb Miss V. N. Gordon Miss M. P. A. Gentles
Mr. R. A. B. De Lussard Miss M. G. Gentles

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy), at Avonmouth, November 9th :—

BARBADOS

TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. G. Harrison	Mr. D. J. Musgrave	Capt. A. J. Turner
Mr. M. H. Kangalou	Mr. & Mrs. D. Paterson	The Hon. Mr. Justice P.
Mr. & Mrs. T. Macleod	Mr. & Mrs. K. Patterson	Watkin Williams
Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Morrah	Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Pegrum	Mrs. J. Watkin Williams
Mrs. S. Murphy	Mr. & Mrs. F. Sutcliffe	Miss J. Watkin Williams
Miss K. M. Murphy		

JAMAICA
Miss I. Foster Mr. W. Hendry Lt. Col. & Mrs. A. Michelson
Miss E. L. Hamilton Mr. & Mrs. L. King Prof. R. W. Scarff
Mr. W. J. Henderson

Home arrivals from Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Golfito (Captain G. M. Roberts), at Southampton, November 30th :—

BARBADOS

TRINIDAD

Mr. J. Cunningham	Mr. J. Marshall-Wood	Mr. & Mrs. A. Waters
Miss M. Gonsalves	Mr. K. Newton	Mr. & Mrs. S. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. H. Ince	Mr. & Mrs. J. Proctor	

JAMAICA
Mr. B. Bellman Mrs. A. Lyon Mrs. P. Robinson
Miss M. Daly Mr. J. McNally Mr. C. Sargison
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fair Mr. & Mrs. A. Miles Mr. R. Sheppard
Dr. & Mrs. R. Grey Mr. & Mrs. J. Paterson Lady Ruth Taylor
Mrs. I. Lipson Mr. J. Pitt Mrs. Y. Taylor

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Matina (Captain W. F. Young), at Avonmouth, October 13th :—

Mr. K. Jordan Ferguson Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Jones Rev. & Mrs. C. Williams
Mrs. M. Hargreaves

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, in s.s. Camito (Captain R. W. Lundy, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.), from Southampton, October 14th :—

Mr. & Mrs. E. Burslem	Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Connell	Mr. & Mrs. R. Mansfield
Miss D. P. Burslem	Mr. & Mrs. G. Dinnford	Mr. I. H. Proverbs
Mr. & Mrs. J. Chandler	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Laurie	Captain G. I. Simpson

BARBADOS

TRINIDAD

Miss F. M. Barron	Mr. R. B. Hart	Sir Reginald & Lady Taylor
Mrs. Hayley	Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Kelly	
Dr. S. A. Bishop	Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Lewis	Mrs. M. E. Tullock
Mr. J. S. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. H. Littlepage	Miss J. M. Wall
Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Easton	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Pepys	Miss M. E. Wall
Dr. H. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Phillips	Mrs. E. M. Watts
Miss A. C. Evans	Mr. J. Priestley	Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Wight
Mrs. H. L. Gentle	Dr. A. M. Robertson	Mrs. C. Wilson
Mrs. E. Gibbon	Miss S. M. Serrao	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Green	Mrs. B. L. Smith	Mr. S. M. Wotherspoon

JAMAICA

Mr. & Mrs. C. Abraham	Mr. & Mrs. P. Crannum	Capt the Hon. H. S. McGrath
Mrs. E. L. Asbenheim	Mr. R. A. Hitch	Mr. & Mrs. E. Parkinson
Mr. G. N. Asbenheim	Mr. D. K. Hodgson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Rubison
Mr. & Mrs. J. Banister	Mr. & Mrs. W. Knowles	Rev. & Mrs. D. Rothnie
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Browne	Mr. & Mrs. E. Langford	Miss M. T. Shann
Lt. Col. & Mrs. E. Burton	Mr. & Mrs. D. Lindsay	Mr. P. Stormouth-Darling
Miss D. E. Campbell	Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Lynch	Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Stow
Miss J. M. Donno	Miss J. A. Macnee	Mrs. A. Swan
Dr. & Mrs. A. R. Ebanks		

Sailings to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica in s.s. Golfito (Captain G. M. Roberts), from Southampton, December 9th :—

BARBADOS

TRINIDAD

Mr. & Mrs. C. Campbell	Mrs. B. V. Hayes	Mrs. V. B. Johnson
Miss H. Campbell	Mr. O. Henry	Mrs. E. Purdy
Miss J. M. Earle	Miss B. M. Holmes	Mr. J. L. L. Sealy
Mr. D. Auyong	Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Linc	Mrs. J. H. Reid
Mr. & Mrs. I. R. Carew	Miss J. E. I. Locke	Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Richardson
Mrs. Z. M. Clark	Mr. D. B. Murray	Mr. R. I. Romain
Mrs. J. De Groot-VanDijk	Mrs. W. Nudd	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Smith
Sr Cecil & Lady Furness-Smith	Miss P. Nudd	Mr. J. C. Stoddart
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gillies	Mrs. E. E. Peacock	Mr. & Mrs. M. Wilson
Mrs. K. E. Hockey	Mr. E. E. Phipps	Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Wright
Mr. K. T. Karnani	Miss H. G. Prunimel	

JAMAICA

Mrs. M. A. Anderson	Mr. H. U. Gubler	Mrs. M. B. Rees
Mrs. M. J. Barrett	Miss H. D. Levy	Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Rimmer
Mr. W. B. Cannice	Miss M. E. Linton	Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. H. Crichton	Mr. & Mrs. G. Macdonald	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Smurke
Mr. & Mrs. H. Davison	Miss E. E. M. McDonald	Miss A. W. Taylor
Mrs. J. Drummond	Dr. & Mrs. R. D. Montgomery	Mr. & Mrs. P. Thomas
Miss M. W. Finch	Miss S. Palmer	Mr. G. Thompson-Jones
Cdr. & Mrs. L. Gardner	Mr. & Mrs. A. Powney	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wallace
Mr. V. L. George		
Miss M. R. A. Gordon		

Saguenay Terminals Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in m.v. Sunbeam (Captain R. Reinertsen), from Liverpool, October 11th :—

Mr. A. Brown Mr. & Mrs. N. Gamblett Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Jay
Mr. G. C. Forbes Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Hurd Mr. I. J. Jose

Sailings to Barbados and Trinidad, in m.v. Silvia (Captain E. Fritzel), from London, December 3rd :—

Mr. J. C. Armstrong Miss M. Metcalf Miss M. E. Shepherd
Mrs. M. Armstrong

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in m.v. Prins der Nederlanden (Captain van Drimmelen), at Plymouth, October 11th :—

Mr. E. A. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. J. Meek	Mr. T. Quinn
Mr. D. Crawley	Mr. J. Morgan	Mr. J. Reid
Mr. J. I. Devesa	Mrs. B. M. Pippet	Miss D. Townsend
Mr. J. McL. Ironside		

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in s.s. Willemstad (Captain R. J. Boerhave), at Plymouth, November 24th :—

Miss O. Appin	Mr. & Mrs. L. Forbes	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lee
Mr. I. Beransingh	Miss D. W. Forbes	Mr. W. D. Lue
Mrs. M. P. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lung-On	Mrs. L. M. Mercant
Miss S. V. Critchlow	Mr. C. P. Kharag	Mr. S. E. Merriman
Miss C. Dolphin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lasbrooke	

(Continued on next page)

The Markets

December 12th, 1958.

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

Dividend for Latest Year	Latest Quotation	Price Nov. 8th, 1957	
2½ Consols	49½ 52½	44½	47½xd
3½ War Loan	64½ 67½	60½	63½
25 Angostura Bitters 10/-	22/6 27/6†	50/-	60/-
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref. 5/-	7/6 11/3‡	25/-	30/-
*10 Antigua Sugar Factory	22/- 23/-	21/3	23/9
*40 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	43/1½ 45/7½	45/6	47/-
9 Barclays Bank D.C.O. Ord. Stock	34/- 38/-	27/8	30/6xd
*9½ Booker Bros. McConnell 10/-	23/- 23/4‡	16/9	17/-
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	18/9 19/3	17/-	18/-
5 British Guiana Cons. Gold 2/-	— 1/2	7/6	1/-
14½ Carow Ltd. 2/-	3/9 4/9	3/6	4/6
8 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	18/6 18/6	16/-	18/-
*8 Jamaica Sugar Estates 5/-	7/- 8/-	6/3	7/3
15 Lummer & Trinidad Asphalt 10/-	35/7½ 38/1½	24/4½	26/10½
12 Premier Consolidated Oilfields Co.	2/9 3/9	4/6	5/6
*21 Royal Bank of Canada \$10	550/- 590/-	460/-	500/-
15 St. Kitts (London) Sugar	54/- 55/-	48/9	53/9
*8 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	27/- 29/-	27/6	27/0
29½ Shell Trinidad Ltd.	130/- 137/6	110/-	130/-
50 Trinidad Central Oilfields 5/-	21/3 22/9½	35/-	37/6
35 Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5/-	67/8 77/6	67/6	72/6
5½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. 5½% Pref.	17/9 18/9	16/-	17/-
6 Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/3 12/3	7/6	8/6
*6½ West Indies Sugar	26/10½ 29/4‡	26/3	28/9
3 West Indies Sugar 3½ Deb. Stock.	70 80	65	75

* Free of income tax.
 † After one-for-one distribution scheme in January, 1958, and the splitting of the shares into 10/- units.
 ‡ Prior to January, 1958, these were shares of £1 each.
 § After one-for-one capitalization issue.

Cocoa. There has been considerable fluctuation in the price of good fermented Ghana during the month, quotations ranging from 355/- down to 308/9. At the close the quotation is 320/- per cwt., c.i.f., December-February shipment.

Trinidad first marks are quoted at 365/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., December-February shipment, and second marks at 350/-; on the spot, plantation is offered at 375/- per cwt., ex store. Fine estates Grenada are quoted at 365/- per 50 kilos f.o.b., and offered on the spot at 375/- per cwt., ex store.

Pimento. Spot quotations vary between 550/- to 575/- per cwt., ex store terms, with forward shipment quoted at the official price of 540/- per cwt. f.o.b.

Ginger. The market is lifeless. Spot prices for Jamaica, ex store terms are 280/- per cwt. for No. 3 grade, 350/- for No. 2 and 400/- for No. 1.

Nutmegs. West Indian sound unassorted are quoted at 12/9 per lb. f.o.b. and defectives at 8/-. East Indian 110's are quoted at 10/6 per lb., c.i.f., December shipment, 80's at 11/3 and defectives at 7/6

Mace. Whole pale blade for forward shipment is quoted at 22/- per lb. f.o.b. and No. 1 broken at 20/-.

Cocoa. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows :—

Imports	Month of October		January-October	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Sierra Leone	—	—	16,881	14,971
Ghana	28	50,501	265,763	681,259
Nigeria	6,019	7,820	917,678	630,058
Western Samoa and Ross Dependency	4,240	4,060	29,888	26,161
Jamaica	16	—	16	867
Windward Islands	—	—	14,194	16,269
Trinidad	20	98	27,186	24,691
Other Commonwealth Countries	3,330	1,353	18,658	22,597
French West Africa	—	—	9,775	—
Brazil	97	—	8,017	78,820
Other foreign countries	3,332	358	20,693	16,539
Total	17,082	64,190	1,828,689	1,512,232
Exports	17,931	9,283	114,300	78,128
Consumption	Month of September		January-September	
Stocks (end of September)	134,847	74,855	1,706,011	1,543,740
	701,000	317,000		

Sugar. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows :—

Imports of Unrefined	Month of October		January-October	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Union of South Africa	33,410	29,198	79,871	122,209
Mauritius	73,310	72,499	303,027	244,214
Australia	51,852	83,423	337,917	248,077
Fiji	18,111	—	36,627	46,227
Jamaica	6,120	—	184,609	198,650
Leeward Islands	—	399	56,077	42,227
Windward Islands	—	—	9,287	8,297
Barbados	5,511	6,645	134,961	112,664
Trinidad	27	182	124,994	128,340
British Guiana	18,392	22,730	124,994	147,676
Other Commonwealth Countries	1	—	5,073	9,240
Cuba	25,855	29,667	440,199	486,237
Dominican Republic	17,890	—	364,046	337,630
Peru	—	7,000	47,389	38,611
Brazil	31,160	6,454	89,179	40,833
Other foreign countries	691	—	16,147	9
Total	282,330	238,197	2,354,564	2,211,141
Exports (Refined, including candy)	61,242	41,324	563,878	467,197
Consumption	Month of September		January-September	
Refined	7,399	308	13,228	11,539
Unrefined	248,266	229,978	2,085,531	2,011,020
Total	255,664	230,286	2,098,759	2,022,559
Stocks (end of September)	Month of September		January-September	
Home Grown Beet	22,050	20,350		
Imported Refined	3,250	250		
Imported Unrefined	408,650	409,400		
Total	433,950	430,000		

Rum. The Board of Trade Returns for October are as follows :—

Imports	Month of October		January-October	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Exports	322,657	326,445	3,942,979	2,754,115
Consumption	49,433	36,491	523,048	587,229
Stocks (end of September)	112,944	97,109	631,800	670,555
	11,267,000	12,241,000		

WEST INDIAN PASSENGER LIST

(Continued from preceding page)

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain M. Edmond Debris), at Plymouth, November 30th :—

Major & Mrs. A. C. Davidson-Houston	Miss A. John	Mr. & Mrs. R. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Garnham	Mr. A. A. Karan	Mr. & Mrs. L. de Verteuil
	Mr. T. Taylor	

Sailings to the West Indies in s.s. *Colombie* (Captain Edmond Debris), from Southampton, December 3rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. S. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. A. Haley	Mrs. E. Matthews
Sister M. Agostini	Mr. F. Harrison	Capt. & Mrs. P. Murphy
Mr. W. Ali	Mr. & Mrs. W. Heslop	Mrs. D. O'Brien
Miss C. Belgrave	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hopwood	Mr. St. J. Oliver
Mrs. V. Boland	Mrs. E. Hudson	Mrs. M. Owen
Mrs. S. Brignall	Rev. L. Humphrey	Mr. & Mrs. T. Peebles
Mr. & Mrs. C. Burtenshaw	Mr. N. Isaacs	Mr. S. Pemberton
Miss E. Burns	Mr. L. Jaggernauth	Mrs. M. Pender
Mr. C. Camocho	Sir Enoch & Lady Jenkins	Rev. A. Prime
Mrs. L. Chung Bellespout	Mr. V. Jillard	Mr. H. Ryan
Mr. G. Corucy	Mr. E. Kahn	Miss V. Senper
Mrs. E. De Trafford	Miss M. Kinch	Mr. E. Sinanian
Mr. & Mrs. D. Douglas	Mrs. E. Lamb	Mr. E. Smith
Mr. P. Drury	Rev. F. Lamb	Mrs. J. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. C. Eckel	Mr. I. Leitch	Mr. & Mrs. G. Vansertima
Mr. A. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. G. Levine	Mr. A. Vieira
Mr. & Mrs. D. Farnum	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lockhead	Mr. & Mrs. J. Waterworth
Canon & Mrs. M. Parquhar	Dr. L. Louisy	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wells
Mr. J. Fraser	Mrs. A. McCracken	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wheeler
Miss J. Fung	Miss M. Macintosh	Mrs. A. Wilcox
Mr. & Mrs. Gaskin	Mr. I. Mackenzie	Mrs. S. Willcox
Mr. J. Goellnicht	Sister M. Maguire	Mrs. S. Willcox
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gooding	Mr & Mrs. A. Marden	Dr. & Mrs. C. Wooding
	Mr. F. Martins	

Writing from Port-of-Spain on November 25th, our correspondent states: "Five weeks still remain before the end of the year, and already the 97th road fatality, the same number as for the whole of 1957, has been recorded. The Police and the Road Safety Association are, however, doing their utmost to make motorists more careful